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Korean Affairs Report

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SOUTH STUDENTS OCCUPY U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN PUSAN

SK220447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Forty male and female students took over the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan on the afternoon of 21 May in a fresh anti-U.S. protest, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

The students armed with wooden staves and steel pipes knocked down the puppet police guarding the doorway and broke into the "U.S. Cultural Centre."

They barricaded themselves inside the first-floor library and held a sit-in strike, putting up three placards critical of the United States and the "government." One of the placards read "let's remember the Kwangju struggle and drive out the pro-American dictatorship."

The students demanded a talk with U.S. officials.

More than 600 riot police who were emergently mobilized ringed the building of the "cultural centre" and ran wild in suppression. But the students refused to yield.

When the police stormed into the building, firing tear gas, the students stubbornly resisted, shouting "Yankee, go home," "United States, apologize for the Kwangju massacre," "United States, withdraw nuclear weapons" and "down with the dictatorship."

The students continued the fierce struggle against large police force for an hour till all of them were arrested, reports said.

The "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan was attacked and burnt by students 4 years ago, in March 1982.

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CSO: 4100/152

VNS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF STUDENT SEIZURE OF USIS

SK270039 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Talk from the feature program "Hour for youths and Students" entitled "Why Did They Occupy the American Cultural Center in Seoul?"]

[Text] Youths and students, we greet the first anniversary of the struggle to occupy the American Cultural Center in Seoul and to stage a sit-in in this center, which drew attention at home and abroad, when the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle of the students and the people from all walks of life has been further intensified, stepped up, and expanded throughout the country with the passage of time. The struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Seoul reflected the unyielding will of the students not to pardon the U.S. imperialists' crime of manipulating the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group's barbarous crime of mass holocaust in Kwangju and of positively supporting the dictatorial regime and was the explosion of their pent-up rancor.

In a press conference with foreign reporters in early May of last year, Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador in South Korea at the time of the Kwangju uprising, said that the United States had approved the suppression of the Kwangju struggle. This provided an opportunity for inciting the anti-U.S. feelings of the patriotic students who tried to make a breakthrough in the anti-U.S. struggle with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's struggle as momentum. The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students developed to the struggle to seize the American Cultural Center in Seoul.

On the basis of carefully making preparations by formulating a detailed action plan and by conducting simulated training under the leadership fo the Sammin Struggle Committee, patriotic students from the Seoul National University [SNU] Korea, Yonse, Songgyungwan, and Sogang Universities attacked and occupied at a stroke the American Cultural Center in the heart of Seoul at 1200 on 23 May last year. Having built barricades with desks, chairs, and bookcases in the library and having blocked the door of the building after occupying the cultural center, the patriotic students staged a hunger sit-in, shouting the slogans, "The United States must withdraw," "The United States must take repsonsibility for the Kwangju incident and publicly apologize for this incident," "We should understand that relations between South Korea and the United States are relations between masters and servants--relations that are disgraceful and that can never be accepted," "The United States must stop supporting the dictator," "Chon Tu-hwan must resign," and scattering handbills.

The students posted on the window a written message urging the United States to publicly apologize for the Kwangju incident through television and newspapers and calling for an interview with the U.S. ambassador in South Korea and for a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters to fulfill this demand. Without giving in to the maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to appease, deceive, and threaten them, the students staged a sit-in for 3 days till 26 May.

The patriotic students seized the American Cultural Center in Seoul to condemn and indict the United States for manipulating and supporting the holocaust in Kwangju and to strongly urge the United States to stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and dictatorial system. This was proven by the fact that in the handbills, which the students scattered and which read "Why did we enter the American Cultura Center," the students condemned the United States for instigating the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group to slaughter the Kwangju citizens and resolutely demanded that the United States immediately stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime suppressing the people and that Han Mun-kyong, SNU student, who joined the struggle said in court that the students had seized the American Cultural Center to let the people know the truth of the mass holocaust in Kwangju and to make the U.S. side apologize for the holocaust.

As is known, calling for the suppression of the Kwangju rioters at the time of the Kwangju people's struggle in May 1980, the United States transferred a large number of troops under the control of the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command and lethal weapons to Chon Tu-hwan. Under the instigation and positive support of the United States, Chon Tu-hwan, saying that killing 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens would not matter, committed the barbarous act of slaughtering the Kwangju citizens en masse by having troops of the airborne special task force take hallucinogens.

By strengling the ardent desire of our people for independence, democracy, and reunification, the United States concocted the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime on the sea of blood in Kwangju. Reagan expressed U.S. support for the Chon Regime by inviting, immediately after taking office, murderous devil Chon Tu- hwan to visit the United States ahead of others.

Through the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju and through the U.S. manipulation of and support for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group, our people have deeply realized that the United States is an aggressor, a plunderer, and the arch enemy of our people. Under circumstances in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve democracy was further stepped up among students and among the people from all walks of life with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's struggle as momentum, the patriotic students in Seoul seized the American Cultural Center in Seoul to indict the crimes committed by the United States to the world and to end U.S. support for the Chon regime.

Through slogans handbills, and a letter to the U.S. ambassador in South Korea, the patriotic students, who seized the American Cultural Center, strongly urged the United States to publicly apologize for the Kwangju incident.

The seizure of the American Cultural Center in Seoul by the patriotic students and their staging of a sit-in in this cultural center indicated the grave crime committed by the United States in instigating and manipulating the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju, helped the people from all walks of life awaken themselves to correctly view the United States, and caused the United States and the Chon Tu-whan ring to tremble. At that time, foreign media prominently described this struggle as the worst anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle that gave a great shock at home and abroad and said that this struggle caused Washington and Seoul to become greatly perplexed.

The seizure of the American Cultural Center in Seoul and a sit-in there was a righteous struggle to oppose the U.S. occupation of South Korea and fascist colonial rule and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification by fulfilling the unanimous desire of all the people and the intent of the Kwangju warriors.

By instigating the Chon Tu-hwan group, the United States has committed the fascist and barbarous act of arresting and imprisoning the patriotic students who seized the American Cultural Center in Seoul and of sentencing them to 5-year prison terms. In addition to this, the United States is trying to maintain fascist colonial rule at any cost by positively supporting and aiding the Chon Tu-hwan group, which has been driven to a corner when the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students has been further intensified with the passage of time and when the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision has further expanded with the passage of time among the people from all walks of life. The recent visit to South Korea by Shultz, secretary of the U.S. State Department, eloquently proved this.

Youths and students, the Kwangju people's struggle, today's situation, and the history of the past 40-odd years show that the United States is the ringleader who has forced our people to suffer all forms of misfortunes and hardships and that without ending the U.S. occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, we can achieve neither the people's sovereignty and democracy nor the country's reunification.

Today's situation demands that youths and students steadily wage the anti-U.S. struggle to achieve independence and the antifascist struggle to achieve democracy by closely combining these struggles. Youths and students should much more resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle so that they can meet the requirements of the situation and the expectation of the people.

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CSO: 4110/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS SNU DEMONSTRATION, SELF-IMMOLATION ATTEMPT

SK201306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1130 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Several thousands of Seoul National University [SNU] students have staged a fierce anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle, grappling with a police mobile unit, throwing stones and Molotov cocktails. According to a foreign press report from Seoul, the SNU students, vigorously staging an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization daily, waged a fierce demonstration struggle again today.

Thousands of students of SNU, participating in the memorial meeting for the victims of the Kwangju uprising and sternly condemning the criminal barbarity of murder committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, began a demonstration today. The students stubbornly resisted, throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at the 1,000-strong mobile police unit which came on the SNU campus, surrounded the students, and fired tear gas, conducting frenzied suppression. At this time, a student set fire to his body and jumped down from the second floor of a building, attempting to commit suicide. Before he jumped down, he cried, "U.S. Imperialists, go home."

Seeing this, the students struggled more bravely, bursting forth with indignation against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. A witness said that today's demonstration was the most fierce and violent struggle of all that have taken place on South Korean college campuses.

Meanwhile, the student who attempted self-immolation is reported to have been taken to a hsopital and is in serious condition.

The foreign press report noted that numerous fierce and violent protests and demonstrations have been waged over the past several months against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. Administration supporting him.

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CSO: 4110/057

SKNDF PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HEAD ISSUES STATEMENT ON SEIZURE

SK240845 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 May 86

[Statement issued by the director of the Propaganda Department of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee on 22 May in Seoul--read by announcer]

[Text] On 21 May, 21 male and female students, comprising students of Seoul National University and Korea University, as well as those who had left or graduated from these universities, seized and staged a sit-in in the American Cultural Center in Pusan, with the first anniversary of the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul at hand. They chanted such slogans as "U.S. imperialists, go home," "The United States should apologize for the crime of the barbarous Kwangju massacre," "The United States should withdraw nuclear weapons," and "Down with the dictatorship," and demanded that they meet and talk with the U.S. Consul in Pusan to carry through their demands.

The struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Pusan waged by the students was a very just and righteous struggle prompted by the single desire for the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. We highly value their brave anti-U.S. sit-in as a righteous and patriotic brilliant undertaking for national sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights. The seizure of the American Cultural Center in Pusan by the patriotic students and youths is the inevitable outcome of the U.S. colonial rule, and a new demonstration of the irrepressible indignation against the barbarous Kwangju massacre. Our young students, burning with patriotism and a sense of justice, and keenly aware of the fact that unless the truth of the Kwangju incident--the object of the surging indignation and spite of the entire nation--is clarified and unless the shameful 40-year U.S.-South Korean relations are rectified, we cannot bring an end to the doomed fate of ruin facing our country today, set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan 4 years ago and seized the American Cultural Center in Seoul 1 year ago, demanding directly to the U.S. rulers that they publicly apologize for the Kwangju massacre.

The recent struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Pusan is a patriotic and nation-loving brilliant undertaking carried out as part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This is a due punishment for the aggressors who attempt to bury the truth of the Kwangju incident behind the curtain of history and to continue the colonial fascist rule, and a natural reproof by the victim against the criminals. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring dispatched some 600 policemen, suppressed the patriotic students with bayonets, and took them to prison. This is an act of treachery by a traitor, a manifestation of the dictator's murderous nature, and an act of twofold challenge by a criminal. We sternly condemn the barbarous suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan regime as an intolerable act of treachery to the nation.

Our hot-blooded students and patriotic masses will wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in various forms until they make the criminals apologize for the pitiable incident in Kwangju and pay for the bloodshed, abolish the shameful South Korea-U.S. relations of subjugation, and realize the independence and democratization of South Korea. This is the consistent demand and firm will of the South Korean masses.

At present, Washington and Chongwadae, frightened by the ever-heightening anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the patriotic students and masses, are scheming to isolate the student movement from the popular masses by false machinations and maneuvers of division and demolition and to crush the democratic forces to pieces. This, however, is a foolish wild fancy.

Our students and patriotic masses will be more firmly united around the pan-national united front as the enemy's maneuvers of division and demolition are intensified and will wage a vigorous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization, thereby destroying the fortress of the colonial fascist rule.

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CSO: 4110/057

KCNA REPORTS ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATING KWANGJU UPRISING

Mass Meetings Held in North

SK220422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Mass meetings commemorating the sixth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held on 20 and 21 May in Wonsan, Haeju, Hamhung and Chongjin.

Speakers at the meetings extended warm support and encouragement to the just patritoic struggle of the South Korean students and people of all walks of life which is gaining further momentum with the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion.

They noted that the past 6 years since the heroic Kwangju popular uprising has been a period of proud struggle during which the flames of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and the struggle against fascism and for democracy rose more furiously in South Korea. The "U.S. cultural centres" were burnt, occupied and blown up and the stars and stripes burnt in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and other places and the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle is being waged more fiercely in recent periods in particular, they said, and stressed: This is an expression of the determined resistance of the South Korean people and students against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Meeting the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, they said, the South Korean students who cherish the spirit of the nation are valiantly struggling beneath the uplifted banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle against the puppets who try to train them to be cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

The desires of the South Korean people and students for independence against U.S. imperialism can be realised only by making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea, restoring the sovereignty of the nation, and liquidating the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism there, they declared.

Koreans in Japan Denounce U.S., Chon

SK222335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan denouncing the fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's struggle was held in Osaka on 17 May on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Addressing the meeting, Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said: though the Kwangju popular uprising was not crowned with final victory, the undying feats of the resistance fighters will be recorded forever in the annals of the South Korean people's struggle and shine long in our people's history.

Saying that the South Korean situation today is more favourable than at the time of the 19 April popular uprising in 1960 which toppled the dictator Syngman Rhee and the Pusan and Masan uprising in 1979 when dictator Pak Jung Hi was shot dead, he said: the day is not far off when traitor Chon Tu-hwan will meet the same doom as Marcos of the Philippines.

The Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan, he declared, will support and encourage in every way the South Korean students and people who are waging an unyielding struggle in the teeth of harsh suppression.

Takako Doi, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, chairmen of the Osaka and Kyoto District Councils of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other figures took the floor at the meeting.

The speakers said in unison that the Chon Tu-hwan clique harshly suppressing the South Korean people's struggle for constitutional amendments will not be able to escape the doom of Marcos of the Philippines.

They strongly demanded that the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea at once with their nuclear weapons and the Japanese Government no more encourage the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Koreans in U.S. Observe Anniversary

SK261113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--Citizens of Berkeley, California State, the United States proclaimed 10 May "Day of Kwangju People" and expressed solidarity with the South Korean people in their sturggle for the democratisation of society at a function arranged on 8 May by Korean residents in the United States on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, according to SINAN MINBO, a Korean newspaper published in the United States.

An angry voice denouncing the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in stifling democracy in South Korea and stretching their crooked hand of repression even to the democratic movement of the Koreans in the United States rang out of the function.

Book on Kwangju Published in Japan

SK211012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 21 May (KCNA)--The book titled "Kwangju Uprising" compiled by South Korean novelist Hwang Sok-yong and translated into Japanese was published in Japan, according to a foreign press report.

The preamble says the book was based on interviews with more than 200 people who were involved in or witnessed the uprising and the book's original version in Korean language was banned by South Korean fascist clique in the course of printing in May last year.

The crushing of anti-"government" demonstrators in Kwangju 6 years ago by South Korean puppet paratroopers under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea helped spark anti-U.S. sentiments heard among students, the book notes, and says: after the uprising South Koreans felt they had been deluded by the United States.

Pointing out that the then commander of the U.S. imperialist aggresssion forces occupying South Korea Wickham "approved mobilization" of South Korean puppet "army units," the book says that "a number of citizens were fatally beaten, bayonetted or wrapped in flames" by puppet paratroopers equipped with flame throwers and other weapons.

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CSO: 4100/152

WOMEN CONDEMN 'RUTHLESS MURDER' BY U.S. SOLDIERS

SK272355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--Female working people of the northern half of Korea are vehemently condemning with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for having kidnapped a pregnant schoolmistress in Pyongyang Myon, Chewon County, North Chungchong Province, and ruthlessly murdered her after committing gang rape on 5 March.

Papers here continue to carry articles contributed by female working people in denunciation of the shuddering atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist murderers.

Chon Kwang-chun, principle of Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang, said this brutality clearly showed once again that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a band of beasts who make a practice of man slaughter and cannot live even a moment without seeing blood.

As [?same] femal educationist, I bitterly condemn with burning indignation the thrice-cursed brutality of the enemy and call for the immediate punishment of the criminals, she pointed out.

Pak Chun-hong, merited weaver of the Pyongyang textile combine, said: the murdered schoolmistress should have been protected by people as she was pregnant, but she was made a victim of the aggressors, plunderers, in her country and land. When I think of this atrocity, I feel my teeth clatter with indignation.

Our working women will always remember crimes committed all along by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Kim Yong-suk, management board chairman of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso District, Nampo Municipality, stressed:

The U.S. imperialist beasts' act is murderers' atrocity never to be condoned through all ages, which would make even brutes turn away in disgust. [sentence as received] We condemn the brutality of the U.S. imperialists beasts in the name of Korean women and with the conscience of the whole mankind, and we will make them pay a hundred, a thousand times, for their crime.

Kim Ae-hwa, a student of Pyongyang University of Education No 2, said: We members of the new generation clearly know the history of crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, and closely follow their atrocities at present.

Brutalities of the U.S. imperialist beasts will be recorded in history and we will deal a sledge hammer blow at them.

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CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY TERMS MULRONEY'S SEOUL TRIP 'MOCKERY'

SK210912 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 18 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May commentary: "Blind Mulroney"]

[Text] Canadian Premier Mulroney has recently visited South Korea. During the 3 days and 4 nights he stayed in Seoul, he held so-called summit talks with Chon Tu-hwan and toured Panmunjon and other places. He also met with leaders of the opposition party under the pretext of comprehending the South Korean situation from an unbiased standpoint. Seemingly thinking that his setting of foot in Seoul would disgrace himself, Mulroney said as if he would refer to the human rights problem and maintain fairness in South Korea. As has been reported, however, he failed to maintain fairness and even gave up primary human conscience in South Korea.

Despite the fact that he could hear the shouts of the people demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the overthrow of the military dictatorship and the voices of the opposition party urging constitutional revision and directly smelled tear gas covering Seoul, he did not express even a word of his official stand of criticizing the South Korean authorities' suppression of human rights.

In particular, when he visited Panmunjom, he said that he could vividly feel a threat from the North. Mulroney visited Panmunjom, passing through Tongduchon, where U.S. imperialist aggression wretches are entrenched, and the road along which iron fences and bunkers have been installed. Boards with letters reading "Cameras Are Forbidden" have been set up at many places in the southern part of the MAC Headquarters area in Panmunjom and heavy and automatic guns, whose introduction is banned, are seen behind the boards there. The U.S. imperialist aggression wretches, who wear iron helmets with MP marks on them, go around the conference room area of Panmunjom. The world knows that South Korea is a U.S. forward nuclear base where some 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed.

This notwithstanding, did Mulroney not feel any threat from all of this, but felt farming work, including rice transplanting even near the demarcation line, as a threat from the North? Mulroney must be blind or amaurotic as a result of following the United States. Mulroney disgraced himself and gave the Korean people an unfavorable impression [pulkwaegam] by accepting the invitation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a colonial puppet of the United States, and by setting foot in Seoul.

There is also a need to call to mind the fact that he turned out to agree on the proposal of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to push ahead with the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations at the summit of the seven Western industrial countries held in Tokyo a few days ago.

After all, Mulroney has visited Seoul, joining in the U.S. operations aimed at giving a shot in the arm of the dying Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist regime in order to prevent South Korea from becoming the second Philippines and grasp it as a colonial base forever. Before his visit, British Premier Thatcher did the same.

Mulroney's act of dancing to the tune of the U.S. strategy of aggression and of unhesitatingly holding hands with such a murderous maniac and colonial puppet as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whose whole body is stained with the blood of the people, cannot but be a mockery of unbiased public opinion.

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CSO: 4110/057

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON SOUTH KOREAN 'PROBLEM' HELD IN TOKYO

South Seen as 'Dictorial State'

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--An international symposium on the South Korean problem was held in Tokyo on 17 May, according to a report.

The symposium was attended by personages of all walks of life in Japan and from 15 countries including the United States, the Philippines, Australia and Mexico.

L. Safi Hurado, assistant professor at the Philippine University, spoke at the symposium.

Noting that the Philippine situation left a serious lesson, he elaborated it as follows: First, the dictatorial regime is bound to fall, second, politics should be enforced with people as the master and third, one must not be subjugated to foreign forces.

Eichi Shindo, assistant professor at Zukuba University of Japan, in his speech said: South Korea is a colony of the United States. The reason is that there are U.S. military bases in South Korea and South Korea is dictated by the U.S. policy and her economy is maintained by U.S. multinational corporations.

A situation which may lead to another Kwangju incident any moment now prevails in South Korea, he said, and, emphasized: The United States which met a fiasco in the Philippines will meet a defeat next time in South Korea.

In his speech H.S. Goldburg, assistant professor at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, branded South Korea as a dictatorial "state" under the military occupation of the United States and pointed out that Chon Tu-hwan's suppression of the press surpasses that of Marcos by far.

Andrew Huj, representative member of the Committee of Foreign Residents in Japan for Korea's Reunification, pointed out that an incident may take place in South Korea as in the Philippines. He called upon the attendants to support, as ever, the struggle of the South Korean people.

Declaration of Solidarity Adopted

SK232240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy was held in Tokyo on 17 May under the sponsorship of the "May Action Executive Committee for Solidarity with the South Korean People on the Sixth Anniversary of the Kwangju Incident" composed of various organizations of Japan.

The meeting heard a speech from Shigeru Yoshimatsu, general secretary of the "National Council of Societies for the Rescue of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," a keynote report and lectures.

It adopted a declaration on strengthening solidarity with the South Korean students, workers and people of other strata who desire the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country and an urgent resolution demanding an immediate release of illegally arrested Hwang Sok-yong, a South Korean writer.

A documentary film of the Kwangju popular uprising was screened and a play depicting the struggle of the South Korean students staged at the meeting.

The meeting was preceded by a demonstration of the attendants.

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CSO: 4100/152

DAILY DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF SO BROTHERS

SK271026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 27 May calls for So Brothers' unconditional release in a commentary upon the expiration today of the term of the fourth "care and custody for the preservation of public peace" passed by the South Korean fascist clique on So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student in South Korea. The commentary says:

In April 1971, the South Korean fascist clique fabricated the so-called "campus spying case," arrested and detained So brothers and passed life imprisonment upon So Sung and 7 years in prison upon So Chun-sik in a far-fetched way on a charge of being the ringleader of the case even after the expiration of the terms of So Chun-sik, the fascist clique prolonged his detention three times under the pretext of his refusal of "ideological conversion." [sentence as received]

And not content with this, the puppet clique tries to keep him in jail as ever, refusing to set him free this time, too.

The Chon Tu-hwan group trying to prolong the prison term of So Chun-sik who served out his term is a vicious fascist tyrany without an equal in the world who puts even the "Yusin" dictator into shade.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's move is aimed to prevent the disclosure of the truth of its burtal torture.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must withdraw the unjust "care and custody for the preservation of public peace" at once, declare So brothers not guilty, and set them free unconditionally and immediately.

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CSO: 4100/152

KCNA DENOUNCES 'ANTI-COMMUNIST DRAMAS' STAGED IN S. KOREA

SK232244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique are these days staging one anti-communist drama after another, circulating the fiction of "southward invasion" which no one believes. The South Korean puppet defence minister turned up at a "news conference" some time ago and let loose malicious anti-communist outpourings, connecting the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" with the Seoul Olympics in a far-fetched manner.

The puppet minister of culture and information span out the same trash in a "press statement."

The puppets even staged a burlesque called anti-communist concert in Anyang, Kyonggi Province, on 9 May and forced more that 3,000 inhabitants to hear above anti-communist songs for 2 hours.

And, with a view to strengthening "ideological education," the fascist clique set up "halls of spiritual education" at all schools to intensively cram treacherous anti-communist ideas into the heads of students and set "people's ethics," an anti-communist subject, as a compulsory subject for the students and nearly doubled the hours of its lecture.

With regard to the students who have been disciplined on charges of involvement in the student movement, they demand that "this discipline be taken into account in evaluating their scholastic marks in people's ethics."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is bound to meet his doom like the preceding dictators who met their destruction while crying to anti-communism as their fond catchword.

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CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOSCOW DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARIZATION--Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--The participants in the 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation held in Moscow supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification. In a resolution on the Asian-Pacific region adopted at the session, the participants denounced in particular the revival of Japanese militarism, the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis and the nuclear militarisation of the Pacific region by the United States. They demanded the United States to dismantle all military bases and nuclear arsenal, put an end to the neocolonialist domination over South Korea and withdraw nuclear weapons from there. The resolution underscored the need to accelerate the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 20 May 86 SK] /12232

YOUTH KOREAN ISSUES STATEMENT--Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Delegates of 67 organisations form more than 40 countries and three international and regional organisations who had attended the international youth and student seminar "Kumrovec 86" which was held in Yugoslavia issued a joint statement, denouncing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification. Noting that the division of Korea caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the root cause of the tension on the Korean peninsula, the statement says: Owing to such nuclear war provocation manoeuvres as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged every year in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, the danger of nuclear war permanently exists in Korea. We who had attended the international youth and student seminar "Kumrovec 86" hold that to remove the tension from the Korean peninsula and achieve its reunification, a matter directly related with peace and security in the world, it is imperative for the United States to withdraw its forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and accede to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 21 May 86 SK] /12232

WRITER'S RELEASE DEMANDED--Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--The Council of Literary Men for Freedom and Practice, the Council of the Movement for Democratic Press, the Council of the Movement for Popular Culture, the Kwangju Society for the Study of Democratic Culture and the Council of the Movement for Popular Art issued a statement on 20 May in demand of the release of writer Khwan Sok-yong, according to a South Korean newspaper. In the statement they strongly demanded the fascist clique to set free Hwang Sok-yong at once. That night, over 60 members of these organisations entered into a sit-in strike to push through their demand in the office of the Council of Literary Men for Freedom and practice in Mapo District, Seoul. Hwang Sok-yong was arrested on 9 May because he wrote a work dealing with the Kwangju uprising in May 1980. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 24 May 86 SK] /12232

KCNA VIEWS ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS--Pyongyang 25 May (KCNA)--More than 6,000 students of 19 universities in all parts of South Korea held anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations on 21 May when the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan was occupied, according to reports. Thousands of students of Seoul University upon hearing the news of the occupation of the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Pusan during their meeting held to hear a report about the self-immolation of Yi Tong-su and extraordinary meeting of students, extended fervent encouragement to the struggle. That day over 400 students of Koryo University staged a demonstration, shouting "oust the U.S. imperialists" and so forth. The demonstrators countered the suppression by the police with rocks and petrol bombs. On the same day upwards of 1,200 students of Sogang University held an anti-U.S., anti-"government" rally and a demonstration on Sammin Square of the campus. As an expression of their indignation at the brutal suppression by the fascist police, they held a "ceremony for disorganisation of the murderous combat police, servant of the 'government.'" [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 25 May 86 SK] /12232

YOUTH FEDERATION FOR DEMOCRATIZATION--Pyongyang 25 May (KCNA)--Over 200 young people in Seoul formed a Youth Federation for Democratization, a new youth organization, on 18 May, according to a South Korean newspaper. In a declaration published at the inaugural meeting, they held that the fascist "constitution" must be abolished to overthrow the dictatorship and realise democracy. The declaration denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's treacherous economic policy and strongly demanded an "early reorganization of the dependent economic structure." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 25 May 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/152

OLYMPIC GAMES

COUNTRIES OPPOSE SEOUL OLYMPICS BECAUSE OF AIDS

SK250520 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Newspapers and radio stations of various countries are expressing the opinion that Seoul is not an appropriate venue for the Olympics because AIDS is now rampant in South Korea.

In an article headlined "South Korea Is Full of AIDS Patients," carried in its 23 April issue, the Tanzanian paper UHURU exposed the reality of South Korea which has been turned into a breeding ground of disease. Saying that the number of AIDS patients is rapidly increasing in all parts of South Korea, the daily noted that while there were some 4,400 AIDS patients in South Korea in 1985, the number has increased to 11,000 this year.

In its 9 May issue, the Indian paper INDIAN EXPRESS, in an article headlined "Seoul, Where AIDS Is Rapidly Spreading, Is Not an Appropriate Venue for the Olympics," wrote as follows: According to data available to us, the number of AIDS patients in South Korea has reached over 60,000. Seoul, where the epidemic disease is spreading, is not an appropriate venue for the Olympics.

The world's progressive social circles strongly demand that the venue for the Olympics be moved.

The Malaysian STAR, the Swiss paper BERNER TAGBLATT, and the Jordanian paper AL-DUSTUR, in their 10 May, 2 May, and 6 May issues respectively, carried similar reports.

On 9 May, Cameroon radio reported that many countries are opposed to send athletics to the Olympics to be hosted by South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/59

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN MEDIA CONCERNED ABOUT AIDS THREAT TO OLYMPICS

SK201028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)--Foreign mass media expressed deep concern about the persistent scheme of the South Korean puppets to host the Olympic Games in Seoul where acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a most terrible epidemic, is explosively spreading.

The Peruvian paper EL NUEVO DIARIO May 8 in an article titled "AIDS Threatens Olympics" said now the progressive world public hold that Seoul is unfit for the venue of the 1988 Olympics because AIDS is spreading in South Korea.

The paper pointed out that AIDS sufferers now number more than 600,000 in South Korea and the number will further increase till 1988 when the Olympic Games will be held.

Noting that if the 24th Olympic Games are held in South Korea, a large number of sportsmen and spectators from different parts of the world will be unable to escape death from this disease, the paper said Peru will not participate in games with South Korea.

The May fifth issue of the Bangladesh paper BANGLA BANI said South Korea where AIDS, a disease of death, is rapidly spreading is special off limits in the world.

The paper continued:

AIDS sufferers are expelled to a solitary island and the bodies of an increasing number of those who died from this disease were cremated in top secret in South Korea.

South Korean authorities make the spread of AIDS a "special secret" and enforce rigorous news blackout on it.

Many countries are on guard against South Korea over the high infection rate of the disease and its danger and many of South Korean workers who had been sent to foreign countries including Middle East countries under the signboard of "manpower export" were brought back to South Korea as they were proved to be infected with AIDS.

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CSO: 4100/153

SUBSTANDARD FOODSTUFFS MASS-PRODUCED IN SOUTH

SK200057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--Substandard foodstuffs are mass-produced in South Korea with the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympics ahead.

In circulation in South Korea now are various kinds of canned fruits and fishes processed with caustic soda and industrial hydrochloric acid which are liable to cause cancer and stomach ulcer, and imitation foreign-made liquors of 16 kinds are brewed in great quantity, among them "Napoleon cognac," colored South Korean wine.

On sale are adulterated foodstuffs such as imitation cold noodle made of charred barley, substandard food made of cowbones and sweets and bean-curd made of tainted substances.

According to a magazine published in Seoul, there are more than 2,800 companies and shops dealing with substandard foodstuffs and over 20,000 kinds of adulterated foodstuff in South Korea.

A radio in Seoul said 90 percent of the canned fruits on sale in the city are harmful to health. The South Korean magazine CHONGGYONG MUNHWA exposed that more than 60 percent of the food served at hotels and restaurants are substandard.

South Korean foodstuff manufacturers with the connivance of the puppet authorities attach foreign labels to such inferior foodstuffs and, worse still, advertise them as "Olympic luxuries" and "Olympic commodities."

The substandard foodstuffs cause grave consequences in South Korea. Various cases of diseases break out among those who ate sweets and canned fruits and some people who ate cakes lost their lives.

More than 15 percent of the cases dealt with at a hospital in Seoul turned out to have been caused by bad foodstuffs.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppet minister of health and social welfare told the 39th meeting of the World Health Organization in Geneva on May 7 that "the hygiene and safety of the South Korean foodstuffs for the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympics have reached the level of advanced countries." This only revealed the impudence of the South Korean puppets.

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CSO: 4100/153

AFP EXAMINES ANTI-U.S. ATTITUDES IN ROK

HK250156 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 25 May 86

[By Jacques Boyer]

[Text] Seoul, 25 May (AFP)--The United States, long considered the protector of South Korea and a source of pressure for democratic reform, has been singled out for attack recently by radicals in the South Korean opposition.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul, surrounded by armed guards and plainclothes policemen and ringed by anti-vehicle barricades, symbolizes the changes that have taken place during the past year.

"The presence of 40,000 American troops and the political consultant role played by U.S. ambassadors here have always inspired a little bit of resentment," a Western diplomat said.

"What's new is the radicalisation of students and increasing dissatisfaction (with the United States) stemming from economic disagreements," he added.

At the almost daily student demonstrations across the country, the United States is accused of "supporting the military dictatorship" of President Chon Tu-hwan and calls are made for the United States to remove its bases.

A visit to Seoul earlier this month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not help improve the U.S. image, according to Kim Tae-chung, a leader of the moderate opposition.

"Shultz gave the strong impression that he supports the dictatorship, Mr Kim told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "His attitude has given a good excuse to radical elements who have been insisting that the U.S. can never support us."

The U.S. Embassy estimates that the radical student wing is made up of no more than 4,000 to 5,000 people, a diplomatic source said.

And despite incidents such as the Wednesday takeover of a U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the United States, which lost 33,000 men defending the South against the North, does not appear to be overly concerned.

"We're always concerned (with anti-Americanism), but not more than in the past," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "We'll try to talk to everyone."

The United States has been attacked regularly since 1980 by different opposition and religious groups.

These critics accuse the U.S. Army, which has the right of command over 600,000 South Korean troops, of authorizing a bloody 1980 crackdown on a rebellion in Kwangju in which at least 200 people were killed.

The United states will continue to push for democratic reform in South Korea, a diplomat told AFP.

If anti-Americanism spreads, Washington could call on the government to crack down on the radicals, the diplomat said. But only if the United States is not seen as sanctioning the repression, which would have an adverse effect on public opinion in the United States, he added.

The radical opposition supports this analysis. The reverand Mun Il-hwan, a force behind clandestine dissidents, said that the "student's anti-Americanism is more intentional, to shock American consciousness."

Anti-Americanism is even stronger among workers and farmers, he said.

Korea has opened its markets to foreign goods under pressure from Washington, a diplomat explained, while its exports to the United States, Korea's principal market, have run into protectionist barriers.

Farmers are unhappy about agricultural imports which undercut the prices of domestic goods, the diplomat said. In one recent case, South Korean cattle farmers complained that beef from the United States was being sold at prices lower than Korean beef.

Korean businesses have been seeking to make up for a 3-billion-dollar trade deficit with Japan in 1985 by increasing exports to the United States, with which Korea had a 3.2-billion-dollar trade surplus in 1984, the diplomat said.

They view the U.S. market as the one to develop at all costs, he added.

In this atmosphere, U.S. Accusations of "dumping" of Korean goods on the U.S. market take on exaggerated proportions.

The result is that anti-American sentiment penetrates different sectors of the population, the diplomat said.

The government, which has warned of anti-Americanism during trade negotiations with Washington, has decided for the time being not to sound the alert.

"The majority of the population view the United States as a friend and ally," said Deputy Hyun Hong-choo [name as received], a strategist for the ruling democratic justice party.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ASSAILS MUN'S CALL FOR STUDENT VIOLENCE

SK250146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Arrest of Reverand Mun"]

[Text] An increasing majority of Koreans are becoming extremely concerned over the radicalization of the student antigovernment movement which has become violent and leftist-oriented.

Radical activist students affiliated with the militant Chamintu and Minmintu groups are openly denouncing the American troops stationed here to safeguard the country against a communist invasion as "imperialist aggressors," and are seeking to overthrow the existing political order of the nation and establish a "popular democratic government." Their slogans and aims ominously echo the revolutionary line of communist North Korea against the South.

Although an overwhelming majority of our students are silently continuing their academic pursuits, the reckless radicalism of some young activists is not a matter to be taken lightly. If left unchecked, it could grow to be a grave threat to the order of liberal democracy upon which this republic is based. It is, therefore, incumbent on the grown-up generation, whether in the ruling or opposition group, to admonish the radical youths for their dangerously misguided ideas, and guide them in the right direction.

But to our utter dismay, a Presbyterian minister has been actively inciting the students to be more violent and more radical in their antigovernment activities. Reverand Mun Ik- hwan, himself an extreme radical with no church assignment, was at last arrested Friday on charges of violating the law governing assembly and demonstration.

Mun has been, according to a formal charge, so irresponsible as to tell students at a rally at Seoul National University on 20 May that they were not violent enough. While he was speaking, a 23-year-old student committed suicide by setting himself on fire and leaping from a nearby building. Even more astonishing is his boast in an interview with a foreign news service that there are among his followers "49 lined up to burn themselves."

Rev Mun can never escape stringent moral as well as judicial judgment for his irresponsible and unlawful acts in total disregard for the future of young students and the fate of the nation.

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CSO: 4100/154

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB MEMBERS INITIATE PARTY FOUNDING

SK240046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] The New Conservative Club, composed of 12 lawmakers who bolted from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, initiated the founding of a political party tentatively named "People's Democratic Party" (Minjung-Minju-Dang) yesterday.

A preparatory committee meeting will be held 30 May at the Ambassador Hotel with some 600 club members attending, a spokesman said.

The promoters of the party founding said in a prospectus, "A new political force which can take its root in the minds of ordinary people should be created."

"We will make institutional devices to help ordinary people lead politics by implementing the parliamentary cabinet system and revising or abolishing the Basic Press Law, labor laws and elections laws." The time has come when we have to raise our banners high for the reconstruction of the fatherland as a new place where absolute power does not exist and diligent and faithful farmers and laborers can enjoy fair and honest lives," they said.

Representative Yu Han-yol was chosen chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Creation of the Party.

The NCC members seceded from the NDP late last year, declaring their objection against the way the party is operated by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Prior to the ceremony to initiate the party founding, Representative Yu denounced both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the NDP for their "inability to lead politics."

In a press conference, he claimed, "The DJP is passing the buck of the current difficult situation to the people without any logic and policy direction, while the NDP is deceiving the people by only resorting to all or nothing struggle."

He said that the current crisis could be only tided over when the political parties reach a "grand agreement" on the revision of the Constitution to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system.

"We should be aware of the fact that the presidential government system had created a political climate featuring authoritarianism, thus having impeded democratic progress and having made the people suffer from dictatorship, oppression of human rights and injustice and corruption," he claimed.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SURPLUSES RECORDED IN CURRENT ACCOUNT IN MARCH, APRIL

SK220144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 May (YONHAP)--South Korea recorded consecutive monthly surpluses in its current account in March and April, the bank of Korea reported Thursday.

Paced by brisk exports, Korea registered a current account surplus of 101 million U.S. dollars in March and a surplus of 116 million dollars in April, reducing the January-April current account deficit by 566 million dollars from a year earlier, to 212 million dollars.

Exports in April increased by 19.2 percent from a year earlier, to 2.6 billion dollars, and imports rose by 14.1 percent, to 2.4 billion dollars, resulting in a trade surplus of 139 million dollars.

The sustained export drive was led by machinery, footwear, electric and electronic appliances, and textiles, which grew by 62.4 percent, 45 percent, 25.8 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively, in April.

Overseas shipments of petrochemical and steel products declined by 31.4 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively, last month, however, reflecting inactivity in overseas markets and mounting protectionism, according to the Central Bank report.

Leading the April import surge were the machinery, electric and electronic apparatus, and chemical product sectors, which expanded by 63.2 percent, 47.2 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

The importation of crude oil and lumber fell by 49.2 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively, from a year ago, the Central Bank reported.

Due to the recent decline in international interest rates and the improved overseas travel account, Korea was able to narrow its invisible trade deficit from 118 million dollars at the end of April 1985 to 81 million dollars at the end of last April.

The current account, which measures the flow of trade, services and government-to-government capital transactions, reflects a nation's economic standing.

Korea hopes to achieve an equilibrium or a surplus in its current account this year, according to the Central Bank.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES CAR PRESIDENT'S VISITS

SK270557 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 May (YONHAP)--Andre Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, will make a 4-day official visit to Korea, beginning 10 June, at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho said Tuesday.

In summit talks here, Chon and Kolingba are expected to discuss ways to boost trade and economic cooperation between their two nations and to exchange views on matters of mutual interest.

Kolingba's visit will be the first ever to Korea by the head of state of the Central African Republic since Seoul and Bangui established diplomatic ties in September 1963.

A government official said that the African leader's visit will deepen the existing friendly relations between the two nations as well as the two leaders.

The official pointed out that Kolingba visited Pyongyang in 1982 and 1983, and said that his visit to Korea will help him gain an accurate view of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Kolingba's visit will also give him a better understanding of Seoul's peaceful unification policy, its proposal for the simultaneous entry of both Koreans into the United Nations and its plan for the successful hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the official said.

Through the enhancement of mutual understanding, Seoul and Bangui will cooperate closely in international forums, including meetings of the non-aligned nations, the official said.

In addition, the two countries will pave the way for the promotion of cooperative relations in both the private and public sectors.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GUATEMALAN HOUSE SPEAKER

Cabera Hidalgo Begins 4-Day Visit

SK260120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 May (YONHAP)--Luis Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, house speaker of Guatemala, arrived here Sunday for a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Yi Chae-Hyong.

While here, Cabrera is scheduled to confer with Korean administration and National Assembly leaders on ways to enhance friendly relations between Seoul and Guatemala City.

Cabrera also plans to tour the Olympic stadium, industrial facilities and the truce village of Panmunjom.

Chon Confers Medal on Cabrera

SK270732 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 May (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday conferred an order of diplomatic service merit, the Kwanghwa Medal, on Luis Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, house speaker of Guatemala.

Cabrera arrived here Sunday for a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Yi Chae-hyong.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTRY TO PROBE DUMPING ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

SK200809 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 20 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government, for the first time in Korean history, will soon open an investigation into the alleged dumping activities of foreign companies that have reportedly caused damage to Korean industries.

The trade and industry ministry has set up a task force to look into damages suffered by Korean firms, and the Finance Ministry will organize another task force this week to study the dumping activities of foreign exporters, a government source said Tuesday.

The government decided to take the action at the request of two Korean firms.

One of the two Korean firms has suspended operations and the other has curtailed operations because foreign exporters allegedly dumped dicumyl peroxide. an adhesive agent used in the manufacture of footwear, and acetaldehyde, a chemical used in making fertilizers and [word indistinct] on the Korean market, according to a request filed last month by the Korean firms.

The price of dicumyl peroxide imported from Japan fell from 4,462 U.S. dollars per ton in January 1984 to 2,596 dollars in May 1985, while the same chemical imported from Taiwan declined from 3,508 dollars per ton to 2,467 dollars per ton during the cited period.

As a result, Daehwa Precision Co, the sole Korean manufacturer of dicumyl peroxide, has completly lost its pricing competitiveness and has suspended operations at its 500-ton annual capacity plant since last November.

The price of Daehwa's dicumyl peroxide has fallen to 3,138 dollars since last December, causing serious damage to Korean footwear manufacturers, the source said.

Last year, Korea imported 478 tons of dicumyl peroxide--352 tons from Japan and 126 tons from Taiwan.

Korea's importation of atacetadehyde last year totaled 550 tons, compared with its annual demand of 9,400 tons. The low export prices of the Japanese-made chemical have seriously threatened Korean industries, according to the source.

If it is proven that the two cited products were dumped on the Korean market, anti-dumping tariffs will be imposed on them, in accordance with the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) anti-dumping convention, which Korea joined early this year, the government source said.

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CSO: 4100/154

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

PROMOTION OF SALES IN JAPAN--Seoul, 20 May (YONHAP)--The Korean-Japanese Economic Association Tuesday organized a mission for the promotion of trade with Japan in a ceremony held at World Trade Center--Korea. The mission, which comprises 140 businessmen from 100 companies, is scheduled to leave here on 26 May for a 9-day tour of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Shimonoseki. During the tour, the mission is expected to encourage Japanese importers to buy more Korean goods in view of the continuing appreciation of the Japanese Yen. In addition, the mission will conduct market surveys in order to determine what commodities would be best suited for exportation to Japan. Earlier this year, Korea sent two trade missions to Japan in order to boost the exportation of Korean-made products to that country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 20 May 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/154

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPING PARTY REVOLUTIONARY RANKS

SK241154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 22 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May special article: "Strengthening the Party and the Revolutionary Ranks Is the Indispensable Requirement for Developing the Revolution"]

[Text] Guidance for the revolution and those who are in charge of the revolution poses a very important question delineating the legitimacy of the inception of the revolutionary movement and the course of developing this movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The party is the guide of the revolution, and the revolutionary ranks are the party in charge of the revolution. Only by strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks can we increase the party's leading role and vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by organizing and using the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a difficult and complicated struggle that has been waged for a long time and is a highly conscious and organized movement. Because of this, questions concerning the guide who leads the revolutionary movement and those who are in charge of the work of realizing the leadership of this movement are raised.

The revolution victoriously progresses under the leadership of the party, a guide, and through the struggle of the revolutionary ranks, the party in charge of this revolution. The guide and the party in charge of the revolution achieve an inseparable unity in the revolution.

Successes or failure in the revolution and construction is influenced by the leadership of the party and by the might of the revolutionary ranks. No work is more important than to strengthen the party in the revolutionary movement, to increase the leading role of the party in various ways, and to organize and use the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people.

As is shown by the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the revolution becomes victorious under any circumstances whatsoever when the might and authority of the party increase and when the revolutionary ranks, which follow its leadership, are strong. The revolutionary ranks are political forces organized by the class and circles that have emerged, pursuing their interest in the revolution.

The working people, including the working class, wage the revolutionary struggle to fulfill their demand and aspiration for independence. The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and are decisive forces that forge ahead with the revolution and construction. In order to occupy their position as masters in the revolutionary movement and to assume their role, the masses of the people should be guided correctly. This is a natural requirement raised by the characteristics of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The leadership of the struggle of the masses of the people and of the revolutionary ranks is assumed by the guide of the revolution. The guide in the revolution organizes the revolutionary ranks by consciously awakening and organizing the masses of the people and helps the masses of the people complete the revolutionary cause by delineating revolutionary lines, strategy, and tactics. Thus, the masses of the people fully demonstrate their inexhaustible strength in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by firmly uniting with independent ideologies and consciousness.

No political organization other than the party can become the guide of the revolution in the revolutionary movement of the working class. This is because the party is a vanguard organized by advanced elements who struggle to most resolutely protect and meet, to the end, the interest of the working people, including the working class, and because it is the supreme organization among revolutionary organizations.

How the revolutionary ranks perform the assigned revolutionary mission and their historic duty depends totally on whether or not they follow the correct leadership of the party and the leader.

Only by following the correct leadership of the party can the masses of the people, including the working class, successfully build socialism and communism by vigorously waging the grave and complicated revolutionary struggle to remodel nature and society. This is proven by the history of the development of our revolution.

While traversing an unprecedentedly difficult road, the Korean revolution has been victorious. This is because our party and revolutionary ranks have been powerful. The entire course of our revolution is a proud history in which our party has smoothly performed its role as the guide of the revolution and in which our revolutionary ranks have successfully assumed their role as the party in charge of the revolution. By creating this history and by making it shine, our party and revolutionary ranks have posed proudly as an authoritative and dignified revolutionary party and as invincible ranks.

Our party is a great guide that has led our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work along the straight, single road of victory, and our revolutionary ranks are the reliable party in charge of the revolution, which is endlessly faithful to the leadership of the party and the leader. A victorious party, which leads the revolutionary struggle to victory by always setting forth most scientific revolutionary lines, strategy, and tactics and by firmly organizing and leading the revolutionary ranks, can become a great guide in the revolution. A powerful revolutionary rank, which advances the revolution, overcoming any trials and difficulties whatsoever by firmly uniting around the party and by following its leadership, can become a reliable party in charge of the revolution.

The source of the might of our party, the guide of the revolution, comes from the fact that it has carried out its revolutionary activities by regarding the great chuche idea as a leading guideline. Because our party regards the chuche idea as a guiding idea, it has formulated and implemented correct lines and policies meeting the requirements of the contemporary era and the people's desire and has continuously advanced the revolution by rallying all the classes and circles that seek independence around the revolutionary ranks by using the chuche method of leading the masses of the people.

Our party, a chuche-type revolutionary party, has won absolute support and trust from the broad strata of the people by firmly uniting with the masses of the people, by deeply mingling with them, and by positively struggling to meet the interest of the masses of the people. Such a party, which carries out its activities by regarding a true leading idea in the present age as a leading guideline and which forms a complete whole with the masses of the people, does not deviate from its course in leading the revolutionary ranks and the revolutionary movement.

Because our people follow the leadership of our party, they are vigorously advancing, overflowing with feelings of greater confidence and optimism.

Our revolutionary ranks have been fostered by our party, and they are endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party. The duty of the revolutionary ranks, the party in charge of the revolution, is to follow the leadership of the guide of the revolution. This is because the revolutionary struggle is one to materialize the leader's idea and leadership under the party's leadership.

The might and solid nature of the revolutionary ranks greatly depend on how they follow the leadership of the party, the guide of the revolution. In the initial, inceptive stage, our revolutionary ranks were firmly organized by passionate chuche-type revolutionaries who absolutely believed in the chuche idea and who regarded endless faithfulness to the leader of the revolution as their lifeline. While traversing the road of the protracted and difficult revolution, these ranks have performed their mission in always safeguarding the party and the leader and in following their leadership.

Today, our revolutionary ranks encompass all the people with the old revolutionary and the loyal new generations as the core. The might of these ranks is inexhaustible, and no force can block the advance of our revolutionary ranks under the leadership of the party.

The continuous development of our revolution today calls for further strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks. Today, our revolution is advancing at the high stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea. In order to achieve this cause, we should turn men into communist-type men by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and should remodel all sectors of social life in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea.

The struggle to materialize the chuche idea has developed with the advance of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea as momentum. Accordingly, we should much more thoroughly materialize the chuche idea in all sectors of social life and should perform all tasks looming before us, upholding the banner of chuche.

The basic guarantee for successfully performing all the tasks of the revolution and construction by achieving self-reliance through upholding the banner of the chuche idea is to strengthen the party, the heart of society, and the revolutionary ranks, the motive power of the revolution, and to fully demonstrate their might.

Forging ahead with the work of strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks as a uniform process poses an important question. This is because the party and the revolutionary ranks form an inseparable united body in the revolutionary movement. The course in which the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalistic democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were carried out successfully and in which socialist construction was vigorously forged ahead with clearly proves that our party's work of regarding strengthening the party and revolutionary ranks as a primary task and of simultaneously carrying out this work was very just.

Strengthening the party is of primary significance in consolidating the party and the revolutionary ranks. In this regard, it is important to firmly organize the party ranks, to consolidate and develop the unity of the party, and to firmly rally the broad strata of the masses of the people around the party. In particular, we should further strengthen the unity of the party to meet the requirements of the situation in which the party has been strengthened organizationally and ideologically and should firmly guarantee the party leadership of the revolution and construction.

The ideological, spiritual, and revolutionary unity of the party ranks on the basis of the chuche idea is the source of the solid nature and might of our party. By developing indoctrination on the chuche idea, we should help functionaries and party members correctly develop their chuche-type revolutionary world outlook and firmly unite around the party and the leader. At the same time, it is important to inherit the tradition of the unity of our party and to establish revolutionary discipline through which the entire party moves as one under the leadership of the party center. In addition to this, we should help the broad strata of the masses of the people, including workers, peasants, and working intellectuals, prepare themselves politically and ideologically to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution and of the current situation and should strengthen our revolutionary ranks in various ways by implementing revolutionary mass lines. When we strengthen and develop our party and revolutionary ranks to meet the requirements of the present stage of developing the revolution, our might will increase and continuous progress will be made in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/58

NODONG SINMUN ON INDOCTRINATION ON PARTY POLICIES

SK260340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 23 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May editorial: "Let Us Strengthen Indoctrination on Party Policies"]

[Text] Indoctrination on party policies is an important task that we should consistently conduct in carrying out the party's ideological work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should vigorously carry out the party's ideological work with the work of arming the people with the leader's revolutionary idea and with party policies as central figures.

Our party's ideological work is designed to develop all functionaries, party members, and workers into passionate chuche-type communist revolutionaries and to vigorously organize and mobilize them to implement party lines and policies.

Only by strengthening indoctrination on party policies can we firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Correctly developing a revolutionary world outlook among party members and workers and firmly guaranteeing the party leadership of the revolution and construction greatly depends on how successfully we strengthen indoctrination on party policies.

Our party's lines and policies are correct leading guidelines for the revolution and construction. Without knowing party policies, we cannot discern which is correct and which is erroneous, nor can we advance even a single step.

Indoctrination on party policies is the important work of helping the people deeply understand the greatness of their party and the wise nature of its leadership, and increase their trust in the party. Trust in the party is linked to a firm belief in party policies.

The significance of indoctrination on party policies is represented by the work of developing party members and workers into unyielding revolutionary warriors by helping them understand the just nature of our party's lines and policies.

Strengthening indoctrination on party policies poses a very urgent question, with the development of the revolution and construction to a high stage under the leadership of the party as the motivating force.

Our party is a tested staff headquarters that has led our revolutionary struggle and construction work in a responsible manner. Having formulated a magnificent plan for bringing about a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, our party has wisely led the struggle to implement this plan.

If party organizations at all levels help functionaries and party members much more correctly understand the party intent by developing indoctrination on party policies, they can greatly increase their revolutionary zeal and bring about an innovation in production and construction.

Today, the international situation is strained and complicated. Peace and security are threatened throughout the world because of the maneuvers of the imperialists to increase armaments and to provoke a new war. The danger of thermonuclear war--a new world war--has increased. In order to soberly forge ahead with the revolution and construction in such a situation, we must strengthen indoctrination on party policies more than ever before.

Only by arming all members of society with the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea--and by developing them into those who positively protect and implement party policies can we firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and assume a chuche-type stand to the end in revolution and construction.

What is important in conducting indoctrination on party policies is to help the people deeply master the history of the glorious struggle of our party. The history of our party is one in which under the banner of the chuche idea, the party has won an epochal victory under the most difficult and complicated circumstances.

In this course, our party has set forth numerous scientific and revolutionary lines and policies and has embodied them in reality. The history of the victory of our revolution is the history of the victory of our party's lines and policies. As they deeply recognize this history, the party members and workers more firmly cherish faith in the party's policy, and their pride in and confidence of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party will increase.

With tangible examples, all party organizations should indoctrinate functionaries and workers in what lines and policies our party has put forward at every stage and in every period of the revolution and construction, and what great result they have brought about in the historic period from the first day of the founding to the present. In particular, they should concentrate efforts on helping the functionaries and workers deeply grasp the greatness of our party's history consistent with the chuche-oriented and revolutionary spirit, thereby ensuring that they clearly recognize the justness of the revolutionary lines of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense and make them shine and that they think and act in the manner of how they adhere to the chuche-oriented stance of our party and consistently defend and implement the party's policies.

In indoctrination in the party's policy, it is particularly important to firmly arm the functionaries and workers with the party's policies and lines in the fields and at the units concerned--an important question that the party tries to resolve at present.

Along with central tasks in certain periods, our party has always assigned concrete tasks to all fields and units and has set forth ways for their realization.

Only when all fields and units smoothly carry out the tasks assigned to implement the party's policy can the might of the country be strengthened and the overall work of the revolution and construction be conducted well. All party organizations should concentrate efforts on indoctrination in the party's policy so that the tasks assigned to implement the party's policy can be adhered to and carried out. In particular, this is further demanded in such fields and units on which our party concentrates great efforts as the key industries, railway transport, agriculture, fishery, light industry, external trade, and the construction of the Taechon powerplant and the Sunchon vinalon complex. These fields should concretely plan and coordinate the indoctrination work of implanting the party's intentions in the hearts of functionaries and workers so that they can implement the tasks, assigned by the party in a timely manner without fail.

A basic textbook in firmly arming party members and workers with the party's policy is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic works and the party's documents. During the long period of some 60 years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has published countless classic works, leading the revolution and construction. The works contain rich ideas and theories that give perfect answers to all questions raised by the revolution and construction of our times. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works, consummating the chuche-oriented ideas, theories, and methods, are genuinely precious classics to us.

The party organizations should strengthen the study of the original texts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic works and the party's documents, upholding the slogan "The entire party must study." They should assiduously plan and coordinate the work of organizing study and thoroughly establish the ethos of spontaneous study among functionaries and workers, thus having them study hard without avoiding reading books, helping them deeply understand the profound meanings of every sentence and phrase of the great leader's classic works and the party's documents, not to speak of their basic ideas.

In particular, the party organizations should deepen the study of the original texts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic works, including the thesis on the questions regarding the socialist rural villages of our country and the thesis on socialist education, which should be followed eternally and embodied in constructing socialism and communism.

It is important to conduct indoctrination in the party's policy while closely combining it with a practical struggle. Indoctrination in the party's policy is aimed at brilliantly embodying the party's lines and policies in reality.

Our reality of today is none other but the reality of the age of the Workers Party in which our party's lines and policies have been embodied. Today, our people have become a dignified and proud people, who advance with their correct guiding idea and their own spirit, under the leadership of the great party and the leader. With this reality of the rewarding age of the Workers Party, all party organizations should see to it that the justness of the party's policy is recognized.

Along with this, the party organizations, also in case they conduct propaganda on principles, should substantially conduct propaganda in conformity with the characteristics of objects on the basis of the concrete life and work of functionaries and workers and the performance of revolutionary tasks assigned to their fields and units.

Improving methods in deepening indoctrination in the party's policy in compliance with the demands of developing reality is rising as an important question. Today, the level of the ideological consciousness of party members and workers and the degree of their preparations are high. Only when the work of indoctrination is conducted in conformity with this level can it be effective.

In the course of leading the party's ideological work, our party has already created numerous forms of and methods for ideological indoctrination work. The methods for ideological indoctrination work, including the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method, the struggle to learn examples from the heroes of art films, and vivid agitation work through art, which have been created by our party, are displaying great might in firmly arming party members and workers with the party's policy and in vigorously arousing them to its implementation. The party organizations should actively embody these forms and methods to give full play to their vitality.

In particular, it is important to prepare well materials for propaganda and agitation in indoctrinating the party's policy. The party organizations of each echelon should conduct propaganda and agitation in a persuasive and realistic manner with vivid and concrete materials found in reality.

Indoctrination in the party's policy is an important duty assigned to the party organizations. Organizing and pushing ahead with the work of solidly arming with the party's policy as party commission-level work is a consistent demand of our party.

By vigorously conducting the work of indoctrinating the party's policy in conformity with the demands of developing reality while upholding the party's intentions, the party organizations of each echelon should firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system, further strengthen the revolutionary ranks, and effect upsurge in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/58

NODONG SINMUN ON LEADERSHIP TURNOUT FOR ARF ANNIVERSARY

SK230927 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A central report meeting was held on 4 May at the 8 February Cultural Hall in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland personally founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present on the stage were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission; Paek Hak-nim, Pak Yong-sun, Hwang Sun-hui, and other warriors of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; responsible functionaries of the DFRF; and responsible functionaries of working organizations.

Also present on the stage were Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

The report meeting began with the chorus of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song."

At the meeting, Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, delivered a report.

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DPRK DAILY ON PARTY WORK WITH SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS

SK191231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 16 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 May editorial: "Party Organizations Should Do Well in the Work With Scientists and Technicians"]

[Text] To uphold the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee and carry out the technological revolution actively, party organizations should do well in the work with scientists and technicians.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party organizations should carry out the technological revolution as the party's strategic line and organize and mobilize scientists, technicians, and the working people of broad strata in carrying out the technological revolution.

Today, our country has 1,250,000 technicians and specialists who have been nurtured in the bosom of the party. They are a precious force which should play a leading role in implementing the party's line of the technological revolution. When they are correctly mobilized, many problems can be solved in production and in the work for technological innovation, and economic construction can be carried out more rapidly.

Because of the significance of enhancing the responsibilities and roles of the scientists and technicians in carrying out the technological revolution, our party is calling for party organizations to do the work with them even more properly. In accordance with the intent of the party, all party organizations should place great emphasis on the work with scientists and technicians.

What is most important in the work with scientists and technicians is to make them realize that they should contribute to the party and revolution with practical success. Scientists and technicians have the duty of contributing to the party and revolution with technology. Unheralded heroes and those unsung people who have performed distinguished services have won great achievements. This is because of their lofty self-awareness to return the trust of the party with practical success. Thus, party organizations should make scientists and technicians realize that they should do something for the party and fatherland as well as for the people. To this end, scientists and technicians should be made to deeply realize the party's intent to improve the level of the country's science and technology a step higher in the shortest period of time. At the same time, they should be made to take the party's ideas and intent as their faith and struggle through fire and flood for their implementation.

In addition, indoctrination should be intensified in various forms. By so doing, they should be made to struggle actively with the spirit of sacrificial service for the working class and people and with patriotism and to contribute to the economic development of the country even more greatly.

Another important thing in the work with scientists and technicians is to actively help them so that they may win success in carrying out their revolutionary tasks. The experiences of the Nagwon machinery complex show that technicians can accomplish any scientific and technological tasks, if they are entrusted with bold tasks and if they are encouraged.

Thus, party organizations and functionaries should give bold tasks to scientists and technicians and actively help them in carrying out their work. In particular, for individual scientists and technicians, specific assignments should be made and their achievements should be assessed regularly. By so doing, they should be made to think and display their creativities always with lofty zeal.

In the struggle to occupy the fortress of science and technology, an unyielding will is necessary to overcome failures and difficulties. Such an unyielding will and boldness can be even more fully displayed when party organizations make persistent efforts to encourage and support scientists and technicians. With maternal love, party functionaries should educate and look after scientists and technicians. At the same time, scientists and technicians should be always treated with generosity. In addition, party functionaries should know what they are thinking and the problems they are facing. By so doing, they can swiftly solve the problems and direct deep interest in providing their working and living conditions.

In particular, party functionaries should promote the confidence and courage of the scientists and technicians with the stand to share the responsibilities for their technological innovation work. By so doing, they should make scientists and technicians win success in their work without abandoning it midway.

Those who should carry out the work with scientists and technicians more properly than any one else are precisely party responsible functionaries. The miraculous success in the production of (?reduction printers) at the Yongson machine complex using a different method and in a short period of time cannot be thought of apart from the reliable work habits in which whenever failure was repeated and difficulties were faced party responsible functionaries worked together with technicians and gave them strength and courage, sharing pain and responsibility with them.

Party responsible functionaries at plants, enterprises, and science research organs should deeply mingle with scientists and technicians as elucidated by our party and should constantly spur them to thoroughly implement their assigned tasks in the party policy through the party.

Evaluating men through the successes they have attained in their work is precisely the consistent principle of our party in its work with men. Party organizations should actively introduce those scientists and technicians who have made new inventions or who have achieved successes. Party organizations should recognize their merits, and should give them a good evaluation. Party organizations should also concentrate efforts on leading scientists and technicians to further strengthen their creative cooperation with the production masses.

Only when scientists and technicians actively cooperate with producers can science and technology be constantly developed and, at the same time, the successes of scientific research activities and the suggestions for technological innovation be introduced to production in a timely manner.

Party organizations should see to it that scientists and technicians frequently visit production sites to strengthen the creative cooperation with workers and that they resolve scientific and technological problems arising in production by actively participating in the shock brigade movement for technological innovation. At the same time, party organizations should also see to it that scientists and technicians actively support various valuable technological innovation suggestions presented by producers and rapidly introduce these suggestions in production.

Having scientific and technological work be carried out in conformity with the demands of the party is an important task facing the party today. Therefore, party organizations should deeply inculcate the party line and policy regarding the development of science and technology among scientists and technicians so that they cannot only correctly understand the demands of the party policy regarding the development of science and technology, but can also thoroughly implement them.

The resolution of major scientific and technological problems only does not necessarily constitute a contribution to the prosperity and development of the country. Therefore, party organizations should see to it that scientists and technicians actively participate in research work to resolve those problems which should be urgently resolved at present even though they are small ones.

In particular, party organizations should organize and mobilize scientists and technicians in resolving the urgent scientific and technological problems arising in making the national economy, including raw materials, fuel, and power, chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific.

The rapidly developing reality demands that the level of scientists and technicians be enhanced constantly. Party organizations should lead scientists and technicians to learn the constantly developing latest science and technology in a timely manner by establishing revolutionary study habits among them, by properly providing them with favorable study conditions, and by organizing various work among them to enhance their scientific and technological level.

Without knowing technology, party functionaries cannot properly carry out the work with scientists and technicians. In other words, only when party functionaries know technology and the party policy well can they not only properly understand and grasp the demands and will of scientists and technicians, but also correctly evaluate and grasp presented scientific and technological problems and properly establish measures for resolving them.

Party functionaries should learn hard science and technology and conduct studies on technology in a steady manner so that they will be well versed in the technology of their sectors.

Today, our party demands that scientists and technicians share a significant role in carrying out the technological revolution by enhancing their sense of responsibility and role.

By deeply keeping in mind the party's intent and properly carrying out the work with scientists and technicians, all party organizations and functionaries should make great contributions to the scientific and technological development of the country and should effect a new turn in the technological revolution through their original idea, active initiative, and bold practice.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS ECONOMIC FUNCTIONARIES' TASKS

SK212209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 20 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May editorial: "Functionaries Should Responsibly Organize and Command the Battle for Economic Construction"]

[Text] The duty of functionaries is to possess self-consciousness as the commanding staffs of the revolution and responsibly carry out their given revolutionary tasks with an attitude worthy of masters. Today, as the struggle for socialist economic construction is being waged vigorously and on a large scale, the spirit of work worthy of masters should be highly displayed by the economic guidance functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All guidance functionaries should responsibly organize and command the battle for socialist construction with an attitude worthy of masters and bravely overcome the mounting difficulties and obstacles at the forefront of the masses.

Today, we are facing heavy and vast tasks. To strengthen the material and technological foundation of the country and improve the people's standard of living by attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction, our party is ceaselessly putting forth new tasks for all areas of economic construction, such as industry, agriculture, construction, and transport.

The prevailing situation is calling for the economic guidance functionaries to work with the attitude and spirit worthy of masters of the revolution. Our functionaries' attitude worthy of masters should be, above all, displayed in carrying out the operations for the implementation of the party's economic policies with the stand of assuming responsibility for the tasks of their units.

Today, all sectors of the people's economy are vigorously struggling to implement the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th Party Central Committee and to carry out the important economic tasks of the party. To rapidly develop the extractive, metallurgical, and power industries and railway transport; to epochally increase ore, coal, steel, and power production; and to fully guarantee transport, functionaries in all sectors should organize and command with the stand of assuming responsibility for their work. In planning the organizational work to increase production, functionaries should meticulously calculate all conditions and potentials, such as manpower, supply of materials, and facilities. At the same time, in carrying out their tasks, they should be competent. By so doing, functionaries' organizational work should practically help the implementation of the party's economic policies and contribute to the economic development of the country.

Functionaries' attitude worthy of masters should be displayed in making efforts to carry out the given tasks. Functionaries should think ceaselessly with the attitude worthy of masters. By so doing, they should find the methods and ways to implement the party's economic policies. At the same time, they should plan operations correctly and carry them out in a revolutionary manner. Without unyielding and persistent struggle, no success can be won.

The tasks given by the party's policies are a reflection of the demand of the revolution and the party's intent. Our party has put forth the large construction projects such as construction of the Taechon power station and construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as the important tasks of capital construction, and unfolded the plan to finish the 300,000 chonbo of tideland reclamation rapidly, lie the building of the Nampo lockgate. This is a reflection of the noble intent to stabilize production at a high level and to further improve our people's problems of food, clothing, and shelter by further displaying the might of the self-reliant economy. Functionaries should fully grasp such an intent of the party and organize and command work responsibly.

The party's economic policies are not only for the present generation but also for the happiness of the coming generations. Therefore, the tasks given by the party should be thoroughly accomplished.

While placing preferential emphasis on the matters which our party tries to settle, guidance functionaries should also direct deep interest to carrying out all other political tasks. By so doing, they should ensure that all political tasks of the party are not abandoned midway, but bear good fruit.

The administrative and economic functionaries' attitude worthy of masters should be displayed in efficiently and competently carrying out the work to accomplish the political tasks of the party. At present, one of the important matters in carrying out the tasks of economic construction is to properly conduct industrial management in accordance with the demand of the developing reality. To this end, our party is stressing that all sectors should thoroughly fulfill the demand of the Taean work system and correctly apply the independent financial operation system.

The economic guidance functionaries' thought and practice should be concentrated on finding the methods to carry out production and conduct management scientifically in their units, on enhancing economic effectiveness, and on overfulfilling the production quotas on a monthly and quarterly basis, and by indices.

Functionaries of complexes and other production units should more meticulously plan economic management. By so doing, they should properly accomplish the party's political tasks given to their units.

Meanwhile, the functionaries of the rural economic sector should brilliantly accomplish the tasks given by the rural theses and, at present, should fulfill the demand of the chuche farming method in rice transplanting. By so doing, they should overfulfill the agricultural production quotas for this year.

In carrying out the party's political tasks, it is important for our functionaries to establish a spirit of organizing and carrying out work with the spirit of unyielding struggle and in a revolutionary manner. The spirit of unyielding struggle is the traditional revolutionary spirit of our people. It was thanks to this spirit that the ranks of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle could be formed with bare fists at the inception of our revolution, and that the history of the great Chollima upsurges could be created from the ravages of war.

What is important in displaying the unyielding spirit is the indomitable fighting spirit and courage to overcome difficulties and obstacles. The commanding staffs and soldiers of the People's Army, participating in the construction of the Nampo lockgate by upholding the party's plan for remaking nature, struggled precisely with such fighting spirit and courage. By so doing, they have made the construction of the edifice, which was difficult even to imagine at the beginning, a reality.

If the guidance functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy organize and carry out work with the same spirit displayed in building the Nampo lockgate, they can accomplish any task.

Functionaries' attitude worthy of masters should also be highly displayed in the struggle to accomplish the tasks given to their units by their own efforts. Today, the successful accomplishment of the economic tasks given to the sectors of the people's economy depends largely on functionaries' providing of the conditions for production and construction.

Those functionaries who have armed themselves with the chuche idea and possess self-consciousness worthy of masters firmly maintain the stand of relying on one's own strength and solving the problems arising in production and construction by one's own effort. Such functionaries consider it an inviolable principle to extract the production potential hidden in their units and to go among the production workers and fan the flames of collective innovation among them when heavy tasks are given. The experiences of the guidance functionaries of Maengsan County, who have won achievements in managing their county and improved the people's standard of living a step further, clearly show this.

When all guidance functionaries responsibly organize and carry out work with the attitude worthy of masters, ceaseless upsurges will be brought about in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/58

DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON LIFE OF SOCIAL HUMAN BEING

SK201117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "correct exposition of the life of the social human being", which reads in part:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Kore in his historical treatise "on the Chuche idea" expounded that Chajusong is the life and soul of man, the social being.

The Chuche idea propounds that man has the physical life and also the life as the social being, Chajusong.

Chajusong is an attribute of social man who is desirous of living and developing in an independent way as master of the world and his own destiny. Chajusong being the nature of man, he has dignity and value as a social human being.

Man's dignity and value as a social human being are, above all, dignity and value as the master of the world. Chajusong being his nature, man subordinates everything to his aspiration and demand and does not allow the subjugation and restrictions by any outside force.

Man enjoys dignity and value as a social human being when he discharges his duty and role as a member of the society and collective.

Chajusong is the life and soul only of man who fights to transform the nature and society in conformity with the independent aspiration and demand of man and to defend and carry into practice the interests of the popular masses and the nature of the genuine social human being.

Man is a social being with Chajusong. What is important here is Chajusong in his relations with society. What plays a defining function here is social and political Chajusong.

It is Chajusong in his relations with the social circumstances, particularly in the social and political relations, that is more important for man.

The Chajusong of man finds concentric manifestation in the political relations of society. And the extent of the display and practice of Chajusong in all other realms of social life and the height of Cajusong and the degree of its practice in the relations with nature are defined by Chajusong in the political relations, political Chajusong.

It is man's social quality, Chajusong is inseparably linked with the collective. Man can not live alone as man was a social being from its birth, he can live and wage the struggle for his Chajusong only in society and the collective. This means that man exists and is active only as a member of the social collective anytime and anywhere.

Our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song removed the social fetters which ruthlessly trampled underfoot the Chajusong of man and realized the social and political Chajusong of the working masses of the people by successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

/12624
CSO: 4100/151

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MUSAN BATTLE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--A Yanggang provincial meeting marking the 47th anniversary of the victory in the battle in Musan area organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song was held on May 22 in Samjiyon. The historic battle in Musan area organized and commanded by President Kim Il-song 47 years ago, on May 23, 1939, was a historical operation of advance into the homeland which held a shining place in accelerating the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Kim Won-chon, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee, in his report pointed out that personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army President Kim Il-song crossed the river Amnok and advanced into Musan area of the Homeland, dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors by outstanding strategy and tactics and superb war method and powerfully inspired broad popular masses to the anti-Japanese struggle, thereby leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge. The battle in Musan area demonstrated that fine sons and daughters of Korea with arms in their hands were victoriously fighting against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, imbuing the people with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution and opened a new phase to lead the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to an upsurge, the reporter stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 May 86 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/151

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS HELP RICE TRANSPLANTING--Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Soldiers of the Korean People's Army are actively helping agricultural working people with rice transplanting. They are displaying the beautiful tradition of unity between the army and the people in the socialist cooperative fields. The agricultural working people, People's Army soldiers and helpers have these days doubled and trebled the tempo of rice transplanting as against its beginning through their vigorous endeavors. The soldiers of the unit to which comrade Won Ha-kol belongs are hastening work from the stand of master taking charge of the country's granary together with farmers and are carrying out the daily plans at 150 percent. The soldiers of the unit to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs are successfully carrying on rice transplanting as required by the Chuche method of farming. During the breaks the soldiers enhance the enthusiasm of farmers by making the paddy fields bustle with diverse political propaganda and economic agitation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 23 May 85 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/151

NUMBER OF VACATIONING WORKING PEOPLE SAID HIGH

SK271022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--The vacationing of Korean working people is presenting a more animated scene with the advent of early summer.

Dozens of holiday homes situated in Mt. Kumgang, onpo, Pakyon and other scenic spots and at hot spas and mineral water springs had replenished their cultural and amusement establishments and public service facilities before receiving working people as the holiday period this year is much longer than any other years.

The working people are spending joyous days at holiday homes with various cultural and amusement activities such as mountain-climbing, visit to beauty spots and places of historical interest, excursion, sports games and contests of art circles.

Holiday facilities are modernized and the holiday-makers increase year after year with the growth of the social insurance expenditure of the state.

The number of the working people who benefited by the holiday homes has increased 40 percent in recent five years.

In our country there are also family holiday homes for coal miners and pelagic fisherman.

The period of rest at health resorts for the working people in the domains of toilsome labor is longer.

Holidays of farmers begin in winter.

The state bears the expenses for the round trip of the holiday-makers and all other expenses during their holidays.

Korean factories and enterprises also run many health resorts and holiday homes for working people.

Korea is one of the countries where the proportion of the holiday-makers to the population is high.

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CSO: 4100/151

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CHONGNYON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK280208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 24 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May editorial: "The Glorious Course Followed by Chongnyon"]

[Text] Today, 25 May, is the 31st anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon, the republic's proud organization of overseas compatriots, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are greeting this significant anniversary under challenging circumstances in which a loyal mass innovation movement is carried out vigorously to hold the 14th plenary session of Chongnyon as a victors' meeting.

Greeting this anniversary, and proceeding from brotherly love, the people in the fatherland extend warm congratulatory greetings to the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan for devoting everything to the struggle to consolidate Chongnyon organizations by upholding the great chuche idea under difficult circumstances in an alien land, to strengthen and develop the movement of Koreans in Japan, and to achieve the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The formation of Chongnyon was a historic event declaring the emergence of the first chuche-type organization of overseas compatriots and was a great festive event proclaiming the new start of the struggle and daily life of compatriots in Japan. With the formation of Chongnyon as momentum, the movement of Koreans in Japan came to confidently advance as a true patriotic movement of overseas compatriots, and Koreans in Japan, who roamed about in trials, came to victoriously pioneer their own destiny, cherishing feelings of honor as the people of the republic.

The course followed by Chongnyon during the past 31 years is a glorious history in which the party concerned has displayed endless loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to our party, upholding the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea and is the history of brilliant victory in which proud achievements have been attained in an unprecedented manner in the history of the movement of overseas compatriots by carrying out noble patriotic activities for the fatherland and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Chongnyon organizations have much more reliably developed into loyal and patriotic ranks in which the chuche ideological system has been established firmly, and the patriotic activities of Chongnyon have been carried out in a much more lively manner than ever before.

By firmly grasping the work of establishing the chuche ideological system in its organizations as a main line, Chongnyon has thoroughly armed functionaries and compatriots with the chuche idea and with the policy of our party and has firmly rallied them around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and around our glorious party. Today, Chongnyon has been prepared as a reliable patriotic force that can overcome any trials whatsoever. Chongnyon has firmly consolidated branch associations and primary organizations, and located and indoctrinated many compatriots by helping all functionaries learn from the great leader--type work style, by implementing revolutionary mass lines, and by steadily carrying out the movement for revival of Koreans. Thus, it has continuously expanded and strengthened its mass foundation.

Chongnyon has helped Korean youths and, in particular, Korean businessmen in Japan, the primary masses of Chongnyon, prepare themselves as passionate patriots and as true chuche-type revolutionaries, by strengthening indoctrination on the chuche idea and on socialist patriotism among them. Thus, it has helped reliably maintain the lifeline of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

While strengthening democratic national education among compatriots in Japan, Chongnyon has helped the compatriots cherish feelings of pride and honor in becoming the overseas compatriots of the republic through the struggle to protect the rights of the compatriots. Chongnyon has vigorously led the masses of the compatriots along the single road of patriotism for the fatherland and the people.

Apart from the patriotic movement carried out by Chongnyon among the compatriots we could not think of the fact that the Korean residents in Japan have long been leading an honorable life even in other's land by upholding the flag of the republic, not forgetting the fatherland.

Regarding supporting and safeguarding the socialist fatherland as the most honorable act, Chongnyon made all possible efforts for the prosperity and development of the fatherland while breathing and acting with the people in the fatherland.

Upholding the policy for national reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Chongnyon strengthened the activities for national harmony and vigorously supported the just struggle of the South Korean people. It vigorously carried out the struggle to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by checking and frustrating the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad.

Various forms of mass movements carried out by Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan, including the grand march and the signature collection campaign for national reunification and rallies and demonstrations vigorously demonstrated the ardent aspirations and indomitable will of the Korean compatriots in Japan to achieve the cause of national reunification, giving a serious blow to the splittists at home and abroad, and served as great encouragement to the fighting South Korean people.

At the same time, Chongnyon contributed to promoting the international prestige and influence of the republic by embodying the republic's external policy and actively carrying out the movement for solidarity with the peoples of the world, including the Japanese people.

The successes attained by Chongnyon last year in its 100-day concentrated act to glorify the 30th anniversary of its founding and in the 3 million signature collection movement demanding the basic revision of the foreigners registration law served as a precious foundation for renewing the countenance of the organization by more vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of Chongnyon's ranks and for effecting a new upsurge in the patriotic work, including national reunification.

This year, too, the Chongnyon attained a new renovative success by vigorously carrying out, on a scale embracing all the compatriots, the loyal mass innovation movement to significantly greet the Chongnyon's 14th plenary meeting.

Indeed, the path traversed by Chongnyon for 30 years is a history of patriotism and of boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to our party. This path is a history of creation and glory in which the unique line for the overseas compatriots movement has been pioneered by brilliantly embodying the chuche idea.

Our people rejoice, as over our own, over the precious successes won by Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan and highly appraise them as the fruition of the boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. We take great pride in having such a dignified organization of overseas citizens as Chongnyon.

The wise leadership, affection for kin, and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party have been marked in the history of the victory won in the movement of the Korean residents in Japan.

Deeply understanding the position and role of Chongnyon in carrying out the Korean revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the direction of activities, the basic tasks, and the principles of action for Chongnyon. Thus, he provided Chongnyon with guidelines for the movement of the Korean residents in Japan and enabled the functionaries of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan to vigorously and confidently advance along the single road of chuche by putting forward the tasks for them at every time and every step in the development of our revolution, as well as the methods for implementation of such tasks.

Calling Chongnyon a successor of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition realized amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended political trust to the functionaries of Chongnyon and the compatriots by including them in the ranks of the chuche-type revolutionaries and ardent patriots who are glorifying their political life on the genuine path of living for the nation and the people.

Enacting and declaring the law of nationality of the republic and the socialist Constitution of our country, the respected leader Comrade Kim [words indistinct] ensured the position of the Korean residents in Japan as the dignified overseas citizens of chuche Korea. He extended great honor to the Koreans in Japan by giving them opportunities to directly participate in the nation's political affairs as deputies of the SPA. He also enabled them to stand in the international arena and to demonstrate the national dignity and honor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that he frequently meets delegates of foreign countries in Pyongyang and functionaries from various sectors in our country. However, meeting with the compatriots who visit the fatherland from Japan is most pleasant. Thus, he received Chongnyon's delegates and members of the visiting groups by putting off even important work and extended warm benevolence to them.

The great leader's leadership in the movement of the Korean residents in Japan is being more brilliantly implemented by our party's guidance [chido]. Under our party's wise leadership, the functionaries of Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan are more firmly preparing themselves to be chuche-type revolutionaries and genuine overseas citizens of the republic by keeping in step with the solemn struggle of the people in the fatherland who put forth and are accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society. Thus, they are carrying out the work relating to organization and building of Chongnyon and patriotic activities in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea.

Marking the 31st anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon, its functionaries and the Koreans in Japan extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the immortal chuche idea at an early date and organized Chongnyon under the brilliant banner of chuche and who are leading the movement of the Korean residents in Japan along the single path of victory and glory, and to the glorious party center. They are resolved to dedicate their loyalty to the struggle for the achievement of the cause of chuche generation after generation.

Laid before Chongnyon and the compatriots in Japan are important tasks to constantly deepen and develop all their patriotic works while consolidating the successes won in the past. Chongnyon should foster all functionaries and compatriots to be genuine chuche-type overseas citizens who boundlessly trust and truly follow our party. cherishing loyalty to the great leader by constantly deepening the work of establishing the chuche idea within its organization. It should carry out the patriotic activities in accordance with the demand of chuche.

At the same time, Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan should vigorously struggle to glorify the national dignity and honor of the Korean residents in Japan and to more firmly safeguard their sacred democratic national rights by devoting all their patriotic hearts to the prosperity and development of their socialist fatherland and entrusting all their destinies to their fatherland.

Chongnyon should continuously assume reunifying the fatherland as its supreme patriotic task and should actively struggle to implement the lines for national reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. At the same time, Chongnyon should arouse greater solidarity of the Japanese people and the people of the world with our cause of national reunification.

The people of the fatherland will actively support and encourage, with all their available strength, the just patriotic struggle of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan who are vigorously carrying out the patriotic activities with burning loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to our party and who are excellently contributing to accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause. We will achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the greatest national desire, together with the Korean compatriots in Japan.

Only victory and glory are laid always before Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan who are advancing under the banner of the chuche idea by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, and following the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4110/58

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY RECALLS SIGNING OF VARIOUS CULTURAL, ECONOMIC ACCORDS

SK221050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today comes out with a signed article recollecting the signing of agreements on cultural cooperation with Bulgaria by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1955 and such agreements with Poland, Romania, Mongolia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and an economic and cultural agreement with the German Democratic Republic in 1956.

The signing of these agreements marked important occasions in promoting socialist economic and cultural construction in each country, it says, and goes on:

With their signing, the relations of cultural and economic cooperation have steadily developed between the DPRK and other socialist countries on the principle of Chajusong, equality and mutual benefit and, through this, the bonds of friendship and unity have become still closer.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations are developing and expanding on an overall scale in all fields and cooperation and exchange are covering a broad range between Korea and other socialist countries.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to socialist countries in 1956, 1975 and 1984 and the visit of the leaders of socialist countries to our country were signal events in developing the friendship, unity and cooperation to a still higher stage.

The firm friendship and unity among the peoples of the socialist countries help strengthen the world progressive forces, promote the cause of justice of the peoples and defend peace and security.

It is a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to develop friendship, unity and cooperation with the socialist countries. We will make efforts to carry through this policy in the future, too, and continue to consolidate and develop the fraternal friendly and cooperative relations among the peoples of the socialist countries in conformity with mutual interest and desire.

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CSO: 4100/151

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVED MESSAGES ON KPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK221040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Congratulatory messages and letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from various countries on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

They came to him from the chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Central African Republic; the chairman of the Indian Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification; the commander of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic who is member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; the minister of state for military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt; the managing editor of Syrian magazine Jaysh Al-shaab; and other organizations for the study of the Chuche idea, organizations of friendship with the Korean people and men of political, social and press circles in different countries.

The messages and letters extended warmest congratulations and cordial greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the KPA founding, sincerely wishing him good health and a long life.

They said the Korean People's Army is now effecting epochal miracles in carrying out their military task and in socialist construction including the construction of the Nampo barrage under the energetic guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of Chuche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

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CSO: 4100/151

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CAMEROONIAN PARTY GROUP

Hwang Chang-uop Fetes Delegation

SK240501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception Friday in honor of the delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon headed by Ngongang Ouandji Andre, vice president of its central committee.

Speeches were made at the reception by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Ngongang Ouandji Andre.

Hwang Chang-yop said that the industrious Cameroonian people under the correct leadership of respected President Paul Biya have made a big advance in the work to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule, achieve social progress and lay the foundation of their national economy, and hailed successes registered by the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon and the Cameroonian people.

Our party and our people, he stressed, will make all efforts as ever to strengthen unity and cooperation with the third world and developing countries including your country.

Ngongang Ouandji Andre said in his speech:

Struck with admiration at the successes made by the Workers' party of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader his excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, we convey cordial regards of his excellency Paul Biya and the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon to you.

The People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon is watching with keen interest and admiration the activities of your party. Mutual visits between our two parties show that the friendship between us is very deep.

Talks Held in Pyongyang

SK242312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 24 between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon. The two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on a series of matters of common concern. Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Ungongang Ouandji Andre, vice-president of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon. A friendly atmosphere prevailed in the talks.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK261137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 26 received the delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon headed by Ungongang Ovandji Andre, vice-president of its Central Committee, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-Yop, secretary, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song from His Excellency Paul Biya, national president of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon and president of the Republic of Cameroon.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK261139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Paul Biya, national president of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon and president of the Republic of Cameroon. Ungongang Ouandji Andre, vice-president of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon, on a visit to Korea handed the gift to an official concerned.

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CSO: 4100/151

PAPERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NIGERIA

SK250910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 25 May (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two countries have consistently developed in the past ten years, a NODONG SINMUN article says:

Though Nigeria is far away from Korea, it is our intimate country advancing along the road of building a new life, hand in hand with us.

The Nigerian people, under the leadership of His Excellency Major General Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, are now striving to guarantee the stability of the country and achieve social progress, upholding the policies of the military administration council and the government.

Efforts are noticed in the Nigerian political and public circles to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with our country.

DAILY TIMES, DAILY SKETCH and other central newspapers of Nigeria frequently edit special write-ups on Korea and collaboration and interchange are in progress between the two countries in economic fields.

We always value our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Nigerian people and are resolved to make all efforts to raise them to a higher stage.

The Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Nigerian people who have spent the 10 years of friendship with us and sincerely wish them greater success in their work for progress and prosperity.

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CSO: 4100/151

KIM HWAN ATTENDS CSSR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK220443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea gave a reception at his embassy on May 21 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Speeches were made there by Ambassador Vaclav Herman and Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The ambassador said the struggle to ease the prevailing military tension, preserve peace and defend socialism has brought the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea closer to each other.

The successes registered by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea delight us, he said, and continued:

It is Czechoslovakia's principled stand to support the peaceful initiatives of the DPRK to relax the tension and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula.

We voice support to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis by forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea.

The members of the communist party and entire people of Czechoslovakia believe that the Korean people will achieve greater success in their future work under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Comittee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Hwan said that the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was a historic event which vigorously inspired the struggle of the Czecholovak working class and people for freedom and liberation.

The Czechoslovak people have registered great successes through their vigorous creative endeavors for the building of a developed socialist society under the correct leadership of your party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak, he noted, and said:

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and people are persistently struggling for peace and security in Europe and making positive efforts to convert central Europe into a chemical weapon-free zone.

He wished the members of the communist party and people of Czechoslovakia new success in the struggle for the building of a developed socialist society and for peace and security in Europe, upholding the decisions of the 17th Congress of the party.

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CSO: 4100/151

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GROUP

Delegations Open Negotiations

LD162326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (ADN)--Delegations of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) and the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea began negotiations in Pyongyang today. The delegations are led by LDPD Chairman, Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach CDR Council of state deputy chairman, and Kim Yong-Chong, acting chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Korea. During the afternoon Prof Manfred Gerlach was received by Pak Song-Chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK. The two politicians paid tribute to the high level of relations between the GDR and the DPRK. They noted with satisfaction that the targets and tasks toward the further development of fraternal cooperation between the two states and peoples, marked out by the leading representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song, and laid down in the friendship Treaty in 1984, are being consistently realized. The LDPD delegation arrived in Pyongyang today at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

LD191703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (ADN)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, received in Pyongyang on Monday a delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of German Central Executive headed by Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, party chairman and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, for a friendly talk, this news agency KCNA has reported. The liberal Democratic Party delegation has been in the DPRK since Friday at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party Korea.

Kim Il-song, Gerlach Hold Talks

DW191925 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[No Video available]

[Text] In Pyongyang today, Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK President, met a delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany central executive board headed by Professor Janfred Gerlach. Party chairman and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. During the friendly talks Manfred Gerlach conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and State Council Chairman, which were most cordially reciprocated by Kim Il-song. He said that he remembered with pleasure the productive talks he had with Erich Honecker in the GDR in 1984 and the very cordial meetings he had with the people. Kim Il-song paid tribute to the 11th SED Congress as an expression of the GDR's successful development and as an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community. The politicians said that the relations between the two states had reached a high level. They shared the view that the safeguarding of peace is the most important task. They stressed the importance of the proposals made by the socialist countries for the recovery of the international situation. Manfred Gerlach stated the GDR's full support for the demand for the U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea and for the DPRK's proposals aimed at peace and security in Asia.

Kim Il-song, Gerlach Praise Ties

LD192013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (ADN)--The safeguarding of peace is the most urgent task of the present. This joint view was expressed on Monday by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Dr Manfred Gerlach chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, in a talk in Pyongyang. In view of the policy of arms drive and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, it is important to strengthen the efforts for the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to end the arms race on earth, and not to permit its expansion into space. The interlocutors emphasized in this connection the significance of the proposals of the socialist countries, in particular of the Soviet Union, for detente and for an improvement in the international situation.

Manfred Gerlach expressed the full support of the GDR for this demand that U.S. troops leave South Korea as well as for the proposals of the DPRK aimed at peace and security in Asia.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that relations between the DPRK and the GDR have reached a high level after the conclusion of the friendship treaty of 1 June 1984 and are developing fruitfully and intensively.

Dr Gerlach conveyed best wishes and greetings from Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated most cordially by Kim Il-song. He recalled with pleasure the fruitful talks with Erich Honecker in the GDR in 1984 and his very cordial meetings with the people of the GDR.

Kim Il-song praised the 11th SED Congress as an expression of the successful development of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil and as an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the community of socialist states. He was pleased to be able to welcome the chairman of a GDR party friendly with the SED, he added.

Pak Song-chol Attends Reception

SK200453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, gave a reception Monday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of its Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Speeches were made there by Manfred Gerlach and Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

Manfred Gerlach said that the climax of the delegation's visit to Korea this time was a reception by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

He further said:

It is necessary for safeguarding world peace and security and successfully carrying out socialist construction to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the Korean Social Democratic Party.

We were particularly impressed by the words of respected president Kim Il-song that Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, is his close comrade-in-arms and friend.

Pointing to intimacy between comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: this is an important milestone in developing the friendly relations between our two parties.

Kim Yong-chun said:

We reached a consensus of views on all problems discussed at the talks with you.

We will make all efforts as ever to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples in the spirit agreed upon between our two parties, and always advance hand in hand with the GDR people in the common struggle for defending the socialist countries and world peace.

In conclusion, Kim Yong-chun wished the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the GDR people greater success in their future struggle for the construciton of socialism and further consolidation of the international position of the country.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and other personages concerned were present at the reception on invitation.

GDR Delegation Departs

SK201129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of its central committee and vice-chairman of the state council of the German Democratic Republic, left here for home on May 20 by air. The delegation stayed in Korea for five days at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. It was seen off at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and others. Also present was GDR ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern. During its stay here the delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song. It visited Mangyongdae and went round the tower of Chuche idea, the grand people's study house, the construction site of the Nampo barrage and other places. It laid a wreath in the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong and appreciated a music and dance performance.

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CSO: 4100/151

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Kim Il-song Meets With Group

SK221055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song received today Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his group on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-uop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Janos Taraba was also present. Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a friendly atmosphere. Mayyas Szuros conveyed to him a gift in the name of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Delegation Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK221058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The gift was handed to an offcial concerned by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee visiting Korea.

Hwang Chang-yop Speaks at Reception

SK230440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Janos Taraba, Hungarian Ambassador to Korea, gave a reception at his embassy Thursday evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his group.

Speeches were made there by Janos Taraba and Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Janos Taraba said that the talks held this time were very useful. This will contribute to further developing the relations between the two parties in the spirit of the talks between comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Kim Il-song held in Budapest in 1984, he said.

Referring to the fact that Secretary Matyas Szuros and his group were received by Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: this shows that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties are further developing and strengthening.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian government firmly support all the initiatives put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea, convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and create a favorable condition for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Hwang Chang-yop said that the visit of secretary Matyas Szuros and his group has gone a long way toward further cementing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples and deepening mutual understanding and trust between them.

He wished the Hungarian people greater success in the building of a developed socialist society and in the struggle for defending world peace and security under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

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CSO: 4100/151

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

SK220938 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a reply from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP].

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a reply from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP.

The message is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

I express deep thanks to you for extending congratulations and wishes in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the Korean people and in your own name on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP.

I also express the sympathy with your belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two peoples, and two countries will be further strengthened and developed in accordance with the spirit of agreement reached during our meetings and talks.

I sincerely wish the fraternal Korean communists and people successes in their struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Nicolae Ceausescu

12 May 1986, Bucharest

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CSO: 4110/58

KCNA REPORTS ON BANQUET FOR ROMANIAN DELEGATION

SK280457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 28 May (KCNA)--The general political department of the Korean People's Army arranged a party Tuesday evening in honor of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army led by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army.

In his speech Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said: over the past 40 years and more the Romanian people have made splendid successes in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Army reliably defends the security of the country and performs feats by taking an active part in socialist construction.

Wishing the fraternal Romanian people and soldiers greater success in their efforts to implement the party's program for building a multilaterally developed socialist society, O Chin-u expressed firm solidarity with them in their struggle for safeguarding peace and security in Europe.

Ilie Ceausescu said in his speech: the Romanian people know well of the enormous successes achieved by the friendly Korean people in socialist construction. They fully support the Korean people in their just struggle for realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and peacefully and independently reunifying the country on a democratic basis.

The Romanian people and soldiers, he stated, sincerely rejoice at the achievements made by the Korean people and soldiers in increasing the nation's defence capacity and in socialist construction.

Both speakers stressed that the friendly relations between Korea and Romania were developing more favorable on the basis of the close intimacy between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the romanian Socialist Republic.

They emphasized that the delegation's visit to Korea would contribute to further consolidating friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Yesterday O Chin-u met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation when it paid a courtesy call on him.

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CSO: 4100/151

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTING ON VISIT BY COSTA RICAN PARTY DELEGATION

PAK Song-chol Meets Group

SK240440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 23 with the delegation of the People's Party of Costa Rica headed by its Deputy General Secretary Eduardo Mora Valverde.

Costa Rican Party Group Interviewed

SK250856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)--Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy general secretary of the People's Party of Costa Rica, who had visited our country heading the party delegation, was interviewed in Pyongyang by KCNA reporters prior to his departure for home.

At the press conference he said that a world-wide example of the Korean people in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of communism has been brought into bloom by the Chuche idea, the spirit of advancing the revolution and construction in reliance on their own efforts and in accordance with their own determination. He continued:

The Chuche idea most correctly reflects the demand of our era for Chajusong.

The People's Party of Costa Rica with a hisotry of more than 50 years has worked out the line of struggle suited to the specific conditions of Costa Rica and is making revolution on the basis of its fighting experience.

The example of the Workers' Party of Korea teaches us to follow this road.

Today the Chuche idea has become a weapon of the people in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, independence and sovereignty as it reflects the demand of our era and the desires of the popular masses.

The unity of the Korean people is now being further cemented on a new higher stage, he said, and continued:

The unity and cohesion of the Korean people has now been further cemented to be a steel-like one around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the Nampo barrage construction site I felt with a deep impression the strength of the Korean people closely rallied around Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The economic power and the guarantee of science and technology are not enough for carrying out such a difficult and vast project.

The unity and cohesion of the Korean people is one which has reached the highest plane and such a united people can be brought up only by a party with a tested leadership.

The delegation left for home by air on May 24.

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KIM IL-SONG, PAPERS MARK JORDANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-Song Message to Husayn

SK241050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm congratulations to Husayn the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the 40th anniversary of the indendence of Jordan. In his message dated May 24, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop in the future and sincerely wished the king and his people greater success in the work for the country's prosperity.

Papers Dedicate Signed Articles

SK250916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 25 May (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 40th anniversary of the independence of Jordan. Noting that in the past 40 years since the independence, the Jordanian people have registered big successes in their struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life, a NODONG SINMUN article says: The Jordanian government and people are opposing the Israeli Zionists' territorial expansion moves and striving to solve the Middle East problem in the interests of the Arab nations. Developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Jordan accords with the interests of the Asian people who want to build a prosperous new Asia. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have further developed after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Jordan in 1974. The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make efforts to further develop these relations with the Jordanian people. We congratulate the Jordanian people on the 40th anniversary of the country's independence and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the creation of a new life.

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CSO: 4100/151

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI ENVOY

SK240412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has received a message of thanks from the special envoy of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Libyan people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Kamal Hasan Al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Libyan people, upon the latter's departure from our country.

The message of thanks read:

To Your Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK: I and the members of my delegation express deep gratitude to Your Excellency for according us a warm welcome and hospitality during our stay in your great country.

The talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity during our stay in your country have clearly shown the depth of the deep intimate relations between Your Excellency President, the great leader who is bravely defying the aggressive imperialist forces, and the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

On leaving your beautiful country, we wish Your Excellency long life and good health and happiness and wish the friendly Korean people greater progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Kamal Hasan Al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. 21 May 1986, Pyongyang.

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CSO: 4110/58

KIM IL-SONG AWARDED TITLE OF HONORARY CITIZEN OF ITALIAN CITY

SK270444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--The title of honorary citizen of Montaldo di Mondovi, Italy, was conferred upon the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A ceremony for conveying it was held with a large attendance in Rome on May 15.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

Addressing the ceremony, Mayor of the City Giorgio Lombargi said the city council, representing the unanimous will of the citizens, decided to confer the title of Montaldo di Mondovi honorary citizen upon the great leader President Kim Il-song who founded the Chuche idea, the man-centered philosophy, and has wisely led the Korean people's struggle for the building of a new society, on the occasion of his birthday.

This decision, he stressed, is an expression of the boundless respect and reverence of the entire citizens of the city for him.

Then, the diploma of honorary citizen was read out.

The diploma said the citizens of the city were awarding the title of honorary citizen of the city to his excellency President Kim Il-song who has made a great contribution to peace, understanding among peoples and the progress of mankind by founding the Chuche idea.

The diploma as well as the belt of honorary citizen, medal and souvenir plate were handed to Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, who was heading a DPRK economic delegation.

The ceremony was followed by a party.

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CSO: 4100/151

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from Najibullah on May 20 in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as general secretary of the Central Comimttee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The reply message says in part: The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan firmly believes that the relations of comradely cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in the interests of our two countries and the cause of world peace. We set great store by the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to our revolutionary Afghan people in their struggle to put an end to the undeclared war provoked by the U.S.-led imperialists and reactionaries, achieve peace and build a new society. Availing myself of this opporunity, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan working people, reaffirm support to the Korean people in their cause of reunification and strongly denounce the imperialists' aggressive moves againt the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

GREETINGS TO CANADIAN CP LEADER--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message to William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC], on May 27 greeting the 65th founding anniversary of the CPC. The message says that over the last 65 years since its founding the Communist Party of Canada has relentlessly struggled against the imperialists' policy of war and for global peace and the country's independent development and for the democratic rights and vital interests of the people. We will as ever express active support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the communist party of Canada, it notes. It expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

UK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by its General Secretary Gordon McLennan arrived in Pyongyang today by air for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president and Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

ROMANIAN ARMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--A delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army led by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, arrived in Pyongyang on May 27 by air. It was met by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho, Major General O Kyong-hwan and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, Romanian ambassador to Korea, Constantin Iftodi, and a large number of soldiers of the People's Army. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

PRC PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk Monday with the delegation of the Central Party School of the Communist Party of China headed by Yang Beixian, permanent member of the school affairs committee and deputy general secretary of the school. Present on the occasion were Chang-yop, deputy director of the Kim Il-song higher party school, and Zhang Tingyan, councillor of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO PRC'S ZHAO--Pyongyang 27 May (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, for the damages caused by typhoon, downpour and hail in Chongqing, Sichuan Province, China. The message expressed the belief that the Chinese government and people under the leadership of the communist Party of China will heal the damages in a short time and stabilize the life of the population of the afflicted area. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 27 May 86 SK] /12624

CUBAN CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--A Cuban government civil aviation delegation headed by (?Jorge Faliconkintero), deputy chief of the Civil Aviation Bureau, arrived here today by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, met Korean ambassador to his country Yi In-kyu on May 21. The president said the solid friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Korea provided by respected comrade President Kim Il-song and President Josip Broz Tito would invariably be strengthened and developed in the future. Yugoslavia fully supports the policies and proposals advanced by President Kim Il-song for Korea's reunification and will firmly maintain in the future, too, the principled stand of supporting the reunification of Korea, he stressed. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

EDITORIAL ON GUYANESE INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 20th Anniversary of the Independence of Guyana. The independence of Guyana was a historical event of weighty significance in the life of the Guyanese people, the paper says, and continues: Today the Guyanese people are striving, full of confidence, to achieve peace, stability, cooperation and unity and build a new, prosperous society under the leadership of the People's National Congress of Guyana. The Guyanese government and people, maintaining national sovereignty and the principle of non-alignment, make efforts to safeguard peace in the Caribbean region and establish a new international economic order. The Korean people rejoice at the successes registered by the Guyanese people in the building of a new, independent society and express firm solidarity with their just cause. We believe that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples of Korea and Guyana will further expand and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

DPRK-ROMANIA TREATY MARKED--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today observes the 11th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania. Noting that the conclusion of the treaty opened a new road to further expand and develop on a fuller scale the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields of politics, economy and culture between the two countries, a signed article says: Though Korea and Romania are far away from each other geographically, the two peoples are on intimate terms like neighbors. This is based on the deep intimacy forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolas Ceausescu and the fraternal friendship between the two peoples who are struggling shoulder to shoulder for the common goal and idea. Today the Romanian people are striving to build a multilaterally developed socialist society, closely rallied around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes registered by the fraternal Romanian people and wholeheartedly with them still greater success in their future endeavors for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

TITO'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 94th birth anniversary of Comrade Josip Broz Tito was held Sunday at the Taedongmun primary school here which has friendly relations with the "Prance Presern" primary school in Belgrade. Invited to the meeting were Charge D'affaires ad Interim Vlado Blazevski and officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries O Mun-han and other officials concerned and teachers and pupils of the school attended the meeting. Speeches were made to be followed by a performance of the art circle members of the school. The little performers put on the stage a colorful program including songs and instrumental pieces of Korea and Yugoslavia to delight the audience. A letter of the teachers and pupils of the Taedongmun primary school to their counterparts at the "Prance Presern" primary school was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

LIAONING CPC DELEGATION--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Guixian, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, arrived in Sinuiju Monday for a visit to North Pyongan Province of Korea. It was met by Kim Pyong-yul, chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and officials concerned. The North Pyongan provincial Committee of the WPK today gave a reception for the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

SCIENTISTS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang 26 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of social scientists of Ibaraki University of Japan headed by its Prof. Mitsue Kobayashi, councillor of the International Institute of the Chuche idea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 26 May 86 SK] /12624

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOLDS FILM SHOW--Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--Bulgarian ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev arranged a film show and coctail party at his embassy Friday on the occasion of day of education, culture, press and slav letters of Bulgaria. Invited there were vice-minister of Culture and Art Yi Sang-tae, vice-chairman of the Educational Commission Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science Chong Song-mu and other officials concerned. The visiting delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ivan Solakov, its vice-chairman and vice-minister of national education, was present. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated a Bulgarian film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 24 May 86 SK] /12624

WPK GROUP IN GREECE--Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Leonidhas Kirkos, chairman of the Greek Communist Party (the interior), on May 17 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, attending the Fourth Congress of the Greek Communist Party (the interior). The head of the delegation conveyed regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Leonidhas Kirkos. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit the warmest greetings of the leadership of the Greek Communist Party (the interior), the Party Congress and himself to them. He expressed support to the WPK's stand for the reunification of the country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 23 May 86 SK] /12624

BULGARIAN, THAI DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang 24 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 23 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ivan Solakov, its vice-chairman and vice-minister of National Education. Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop also met and had a friendly talk yesterday with the delegation of Kasetsart University of Thailand headed by its Professor Pimol Areekul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 24 May 86 SK] /12624

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang 23 May (KCNA)--Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his group left here today for home after their 5-day visit to Korea. During the visit they were received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The guests visited Mangyongdae and went round the tower of Chuche idea, the Grand People's Study House and the construction site of the Nampo Barrage. They laid a wreath in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and saw a music and dance performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 23 May 86 SK] /12624

DPRK-THAILAND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--The Korea-Thailand Friendship Association held a friendship meeting on May 20. Invited to the meeting were Thongbai Thongbao, adviser to the Thailand-Korea Friendship Association and president of the Thai Writers' Association, on a visit to Korea. Present at the meeting were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association, and members of the association. The attendants of the meeting exchanged successes and experiences gained in the past days in the activities of the two friendship associations and pointed to the need to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between them in the future. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 22 May 86 SK] /12624

JAPANESE BROADCASTING DELEGATION--Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Tokai Television, Japan, headed by Takashi Suzuki, representative director of the Tokai Television Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 21. On hand were Kim U-chong, chairman of the Friendship Association for the promotion of Korea-Japan amity, and Pyon Sung-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 22 May 86 SK] /12624

ZIMBABWEAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Pyongyang 22 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Zimbabwean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea G.P. Chinese when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 22 May 86 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/151

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN, DAILY REACT TO RSA BOMBING

Spokesman Denounces 'Brutal Armed Attack'

SK201552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the brutal armed attack of the South African racists on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana as an intolerable challenge to the entire African people and the world's peaceloving people and a vicious criminal act wrecking peace in this region.

So stresses a statement of the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was issued today in denunciation of the South African Racists' Aggressive Act against neighboring countries on May 19.

The statement says:

This time the South African racist Clique Expanded Aggressive Act, committing air raids on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. This fully shows how wild it is running in its attempt to hold in check the struggle of the peoples in this region for the complete liberation of southern Africa and deliver itself from a tight corner.

Today the South African Racist Clique is ever more arrogantly behaving in defiance of the unanimous denunciation of the world's people because it is backed by the U.S. imperialists and other western imperialists.

With no military threat and armed invasion, however, can the imperialists and the South African racists frighten the peoples of southern Africa or hold in check the ever mounting anti-imperialist, anti-racist liberation struggle of the peoples in this region.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to the brutal suppression of the South African and Namibian peoples and to the aggressive act against their neighboring countries and the U.S.-led western imperialists must stop patronizing and encouraging the South African racists.

The governments and peoples of all the peaceloving countries in the world should take more decisive sanctions against the South African racists.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people voice firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and other frontline states in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Southern Africa and will in the future, too, positively support their just cause with might and main.

Daily Condemns 'Acts of Aggression'

SK210454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang 21 May (KCNA)--The Korean people bitterly condemn the South African racists' acts of aggression against Zimbabwe, Zambia and and Botswana as an unpardonable infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries and a heinous crime violating and wrecking peace and stability in this region, declares Nodong Sinmun today.

A signed commentary of the paper brands this arrogant military attacks of the South African racist clique as a most barbarous and brigandish act of aggression against these countries and a wanton violation of the international law and united nations charter.

The socalled "attack on the bases of terrorists" and the like advertised by the botha clique, it says, is no more than a pretext to justify its act of aggression. It is none other than the South African racist clique who commits terrorism in the South African region.

While directly mobilizing its armed forces at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the botha clique commits terrorism against independent countries by instigating the counter-revolutionary bandits in this region.

By its armed terrorism the South African racist clique seeks to detach these countries from the anti-imperialist, anti-racist road. But this is utterly impossible.

The Korean people extend full support to and solidarity with the peoples and liberation movements in this region in the struggle to defend sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose the South African racist clique.

The South African racist clique must stop at once the agressive act against the surrounding countries.

/12624
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END

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

SK290524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, in a signed article titled "Nuclear Strategy of U.S. Imperialists and South Korea," assails the adventurous nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The article stresses that top priority in the arms buildup and war preparations of the Reagan administration is given to the extensive development and renewal of nuclear weapons and their deployment at forward bases in various parts of the world and ceaseless nuclear war rehearsals.

Under the cloak of "protection" with a "nuclear umbrella," the U.S. imperialists have converted the strategic points into nuclear forward bases and made them a "nuclear lightning-rod" and "nuclear shield" for the U.S. mainland, the article notes, and says:

At present the areas the U.S. imperialists set as such nuclear forward bases abroad are the West Eruopean region and the Asian-Pacific region, South Korea in particular.

The U.S. imperialists chose South Korea as the "first line of the U.S. strategy" and the ignition point to start a nuclear war and are turning it into the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia by introducing various nuclear weapons to unleash nuclear war.

To avert the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, which is the greatest in the world, is a pressing question related to the destiny of the Korean nation and, at the same time, an important question for safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. If peace is not ensured on the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world could not be in peace. This is why anyone who values peace should pay due attention to the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and actively join in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war from Korea.

/8918
CSO: 4100/156

DAILY DEPLORES U.S.-ROK 'MASTER-SERVANT' RELATIONSHIP

SK291101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article entitled "Arrogant Master and Servile Stooge" laying bare the master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea.

The paper says: In order to cover up the fact that South Korea is a typical colony of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets cry that their relations are companion and horizontal ones. But, in actuality, they are master-servant relations.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who had visited South Korea some time ago went into the room of the puppet foreign minister with a search dog, and after he invited representatives of the "Democratic Justice Party," "New Korea Democratic Party" and National Party and other personages in South Korea to a breakfast at the U.S. "Embassy" in Seoul, he appeared there 30 minutes later than the appointed time. All this was not because of his ignorance of diplomatic courtesy or lack of common sense but because he deported himself as a dominator of colony.

Shultz openly praised pro-American dictator Chon Tu-hwan before reporters after meeting the traitor, saying that he saw Chon Tu-hwan's more frank attitude in his promise of peaceful change of power in 1988. Such utterances can be made only by master.

After the Philippine incident, the United States is fretful, fearful of its influence on South Korea, the paper says: this is because South Korea is its colony.

Laying bare the true colour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a servile stooge of the U.S. master, the paper goes on: The puppets without any real power are praising the U.S. imperialists who try to introduce into South Korea to exterminate fellow countrymen such satanic weapons as neutron bombs which have not been deployed in any other part for the world's denunciation and rejection, far from protesting the plan. Saddled with debts amounting to $52,700 million, the Chon Tu-hwan group did not protest against the U.S. imperialists even though they forced it to open the door for import, their troops are engrossed in murder, rape and other atrocities against South Korean people and spread aids and other fearful and dirty epidemic diseases in South Korea.

On the contrary, the puppet clique has turned South Korea into a more miserable colony through their mean acts to subsist in maintaining the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

/8918
CSO: 4100/156

KCNA REPORTS ANTI-U.S., ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Seoul, Koryo Students Hold Meetings

SK050453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 5 June (KCNA)--More than 3,300 students of 12 universities in South Korea on 2 June waged a massive anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, according to a South Korean newspaper.

About 300 students of Seoul and Koryo Universities held a "grand symposium of 1 million students for the overthrow of pro-U.S. dictatorship and for the peaceful reunification of the country" and published a statement denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

In the statement, they demanded "ouster of U.S. imperialism," "overthrow of pro-U.S. dictatorship," "conclusion of a peace agreement," "abolition of the national security law" and so on.

After the symposium, the students rushed out to the gate of Koryo University and held a demonstration.

The puppet police who had been on the alert, taking up their position, frantically pounced upon the students. But they persistently fought, chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

Female Teachers in Kaesong Denounce U.S.

SK060454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--The indignation meetings of female teachers in Kaesong municipality and in Wonsan of Kangwon Province were held on 4 and 5 June in denunciation of soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for having brutally murdered a South Korean school mistress.

The speakers noted that on 5 March the U.S. imperialist wolves took away female teacher of the Pyongyang Primary School in Chewon County, North Chungchong Province, South Korea, and murdered her after raping her by turns, and bitterly denounced this brutal atrocity with national indignation.

Referring to the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists after occupying South Korea by force of arms in violating chastity of Korean women at random and imposing misfortunes and disasters upon our fellow countrymen, they said: this clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are a band of barbarians who take delight only in immorality, depravity and human slaughter, thinking nothing of ethics and morality.

Today the U.S. imperialists are committing murderous crimes and evil deeds at will in South Korea. This is because South Korea is entirely subjugated to the United States and the Americans are lording it over there.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality of South Korea which is being turned into an area of furious anti-U.S. struggle, stop running riot and withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along their forces, nuclear weapons and all other forces of aggression, stressed the speakers.

Kwangju, Pusan Students Demonstrate

SK060511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--Students of various universities in local areas of South Korea valiantly turned out to struggle in response to the undaunted anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students in Seoul, according to a South Korean paper. On 22 May, more than 300 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju staged a demonstration in the heart of the city in defiance of the suppression by the riot police after holding the "fourth action meeting for declaring anti-U.S. day and finishing off the ringleader of 18 May."

Some of them inspired the cheering masses, shouting "Oust the United States, the author of the Kwangju massacre," "Let us win the prerogative of military command and establish an independent government of the nation" and other slogans. When dusk fell, the demonstrators marched through the streets, carrying torchlights in their hands. They continued the demonstration, fiercely fighting with the police.

Upwards of 700 students of Tonga University in Pusan held a powerful demonstration on 26 May against their in-camp military training at the frontline units of the puppet army.

On the same day, hundreds of students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Choson University in Kwangju occupied the school affairs room of the college and held a sit-in strike, shouting "Incompetent, venal and unconscientious professors, resign," "Stop fascist suppression" and other slogans.

That day more than 2,000 students of the Normal College of Chonbuk University in Chonju held a meeting and a demonstration in demand of democratic education and abolition of the "graduation limit system."

According to reports from Seoul, more than 200 students of Seoul University waged a fierce struggle of protest on 4 June indignant at the outrage of the university authorities in closing the memorial hall of victims. On the orders of the fascist clique the university authorities took the fascist step of closing the memorial hall built on the campus to honor the memory of 26 students who fell in recent demonstrations, including 3 students who died in self-immolation during the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Further on Student Rallies

SK060513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--More than 1,900 students of 13 universities and colleges in Seoul and local areas turned out in the struggle against outside forces and fascism and for democracy on 3 June, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Upwards of 200 students of Seoul University held a meeting at the campus plaza that day to carry forward the 3 June resistance for national independence and burned the U.S. and Japanese imperialists in effigy.

At the meeting the students shouted in high spirits "Let us carry forward the 3 June resistance and win national independence and democratisation" and "Let us win constitutional amendment for direct presidential election system."

On the same day, more than 200 students of Yonsei University held a ceremony for commemorating the 3 June struggle at the plaza in front of the campus library and went over to a demonstration, repeatedly shouting "Let us have the truce agreement abolished and a peace agreement concluded" and other slogans.

The students persistently answered the suppression by the puppet police who rushed to the scene with rock-hurling battle.

Two students embrached in the Seoul University Committee of the Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country chanted anti-"government" slogans through portable loud speakers.

That day the students ardently called through handbills for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and guaranteeing freedom of idea and culture, etc.

Over 500 students of Koryo University held a meeting on 3 June under the name of a seminar for reexamination of the 3 June struggle and criticised the moves of the Japanese militarists to stage a comeback to South Korea and the crimes of the pro-Japanese flunkeyist quislings in having ushered their old master into South Korea.

/12232
CSO: 4100/161

KCNA REPORTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK302205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--More than 4,500 students of 22 universities in Seoul, Inchon, Chongju, Sunchon, Kwangju, Pusan, Kyongju, Chonju and all other parts of South Korea held anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations on May 27, according to South Korean newspapers.

More than 100 students of Seoul, Koryo and Sungjon universities who attacked the Chonho branch office of an American Bank in Seoul with petrol bombs fiercely clashed with the police, shouting "U.S. forces, bear responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and withdraw" and so forth.

They were in high spirits, scattering printed material titled "declaration of struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence to satisfy the grudge of Kwangju victims" published in joint name of students of Seoul and Koryo universities.

In the daytime over 300 students of Seoul University held an anti-U.S. rally on the campus and called for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression forces. They decided to hold a grand rally for democracy at the Seoul stadium on June 3.

Almost simultaneously with this, more than 200 students of Koryo University held a meeting on the campus playground to hear a report on the struggle for the abolition of incamp training at frontline units for education of mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists and the may struggle and staged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration for an hour. The students adopted an 8-point resolution calling for the "ouster of the U.S. imperialists forcing conservative alliance," "overthrow of the treacherous 'regime' seeking long-term office" and so on.

At the same time, students of Yonse University staged a demonstration for 2 hours and a half on the campus after holding a meeting for honoring the memory of martyrs who dedicated themselves to the nation and democracy and for the institution of a national democratic constitution over 300 students of the Presbyterian seminary staged a street demonstration that evening in defiance of suppression, shouting "set free the detained fellow students."

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 students of the normal college of Chonbuk University in Chonju, North Cholla Province, entered into a boycott of classes for an indefinite period on May 26 in demand of "democratisation of education," "total abolition of the graduation limit system" and etc.

/8918
CSO: 4100/156

KCNA REPORTS ON SELF-IMMOLATION OF SOUTH STUDENTS

SK280441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)--A 21-year-old student Yi Chae-ho, Ho, chairman of the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace struggle committee of Seoul University, breathed his last on May 26, according to a report.

He joined more than 400 fellow students in a street demonstration on April 28 against anti-national training at a forward unit of the puppet army forced upon them by the fascist clique. At that time, he soaked his body with gasoline and set fire to himself to show his hatred and curse of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans.

A student Kim Se-chin, chairman of the Student Council of College of Natural Science of Seoul University, who set himself on fire together with Yi Chae-ho on the scene of the demonstration, died on May 3. On the 20th Yi Tong-su, a student of Seoul University's agricultural college died in self-immolation, shouting "let us drive out U.S. imperialism" at the site of a demonstration.

The three deaths in self-immolation in anti-U.S., anti-fascist, anti-war demonstrations in less than 1 month indicate that the distress of the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist terror rule has gone past endurance and the people's resentment at the anti-popular system reached its apex.

/8918
CSO: 4100/156

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO MUN IK-HWAN ARREST IN SOUTH

NODON SINMUN Assails Arrest

SK271227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 26 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "The Dictator's Outrageous Fascist Frenzy"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique has recently arrested clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the National Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification, on charges of participating in a May memorial meeting held at Seoul National University [SNU]. Having persecuted him by interrogating him, making him sit up all night for several days, the fascist clique has committed the fascist and violent act of imprisoning him on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. The puppet clique is trying to extend his term of imprisonment by overturning the decision to suspend the execution of a prison sentence it handed down, linking him to the Kim Tae-chung case. The puppet clique has devised a sinister plot to severely punish him by charging him with the crime of manipulating the Inchon incident.

Cherishing the memory of the Kwangju uprisers, who were sacrificed by the bayonets of fascism after shouting for democracy, is very just both from an ethical and moral point of view in society and from the viewpoint of the conscience and fidelity of the people. While cherishing the memory of the Kwangju uprisers, who were cruelly sacrificed, the conscientious people of the world have extended positive support for a solidarity with the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people. The day of the Kwangju people was designated in a city in the United States, and a solidarity function was held there.

How can the organization of a function by the fellow countrymen, who share the same blood lineage, to cherish the memory of the heartrending sacrifice of the righteous uprisers constitute an illegal act? What crime did a religious figure's participation in this function after being asked to participate constitute? On what ground does the party concerned harshly suppress him?

While staging the farce of visiting the graves of those who were sacrificed during the 19 April people's uprising, the rabble of the DJP, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is sitting in the seat of power, has suppressed students and religious figures, who have no power, by charging them with the act of cherishing the memory of those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju uprising and by terming this act as illegal. This is despotic and self-righteous.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish clergyman Mun Ik-hwan by terming his act of denouncing the United States after participating in a May memorial meeting held at SNU and his assertion that the demand of the students is not radical and that the miserable status of peasants has been caused by the lack of democracy as a crime and as the antinational act of agitation. The fascist clique is trying to find fault with his remarks made during the period when the execution of a sentence was suspended, saying that by participating in student meetings on many occasions, he delivered speeches whose contents were similar to the North's proposals, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the obstacle to reunification.

Mun Ik-hwan is a religious figure. His support for the good and his hatred of vice are matters belonging to his sacred right to freedom. In particular, does anyone among the South Korean people who does not long for the reunification of the country and the people, does not demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and does not denounce military dictatorship exist? If those representing such a person exist, they are the minority of traitors and a small number of shameless human trash who are flattering and subserviently following these traitors.

If the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique possesses man's rudimentary conscience, it should be concerned about the miserable status of the fellow countrymen, who have been trampled underfoot by the military boots of the U.S. imperialists and who are groaning after being bound by the iron shackles of military fascism, and, before blaming those who demand justice, it should deeply examine why such a demand has been raised not by a few people but by tens of thousands of people.

Nevertheless, having arrested clergyman Mun Ik-hwan on charges of committing the crimes of participating in an illegal meeting, of staging a demonstration, and of engaging in demagogism. the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to severely punish him by linking him to the Inchon incident. This is a base, barbarous, and tyrannical maneuver to bury him politically.

We label the puppets' illegal suppression of clergyman Mun Ik-hwan as a violent violation of democracy and human rights and as a wicked challenge to the people's aspiration for independence and for democracy, and bitterly denounce this act.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous and violent act against clergyman Mun Ik-hwan shows what level the fascist frenzy of the military hooligans has reached in South Korea. The great whirlwind of tyranny has blown into South Korea against the patriotic students who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, and the campuses have been frequently attacked by police forces. The targets of suppression, such as politicians, off-stage forces, writers, professors, and religious figures, are not limited. Under circumstances which have been plagued by bayonets--under the rule of a virtual martial law--all people who have offended the dictator have been dragged to prison and died on a false charge.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's outrageous and cruel tyrannical rackets are the reproduction of the fascist and rash act of 17 May, the overture to the mass holocaust in Kwangju. These rackets foretell that in order to extend the term of office, the Chon Tu-hwan ring plans to unhesitatingly carry out another operation resembling the one it carried out in Kwangju to slaughter the fellow countrymen.

The democratic development of politics advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an empty word, and the superficially attractive signboard representing this idea has been stained by the blood shed by the people. This, in fact, is the prelude to the final hour of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system. The quicker the hour of death approaches, the more fiercely the fascist dictator runs amok. This is truth illustrated by history.

Lurking behind the wielding of a sword by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the black tentacle of the United States. This is shown by the recent maneuvers to suppress the students who seized the American Cultural Center in Pusan. However, the party concerned will never be able to resolve problems by using bayonets. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must correctly view the trend of the times and behave discreetly.

At a time when the demand for releasing clergyman Mun Ik-hwan has increased in South Korea, figures belonging to the Federation of the National Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification have launched a collective hunger strike sit-in struggle, demanding his release. Off-stage figures have warned that his arrest will have grave consequences.

The U.S. imperialists should stop promoting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military dictatorship and should return to their den. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop posing as an executor for the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy for aggression, should immediately release clergyman Mun Ik-hwan whom it has illegally arrested, and should stop suppressing the students and the people without delay.

Demands for Mun Ik-hwan Release

SK302212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Society, in a press statement May 29 demanded the Chon Tu-hwan group to put an immediate end to the suppression of figures of various strata including Rev Mun Ik-hwan and patriotic students and release illegally arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriotic students unconditionally and promptly.

He criticized the South Korean puppet clique for having walked off to the police Rev Mun Ik-hwan nearing the old age of 70, chairman of the Alliance of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, because he made a speech at the May memorial service of students for the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and putting him to an all-night interrogation.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is harshly suppressing Rev Mun Ik-hwan because he supports the righteous actions of students, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and independent national unification, Choe Hui-chun said, and stressed: this suppression is entirely unjust.

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CSO: 4110/061

AAPSO COUNCIL MEETING RESOLUTION CITED ON KOREAN ISSUES

SK301020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--The report, resolution and general declaration of the 14th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation held in Moscow expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The report of the permanent secretariat of the AAPSO said that the United States has harshly repressed the democratic movement of the people in South Korea, turned down all the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way and zealously instigated the fascist and anti-popular Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to commit provocative acts and sabotage against the DPRK.

The resolution on the Asia-Pacific region adopted at the meeting fully supported the proposals put forward by the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question including the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The meeting, in particular, denounced the revival of Japanese militarism and the acceleration of the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, a bridgehead for forestalling nuclear strikes at Asian and Pacific countries and called for support to the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the Korean question, the general declaration of the meeting demanded that the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and supported the daily growing democratic movement in South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/156

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WORKERS' STRIKE AT U.S. BASES--Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--More than 18,000 South Korean workers at organs of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces including over 3,000 workers overdriven at U.S. bases in the Seoul area rose in a massive struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul. They started a strike as from zero hours May 29 and staged a demonstration at the gate of a base. The protesters denounced the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces including over 3,000 workers overdriven at U.S. bases in the Seoul area rose in a massive struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul. They started a strike as from zero hours May 29 and staged a demonstration at the gate of a base. The protesters denounced the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in looking down upon, maltreating and exploiting them and strongly demanded a 14 percent wage hike. Before the demonstration, the workers held a meeting in Seoul on the evening of May 28 and decided to counter the outrages of the U.S. Army with struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /8918

ANTI-JAPANESE PAPER--Pyongyang, 5 June (KCNA)--A wall-paper rejecting the South Korea-Japan "treaty" fabricated in 1965 was found at Koryo University on 2 June, just 1 day before the 22nd anniversary of the 3 June uprising to frighten the fascist junta, according to the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN 3 June. The paper branded the "treaty" as a "country-selling treaty" and called for waging an "anti-Japanese national struggle." That day more than 300 students of the university held an undaunted demonstration, chanting anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. slogans in defiance of the brutal suppression by the riot police. According to the paper, the South Korean students set the period from 2 to 4 June as a "period of anti-Japanese struggle." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 5 Jun 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/161

OLYMPIC GAMES

VNS TALK OPPOSES OLYMPICS IN SEOUL

SK300346 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 May 86

[Talk by Ko Il-chol in the program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad": "Why Do They Resolutely Oppose the 1988 Olympics in Seoul?"]

[Text] How are you, compatriots abroad? Recently voices opposing the holding of the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul have been rapidly increasing at home and abroad. This has become the focus of the masses at home and abroad.

Admitting that the decision on Seoul as the site for the 1988 Olympics was a wrong selection, which was made without taking the South Korean political situation into consideration, the world's people as well as personages concerned with the Olympic Games have unanimously supported the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games.

Now, why do they so resolutely oppose holding the Olympic Games in Seoul? It is because Chon Tu-hwan is now attempting to achieve his wicked ambition of one-man dictatorship and long-term power through holding the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. This is well proven by the fact alone that he already holds the seat of honorary chairman of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics are to be held after the termination of the presidential tenure that Chon Tu-hwan has pledged to hold only once. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan's holding the position of honorary chairman of the organizing committee means that he will continuously retain his seat of power even after the termination of his presidential tenure.

It is only too clear that he is attempting to conduct the presidential election at a stretch in March 1988, when his tenure will end, by simplifying election procedures under the pretext of making successful preparations for the Olympic Games in Seoul, thereby attempting to easily hold the seat of the president again.

Another reason for opposing the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul in that South Korea has become the most tense region in the world, and that it has become a region where the danger of nuclear war is daily increasing in particular.

Because of the war exercises the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging every day, the atmosphere of Seoul is too similar to that of Berlin in 1936, when Hitler introduced the Olympics while driving his country into Nazist fascism by igniting World War II, which submerged mankind in a sea of fire.

Seoul has been condemned by the world as a symbol of war, not as a symbol of peace, friendship, and unity. Various types of large-scale military exercises are being staged in this land throughout the year and numerous nuclear weapons have been deployed there. Because of this, this land has long been turned into a dangerous area of nuclear disaster.

How can we hoist the Olympic flag, the symbol of peace, friendship, and unity, amid such a warlike atmosphere in which the dark clouds of war are hanging at all times?

World voices that Seoul is not suitable as the site of the 1988 Olympics are also due to the fact that running counter to the expectation of the world sports circles, this land has become a land where fascism and terrorism are rampant and where human rights are being trampled underfoot. Today this land has been turned into the worst land, barren of human rights, where even the basic freedoms and democratic rights of the people have been completely trampled underfoot. The Kwangju incident proves this.

Even at this moment, numerous patriotic masses of all strata are being arrested, imprisoned, and murdered by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous suppression. The tyrannical rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has trampled underfoot even the basic freedom of the people participating in the petition movement for signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, while placing the whole country under the state of emergency security without a declaration of martial law, surpasses previous dictators in terms of its viciousness and brutality.

If the Olympic Games are held in such a place, the personal safety of all sportsmen cannot be ensured, nor can their free activities be expected.

Furthermore, the reason for opposing the hold of the Olympic Games in Seoul is also due to the fact that Seoul is not only a chronic area of infectious diseases, but also experiences the worst air pollution. In Seoul today various types of infectious diseases prevail. In particular, patients suffering from AIDS, a modern leprosy, are increasing so rapidly that people are trembling with fear and unease.

This disease prevails in South Korea because of U.S. Army soldiers' corrupt sexual morality and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's prostitution tourist policy. The mortality rate of this disease is almost 100 percent, and its contagious speed is very high. As a result, patients suffering this disease increased from 4,400 last year to some 11,000 this year. The air pollution in Seoul is so serious that the city is known as an unsuitable site for international sports games. In the case of the marathon course on the Han River side alone, the rate of the air pollution on this marathon course is 1.8 times higher than the international tolerance rate.

When an international marathon contest was held in Seoul in the past, a foreign marathon ace reportedly complained about his slow time, saying: How can an international sports event be held in this heavily polluted city? I will never come to Seoul again. This is nothing but an example showing the serious air pollution in Seoul.

Such an international sports festival as the Olympics cannot be held in such a place. In a nutshell, Seoul is not a suitable site for an international sports festival because it is the area where the danger of war is the highest in the world, where the fascism unprecedented in the world is rampant, where such an incurable infectious disease as AIDS prevails, where and serious air pollution exists.

Compatriots abroad, we firmly believe that you will extend more active support and encouragement to the struggle of the masses in the motherland to check and frustrate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked maneuvers for abusing the 1988 Olympics for its impure political purposes.

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CSO: 4110/060

OLYMPIC GAMES

KCNA: WORLD PUBLIC URGES COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK302210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--World public circles strongly hold that the 24th Olumpic Games must be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

In its statement dated May 17, the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and support of Korea's reunification said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a constructive and fair proposal on cohosting the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south to create a favourable condition for the reunification of the country and prevent the crisis of the Olympic movement.

If the South Korean authorities refuse to the end to accept the Olympiad cohosting proposal, Yemen will not participate in all sports games held in South Korea including the 24th Olympic Games.

The Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its appeal May 20 stressed: South Korea is unfit for holding Olympic Games as it is a horrible graveyard of human rights where human dignity and freedom are trampled underfoot contrary to the Olympic idea of friendship and solidarity.

The appeal called upon the peace-loving people and sportsmen of the world to denounce the criminal attempt of the imperialists and the South Korea puppets to attain their sinister political purpose through the Olympic Games and lift up the voices of justice so that the 1988 Olympic Games may be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

The Jordan-Korea Friendship Association in its May 15 statement pointed out that the South Korean puppet clique is trying to create favourable international circumstances for the creation of "two Koreas," opposing the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the Olympiad, and expressed full support to the proposal.

In his press statement on May 20, the chief of the study group of the chuche idea in Chittaranzan park, New Delhi, India, said: The realisation of the DPRK's cohosting proposal is the only way to save the Olympic movement from split and destruction.

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CSO: 4110/060

OLYMPIC GAMES

KCNA: FOREIGNERS VIEW SEOUL UNFIT FOR 24TH OLYMPIAD

SK052248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 June (KCNA)--Broad public circles of the world insist that Seoul, South Korea, which is called "den of diseases," and "show window of diseases," is unfit for the 24th Olympic Games.

Foreigners who visited South Korea say "people are fearful to go there."

More than 14 million people are suffering from hepatitis, tuberculosis, venereal disease, carditis and nephuritis in South Korea.

The hepatitis cases number more than 4.5 million and 17 million people await urgent preventive inoculation.

There are above 1 million tuberculosis cases and 23 million people are carrying tubercle bacilli. The positive tuberculosis cases liable to spread tubercle bacilli number more than 180,000 people.

Nearly 3.5 million people suffer from mental diseases and 8.3 million from distomiasis.

A large number of people are going down with various diseases including dyspepsia, bronchitis and colitis. There spreads even smallpox, which the World Health Organization had declared exists no more.

Susukamushi, a terrible endemics which occurred in Japan, Australia and Southeast Asia has attacked South Korea, taking a heavy toll of human lives.

The cases of Acquired Deficiency Symdrome (AIDS) call "the worst epidemic in the 20th century" and "modern leprosy" are rapidly increasing these days in South Korea.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever, a fatal disease, is rife. It has already left 20,000 people dead.

Above 263,000 people die from various infectious diseases every year in South Korea which has turned into a "den of diseases."

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CSO: 4100/159

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEBATES OVER MODIFICATION OF TWO ELECTION LAWS EXPECTED

SK300056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] The forthcoming bipartisan negotiations on constitutional revision are expected to spark debates over the modification of presidential and parliamentary election laws.

Political sources said yesterday next month's formation of a special constitutional committee is certain to accelerate discussions on amendment of the Constitution.

The sources said rival parties are likely to negotiate over the revision of the Presidential and National Assembly Election laws in conjunction with debates on constitutional amendment.

The basic law and the two election laws are closely tied with one another, and debates on constitutional revision should go hand in hand with discussions on modification of the election laws, they said.

The sources said the ruling Democratic Justice party is cautiously studying the wisdom of adopting either a parliamentary or a dual-executive government system.

The DJP seems to be planning to use the revision of election laws as a bargaining chip in negotiating with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party over constitutional rewriting, they said.

It is still premature to talk about the direction of amending the Presidential Election Law, with full-fledged discussions on constitutional revision yet to start, the sources said.

They said future discussions on amending the National Assembly Election Law, however, will probably center on the rearrangement of electoral districts.

At present, the nation is divided into 92 electoral districts, each of which elects two lawmakers to a 276-member National Assembly. One-third of the 276 lawmakers are elected by what resembles a proportional representation system. DJP sources said the ruling party is working on a comprehensive package for operating domestic politics in years leading up to 1988.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIALS VIEW PARTIES AGREEMENT IN CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Conciliatory Stance Welcomed

SK290214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Momentum for Conciliation"]

[Text] The local political scene witnessed a remarkable and rapid turn this week for what is hoped to be a negotiated settlement of the outstanding constitutional amendment issue, which has created not only an acute confrontation between the government and opposition parties but also growing social unrest involving student radicalism.

In sharp contrast with last week's bipartisan feud that had foiled the scheduled meeting of a National Assembly standing committee, the rival parties agreed Tuesday to open a 20-day special session of the full Assembly next week, which will be charged with inaugurating a parliamentary ad hoc committee on constitutional revision.

To pave the way for smooth political management, a high-level meeting between Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, will take place today--a get-together that is expected to lead to the latter's meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the government party, possibly during the early part of next week.

Facilitating such a quick turn of events was a conciliatory stance jointly taken by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the two "wirepullers" of the opposition party, reflecting a drastic departure from the tough preconditions they had previously attached to the formation of a parliamentary committee on the Constitution.

In terms of the sequence of developments, the duo's switch to moderation closely followed Rep Yi's return from a tour to Washington, during which he met with a number of U.S. administration and congressional leaders.

In practical terms, the opposition leaders might have opted for the shift in the face of the obvious limitations and vulnerability of the opposition's street campaign, shunning the Assembly chamber, and of the worsening student radicalism that recently featured outright anti-Americanism and horrible acts of self-immolation.

The oppositionists are also presumed to be counting on the chance of taking the lead in managing political affairs by adopting a conciliatory posture on constitutional issues vis-a-vis the government camp, which has just started the work of ironing out its own formula for rewriting the basic law.

By many accounts, precariousness and voltality still prevail over the political theater. Nonetheless, there is no denying that the latest developments have created a conciliatory political climate, giving an impetus to the ruling and opposition parties to resolve pending political questions through negotiations.

The rival parties are thus sincerely called upon to make the best of this rare and precious momentum for political progress by exerting every possible effort to forge a "grand compromise" and discarding partisan interests, in the cause of paramount national interests.

'Refreshing' Agreement Hailed

SK310117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "No-Yi Compromise"]

[Text] Leaders of the two main political parties arrived at a painstaking agreement on working together to seek constitutional revision through a special panel to be formed in the National Assembly, thus heading off a collision course detrimental to the peace and stability of the nation.

The dramatic accord was reached in a meeting between Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u and the New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u Thursday evening. Since democracy is concerned more about the means than the end, their consent to the basic process of changing the basic law is most significant and important.

They pledged to undertake joint efforts to achieve a great compromise on major state affairs including the constitutional amendment. They also agreed on effecting constitutional change through a parliamentary channel in a way that would insure the people the right to free choice of government.

The promise made by Rep No for arranging a talk between President Chon Tu-hwan and Rep Yi at an early date augurs well for the trend set in motion toward finding open-minded dialogue and mutual accommodation between the ruling party and the chief opposition party.

The flexible attitude taken by the NKDP leader on some points which his party had raised as preconditions to be satisfied prior to such a bipartisan accord deserves welcome in that continued and one-sided intransigence on such prerequisites has always stood in the way of productive compromise in the past.

Now that the main avenue has been paved, no captious, fretful elements in the NKDP ranks should take issue with minor technical matters to scuttle the bid for dialogue and upset the legitimate progress of parliamentary politics.

The unusually refreshing agreement is hoped to prove a turning-point in our troubled party politics which tended to run off the rails and resort to tactics of mass manipulation, agitation and violence. An end to a free-for-all approach is essential to the success of this hard-earned compromise.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

RALLIES AGAINST GOVERNMENT, U.S.--About 4,500 students of 22 universities across the nation held protests in their campuses yesterday, shouting anti-government, anti-American slogans. Some 300 students of Seoul National University (SNU) staged a rally on the campus' Acropolis Plaza yesterday afternoon for an hour and demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from the country. They resolved to hold a "pannational meeting" June 3 in Tongdaemun Stadium to discuss a peaceful unification of the national territory. About 100 Yonsei University students held a memorial service around 1 p.m. for three college students and a worker who recently committed suicide by setting their bodies on fire. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TAE-CHUNG UNDER HOUSE ARREST--Seoul, May 31, KYODO--Police Saturday placed dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, a cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, under house arrest to prevent him attending a political meeting. The meeting was to be held by the No 1 opposition new Korea Democratic Party later in the day in Chonju in North Cholla Province to inaugurate the local chapter of the party's committee for the promotion of constitutional amendment to allow direct elections for the country's president. The house arrest came after police told Kim not to attend the meeting Friday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 31 May 86 OW] /8918

LETTER ON TORTURE DISAPPEARED--Dissident Kim Kun-tae claimed yesterday that the prosecution authorities "illegally and unfairly" destroyed his letter in which he recounted how he was "inhumanely" treated by police investigators. "The 113-page letter, which listed the names of nine investigators who engaged in torturing me between September 4 and 26 last year, disappeared before my court documents reached the appellate panel," Kim argued, in an appeals trial yesterday. Kim, 39, former chairman of the Youth Alliance for the Democratization Movement, was sentenced to 7 years in prison at a district court in early March this year, having been convicted of playing a key role in the formation of the "pro-communist" organization in violation of the National Security Law. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

AMENDMENT ON CONSTITUTION DRAFTED--The Korean Federal Bar Association has drafted its own version of a revision to the Constitution, featuring the popular election of a president who would serve only a single term of office for 6 years.

One year shorter than now. The draft revision also calls for the election of National Assembly members in proportion to the electorate and indirect election of the chief justice and Supreme Court justices. The association said yesterday that it plans to finalize the draft amendment in its general conference soon and recommend it to the government and the National Assembly. The bar association's draft amendment is expected to be taken into account by the government and the National Assembly which will draft their own constitutional amendment versions. The draft amendment calls for a presidential system of government with the president to be elected directly by the people through secret voting. The president thus elected should serve only one 6-year term. It also proposes deleting from the current Constitution the provisions that empowers the president with the right to issue emergency measures decrees and to disband the National Assembly. On the National Assembly, the draft revisions stipulate the term of lawmakers would be 4 years as it is now. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

TWO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN KORI

SK020324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kori, Korea, June 2 (YONHAP)--South Korea Monday dedicated two nuclear power plants in this southeast coastal village, bringing to five the total number of nuclear reactors in operation.

The two reactors, which have a combined generating capacity of 1.6 megawatts per hour, cost more than 1.7 trillion won (U.S. $2 billion: U.S. $1 is worth about 890 won) and were constructed over a period of 8 years and 4 months, officials at the Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO) said.

With the dedication of the twin-type nuclear power stations, the largest of their kind in Korea, the share of the nation's total electricity supplied by nuclear reactors rose to 22.3 percent (more than 3.8 megawatts per hour).

The two pressurized, light water-type reactors, built by Westinghouse Electric Corp of the United States, will save Korea an estimated $170 million worth of crude oil per year.

GEC of Britain supplied the turbine generators for the plants.

KEPCO plans to dedicate six more nuclear reactors by 1996, including four now under construction, thereby raising the share of nuclear energy in Korea's total electricity generation capacity to 36.8 percent.

KEPCO participated in most of the stages of construction on the new reactors, unlike Korea's first three reactors, and 29.4 percent of the parts were made in Korea.

Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co and Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co, both of Korea, and Bechtel Power Corp of the United States also took part in the construction.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANTS PROVEN SAFE--An intensive safety inspection conducted for atomic power plants following the Chernobyl disaster showed that the plants are all safe, the Ministry of Science and Technology announced yesterday. The check was conducted for 2 weeks from May 6 by a joint team composed of experts from the ministry and other relevant agencies. The ministry, based on the latest inspection, said Chernobyl-type mishap would never happen in Korea under even the worst case because the domestic power plants, unlike those in the Soviet Ukraine, are protected by special shields which prevent radioactive materials from leaking out. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS FROM FOREIGN ENVOYS--Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday received credentials from three new ambassadors to Seoul at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. The three ambassadors are Anthony Yeo Keat Seong of Malaysia, Fermin Prieto-castro Roumier of Spain and Gaudy Eli Gimenez Rodriguez of Venezuela. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

DAILY URGES DEEPENING CHUCHE INDOCTRINATION

SK280957 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 27 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May editorial: "Let Us Further Deepen the Indoctrination of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] What plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the people's ideology. In ideological work, there should be no breaks. To carry out the revolution vigorously, the ideological work should be carried out preferentially and should be deepened ceaselessly.

In our party's ideological work, the indoctrination of the chuche idea takes a very important place. Ceaselessly deepening this indoctrination in accordance with the developing revolution and construction is an unchanging requirement. What is important in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is to further display its vitality by linking the principles of the chuche idea, its fundamental rules, and its themes with the thought and practice of the working people, and to make all other indoctrinations contribute to establishing the chuche ideological system. This is a new demand of the developing reality and the party's ideological work.

Our party's ideological work is to prepare all party members and working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries. An important trait of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries is to regard the chuche idea as a revolutionary world outlook. Nurturing people as such revolutionaries is not completed within a day or two, but continuing the chuche idea should be as the level of the people's thought and ideology is enhanced at every stage of the revolution.

The indoctrination of the chuche idea is for the purpose of making the people defend their positions and play their roles as masters. In nurturing people as revolutionaries and in accelerating the revolutionary struggle and social development, the indoctrination of the chuche idea is of great significance. All indoctrinations to promote the people's revolutionary sense and their class spirit and to enhance their sense of patriotism should be conducted in close relation with the work of arming the people with the chuche idea. All indoctrinations should be concentrated on arming the people with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea.

At present, deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is a task which has been put forth by the struggle to embody the chuche idea and by the great achievements won in the party's ideological work.

Throughout the entire course of building a new fatherland and carrying out the socialist construction and revolution ever since the first day of its founding, our party has advanced always under the banner of the chuche idea, and placed great emphasis on the work of arming the people with the chuche idea. During this course, chuche has been firmly established and the chuche ideological system established in the party. At the historic fifth party congress, the victory of the chuche idea was summed up proudly. Under the leadership of our party, the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was comprehensively accelerated. This was an epochal turn in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea. In particular, when the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's thesis "On the Chuche Idea" was published, deep study of the thesis was conducted. During this course, the party members and working people came to deeply realize the rich content of the chuche idea, its system, and its significance and correctness. All people are now taking the chuche idea as their firm faith, and the unity and cohesion of the party have been achieved based on the chuche idea.

In the history of our party to embody the chuche idea, the seventies and eighties were indeed a shining period in which great progress was made and immortal achievements were won. At present, deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is an important work to defend and glorify these achievements. As in the past, we must continue to advance along the road directed by the chuche idea and persistently struggle to build a society imbued with the chuche idea, a communist society.

Only under the banner of the chuche idea, can we achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland, consummate the Korean revolution, and contribute to the anti-imperialist cause for independence actively. All our revolutionary missions can be successfully accomplished, only when the whole party is armed with the chuche idea and when all people possess lofty national pride and confidence, hold what they have dear, and solve problems in accordance with our own way.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: We should make all functionaries and working people deeply realize the principles of the chuche idea and its fundamental rules. By so doing, we should make them solve the problems arising form the revolution and construction in accordance with the demand of our revolution and in conformity with the situation of our country.

What is important in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is to correctly realize the position of this indoctrination in the overall work of the party and to conduct it accordingly.

The chuche idea is our party's only leading ideology, and is the revolutionary ideology to make the people independent, creative, and self-conscious social beings and complete communist revolutionaries. Without being armed with the chuche idea, people cannot become true revolutionaries. Therefore, all indoctrination to nurture communist-type man should be conducted on the basis of the chuche idea. Without the work of arming the people with the chuche idea, no indoctrination can be correctly conducted.

By realizing that all other indoctrination is closely linked with the indoctrination of the chuche idea, party organizations and propaganda functionaries of the party should conduct those indoctrination in close relation with the indoctrination of the chuche idea. Only then, the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, the indoctrination of the party's policy, the indoctrination of the revolution, the indoctrination of communism, the indoctrination of socialist patriotism, and all other ideological indoctrination can become the work of nurturing chuche-type communist revolutionaries in accordance with the demand to imbue society with the chuche idea.

Conducting the indoctrination of the chuche idea in close relation with the people's thought and practice is an important task to deepen this indoctrination. The chuche idea is a guiding principle of the revolution and construction. At the same time, it is an ideology which should be embodied in the people's thought and practice. The chuche idea is a direct reflection of the people's aspiration and interest and the demand of their revolutionary practice. Therefore, the indoctrination to arm the people with it and the practice to embody it are inseparable. All units should make functionaries and working people take the principles of the chuche idea, its fundamental rules, and its themes as tools for their practice, not as mere knowledge. At the same time, they should make functionaries and working people live their organizational and ideological lives and carry out their revolutionary missions only in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea. Only then, can their thought and practice become uniform in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea.

In the indoctrination of the chuche idea, it is important to place emphasis on grasping the fundamental questions. However, grasping the fundamental questions is only a part of the indoctrination of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is not a theory for the sake of a theory. The objective of the chuche idea is to properly embody the fundamental questions in reality.

Therefore, party organizations and propaganda functionaries of the party should convincingly elucidate the fundamental rules and themes of the chuche idea to the party members and working people in close relation with the practical problems of our revolution, the experiences and lessons of the communist movement, and the comprehensive knowledge of nature and society.

Conducting the indoctrination of the chuche idea with new contents and in a new way is an important task to deepen this indoctrination. Today, the work to deepen the indoctrination of the chuche idea is carried out under a new condition different from that of the past. Through the vigorous struggle to imbue developed, and the level of the people's knowledge of the chuche idea has incomparably increased. As a result, it has become possible to conduct the indoctrination of the chuche idea with even richer contents, on an even higher level, and in an even more diverse and lively way.

Above all, it is important to make all party members and working people realize the great reality which has been created through the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. The present shining reality which has been created under the leadership of our party makes our people possess the noblest national pride. This is a living textbook for the indoctrination of the chuche idea. This reality makes the old and new generations realize the correctness and vitality of the chuche idea more clearly than hundreds of words can.

In particular, it is very important to make the people deeply realize the immortal achievements won in the course of advancing the banner of the chuche idea. When the party members and working people deeply realize the achievements that our party won in strengthening and developing itself as a powerful chuche-type party and in bringing about the changes of the century in the economic and cultural construction and in all other areas, their trust in the party will be further deepened and their fighting spirit and faith to persistently advance under the banner of the chuche idea will be further strengthened.

The present reality is calling for us to conduct the indoctrination of the chuche idea more specifically in accordance with the situations of those participating in the indoctrination. The indoctrination to remake the people's ideology cannot be conducted in a uniform way. In our society, the people's revolutionary guardposts, the level of their knowledge, and their characters are different. At the same time, the degree in which they have armed themselves with the chuche idea and the level of their knowledge of it are also different. The question is to find methods to more specifically conduct the propaganda of the chuche idea in accordance with the people's different situation.

As for the guidance functionaries, the methods of study should be different in accordance with their position in the central and local areas, in accordance with their [word indistinct], and in accordance with the sectors to which they have been assigned.

In conformity with the high demand of the masses, more specific textbooks, more specific method of today, and more specific methods of evaluation should be adopted. The basic textbooks for the indoctrination of the chuche idea are the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party. Arming oneself with the chuche idea entirely depends on the study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party. Therefore, all people should deeply study the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party in accordance with their systematical and historical orders.

It is important to conduct the study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with sectors, time, and situation. The creation of the chuche idea, its shining embodiment, and leading the revolution and construction to ceaseless victories are the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Under the banner of the chuche idea, we must complete the Korean revolution. The indoctrination of the chuche idea is a rewarding task to achieve this sacred cause. Thus, it is an important mission which all party organizations should always adhere to and should deepen ceaselessly.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK301318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 29 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May special article: "The People's Revolutionary Spirit at the Time of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] The great and powerful march of the times finds a great revolutionary spirit that pushes the march. One of the precious traditions of our revolution is the fact that the great revolutionary spirit was created and has been inherited on the road of the protracted and arduous revolution. Because of this, our party is proud of itself as a revolutionary party advancing through struggle, and our people are proud of themselves as the most revolutionary people.

The acceleration of socialist construction by our functionaries and working people today, with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of Chollima, is a rewarding struggle to further glorify this valuable tradition of our party and the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should follow the heroic struggle of the revolutionary martyrs and should inherit and develop their struggle spirit.

In order to carry out the revolution, we need the revolutionary ideology as well as the revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary ideology defines the purpose and direction of the revolutionary cause, and the revolutionary spirit becomes the source of the strength spurring the implementation of this revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary spirit is literally the noble struggle spirit of struggling for the revolution, devoting all things for it. Revolutionaries devotedly struggle for the fatherland, the people, and the victory of the revolution, devoting their whole lives on the road of the revolution. This is because they have noble revolutionary spirit.

What is important before anything else in the revolutionary struggle is the people's revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary spirit is synonymous with strength. What is decisive in all revolutionary struggles, including the struggle against the class enemies and the struggle to remake nature, is not the extent of manpower, technology, or equipment, but the revolutionary spirit of the masses of people.

When we view, in retrospect, the history of the struggle of the working class, we can note the fact that the revolution which the people carried out with the revolutionary spirit has never failed.

For the people to arm themselves with the revolutionary spirit becomes a more important problem as the revolution advances and the society develops. When the revolution advances far and the society develops, the circumstances and conditions in the revolutionary struggle change, even though the revolution still continues. Therefore, the inheritance of the revolution demands the inheritance of the revolutionary spirit.

Even in the socialist construction period, a high stage in the development of the revolution, the people should continuously display the revolutionary spirit. In the socialist construction period, the struggle to further deepen and consolidate the established socialist system and to constantly complete it is continuously carried out.

As the revolution is deepened and developed, the revolutionary task becomes broader and the generations change.

In our country today, socialist and communist construction is being vigorously carried out under the banner of the three revolutions. Our revolution has not ended. We are faced with the heavy duty of achieving national reunification, of achieving the final victory of the Korean revolution, and of accelerating the world revolution.

In order to carry out this historic duty, we should continue the revolution and advance it more rapidly.

At a time when the foundation on which a greater victory can be achieved in the revolution and construction has been firmly deepened, it is important to continuously spur the people to display their revolutionary spirit.

For our people today, it is important to deeply cherish the resolute struggle spirit of carrying out the revolution to the end. We should have not only the firm determination to struggle against the enemies of the revolution, to drive out foreign forces, and to establish national sovereignty throughout the entire country, but also the spirit of brilliantly carrying out the three revolutions.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic revolutionary task being carried out in today's historic phase in which the socialist system has been established and in which the work of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated. The three revolutions are the struggle between new and old in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields. As long as old things exist, the struggle will continue. Therefore, it is important for the people to have the revolutionary spirit in this struggle, too.

In the period of pioneering the revolution, it was important for the people to *have hostile feelings against the hostile classes and to arm themselves with* the revolutionary will and determination of breaking through any difficulties. However, in today's struggle for the three revolutions, it is important for them to have the firm determination and will to eliminate old things in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields and to achieve victory in new things.

In the socialist construction period, this spirit is more important. The tempo and success of socialist construction depend entirely on such determination and will of the people.

In the socialist construction period, spurring the people to continuously display their revolutionary spirit is the principled problem proceeding from the inevitable requirement of the development of the revolution. People's ideology and consciousness reflect the objective circumstance and consitions.

The revolution develops constantly, and the circumstances and conditions change according to such development. The people's ideology and consciousness are to be influenced by such change and development in the objective circumstances and conditions. Presented here is the serious problems of the relationship among the development phase of the revolution and construction, existing circumstances, and people's ideology and consciousness.

Socialist construction is generally carried out under social circumstances characterized by great successes in the revolution. This period has different circumstances and conditions from those of the period during which the socialist system was established through bloody struggle against the hostile classes. In other words, in this period, the revolution and construction are carried out under conditions and circumstances more favorable than in any period of the past.

Such characteristics of socialist construction influence the development of the people's ideology and consciousness. That is to say, the people lead a peaceful life for a long time, their lives become better off, and, consequently, they come to have no worry about food, clothing, and housing. As a result, their will to carry out the revolution can be weakened gradually. This can constitute an objective factor causing a weakening of the people's determination and will to devote themselves to the revolution.

Therefore, under such a circumstance, the people should advance, holding higher the banner of the revolution.

Only when those generations who have carried out the revolution for a long time as well as the new generations who have grown up struggle with a high revolutionary spirit can the gains of the revolution attained by the revolutionary martyrs and the previous generations be defended and the victory of the revolution be expedited.

The revolutionary spirit that the people should have in the period of socialist construction is the struggle spirit created and displayed in the historic phases in which the revolution was pioneered and advanced.

The period of pioneering the revolution is generally characterized by the fiercer waging of the struggle against the hostile classes and the enemies than in any other periods. There is a period of such a fierce struggle as well as a period of dark trials on the road of the revolution. The revolutionary spirit created and displayed in these periods is precisely the genuine revolutionary spirit that should be inherited and embodied by the people out [of] the revolution generation after generation.

The period of pioneering our revolution was indeed arduous and rigorous. The Korean communists pioneered the road of the revolution with empty hands. In the process, they displayed great revolutionary spirit.

This revolutionary spirit created under unprecedentedly arduous struggle is indeed incomparably noble. This is why the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese struggle has been brilliantly inherited in the histroic phases of the revolution and is being cherished deep in the hearts of the people today.

The revolutionary spirit created in the struggle for pioneering and revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the noble revolutionary spirit. It is the spirit vowing to carry out the revolution to the end with our people's own strength. This revolutionary spirit was created in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The ranks of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were formed by the young communists and revolutionaries armed with the revolutionary spirit, the Hanbyol [reference to Kim Il-song] spirit, based on the chuche-oriented stand and viewpoint, and the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was waged by these young communist and revolutionaries.

Along this course, the great revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, that our people should inherit and embody generation after generation was created and displayed highly.

The spirit of Chollima, which effected the great upsurge of socialist construction in the postwar rehabilitation period by breaking through the postwar ashes, constitutes precisely the inheritance and embodiment of the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit.

In order for functionaries and the working people to display the revolutionary spirit in socialist construction, it is important for them not to forget the revolutionary spirit created in the period of pioneering the revolution and to inherit and embody it.

The Paektu revolutionary spirit is the revolutionary spirit showing how the Korean communists and people should carry out the Korean revolution. The characteristic of this revolutionary spirit consists of firmly maintaining an independent position in carrying out the revolutionary struggle and in carrying out revolution based on an independent line, strategy, and tactics and on the basis of their own strength.

Today's conditions and environment in which socialist construction is being accelerated are different from those days, but this spirit is as valuable as ever before. We should inherit and realize this revolutionary spirit continuously in the future as well for a greater advance of socialist construction. By so doing, we can adhere to the independent nature of our revolution, and the people can carry on the struggle without forgetting the foundation of revolution.

The fact that we have built the Nampo lockgate, the great monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party, damming the 20-ri untamed sea, is another heroic epic created by the KPA soldiers and constructors with the Paektu revolutionary spirit. This is the shining fruition of the chuche idea and a proud creation brought forth by the revolutionary spirit.

It is important for the functionaries and workers to have such revolutionary spirit in socialist construction today. Everyone's living and working with such spirit leads to inheriting and realizing the revolutionary tradition. The functionaries and workers should have the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The Paektu revolutionary spirit is the psirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. This spirit is the traditional struggle spirit which our party and people have demonstrated through history.

Even when the prospect of the economic construction of the country is bright and we have favorable conditions as today, we should always remember the history in which the spirit of self-reliance has been demonstrated, and should arm ourselves more firmly with this spirit, so that we can continue creating a high speed of march in socialist construction as we did in the past.

It is also important for the functionaries and workers to have the firm will to overcome any difficulties and trials. Revolution does not always develop without difficulties. There can be difficulties, trials, and vicissitudes in the course of the advance of the revolution. There cannot be revolution without difficulties. If we thought revolution was easy, we would not be able to have the revolutionary spirit, nor would we be able to highly demonstrate it. No matter how arduous the road of struggle may be and no matter how vast the task may be, if the entire people have high resolve, they can overcome any difficulty and can lead revolution and construction to continuous upsurges.

In order for the functionaries and workers to highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit in socialist construction, it is important for them to have faith in victory and the spirit of loving the future. The revolutionaries can carry on their struggle in an indomitable manner, firmly adhering to their political position and faith under any conditions because they have faith in victory and love for the future.

As shown by the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, those who cannot see the future of revolution and who do not have faith in victory cannot carry on the revolution in a resolute manner. The functionaries and workers should cherish deep in their hearts the noble spirit of the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries who, in the past, fought indomitably, surrounded by the enemy, behind iron bars and on the gallows, having a firm faith in the future of the liberated fatherland.

The struggle spirit of the unheralded heroes and unheralded persons of merit who solved the difficult problems which the party wanted them to solve, during the period of socialist construction, not even during the time of war, overcoming all difficulties and trials, is a valuable example which we must learn from. When the entire people have high revolutionary spirit, we can continue to realize a high speed of march in socialist construction with indestructible might, as we did in the past.

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MEETING MARKS FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY SCHOOL

SK010945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song higher party school was held on May 31 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the entire teachers and students of the school.

Noting that Kim Il-song higher party school is a pure breed station and highest seat of the training of Chuche-type party officials, the message says the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the school on June 1, 1946, with a deep insight into the importance of the training of party cadres in strengthening and developing the party nee building a new society.

The message further says:

The higher party school which was founded with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its first director, has successfully discharged the honorable tasks assigned it in the past 40 years as our party's reliable center of the training of party cadres.

It has thoroughly implemented the policy of training party cadres put forward by our party in each period of the developing revolution and always fought resolutely to defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and with its own life and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party.

It has trained a large number of competent party officials armed with the idea and theory of our party and possessed of the leader's work method by steadily improving and strengthening teaching and education with main stress on the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the party, and thereby made a great contribution to firmly building the ranks of cadres of the party and strengthening and developing the party.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciates the great feats performed by Kim Il-song higher party school in the past 40 years in educating and training cadres, the core unit of the party, by successfully implementing the Chuche-oriented policy of training party cadres under the leadership of the party.

Cha Chol-won, secretary of the primary party committee of the school, made a report at the meeting.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il-song gave them the classic work "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the school, he stressed: this work is an immortal encyclopedia which comprehensively consummates the theory of the building of the Chuche-oriented party and the great program of education which newly indicates the road of the training of party cadres.

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CSO: 4100/155

BRIEFS

WAGON PRODUCTION CAPACITY--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The wagon production capacity will be largely increased at the June 4 rolling stock complex, a powerful wagon producer of Korea. The expansion project is now in full swing. Large-scale material, processing and assembling workshops will be built on a modern line in a short time in the complex compound. A general wagons shop covering an area of 26,000 square meters will take shape in the central part of the complex. All its production processes from preparatory processing of plate to painting and finishing processing will be operated on an assembly line. A new modern stamping forging shop will make its appearance and the general processing shop, technical equipment shop and steel casting factory will be doubled or trebled in scale. Scientists, technicians and designers from different parts of the country help solve scientific and technical problems arising in increasing the capacity of equipment. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

AMNOK RIVER IN TIDELAND RECLAMATION--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The river Amnok extending 800 kilometers, the longest in Korea, is supplying life-giving water to hundreds of hectares of tideland-turned paddy fields where the project of setups has been completed. The river waters tens of thousands of hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields through main and branch channels with a total length of 100 kilometers, and now is supplying water to the reclaimed tideland of the Taegye Island, north Pyongan Province. The water will prove effective in the farming on the tideland-turned paddies this year. With the river water reaching there, the water problem is expected to be completely solved in nearly 3,000 hectares of paddies of reclaimed tideland where the project of setups is to be undertaken. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

PYONGNAM IRRIGATION SYSTEM ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--30 years have passed since the completion of the Pyongnam irrigation setup (May 1956). This setup was the first large-scale irrigation works in Korea. It supplies life-giving water to the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain in the western part of the country. The great leader President Kim Il-song initiated the Pyongnam irrigation project and wisely directed it so that it could be completed in a short time. With the completion of the project, the centuries-old aspiration of the peasants for water came true. Over the past three decades south Pyongan Province has witnessed the appearance of many reservoirs including the Pyongwon Reservoir, pumping stations and channels, the formation of grand-scale dense networks of interlinked channels and rapid growth of grain production. There are over 1,700 reservoirs in the country. Irrigation canals extend more than 40,000 kilometers in total length. Irrigation was completed long ago. A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the completion of the Pyongnam irrigation setup was held at the Anju Theater in south Pyongan Province on May 9. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

TAEDONG RIVER BRIDGE--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The construction of the modern Rungra Bridge is progressing at fast speed on the river Taedong in Pyongyang. People's army soldiers have undertaken the project. They worked out a plan to carry out in a short time the caisson-sinking projects for scores of piers in the whole section. Through their intensive drive, they have completed more than half of those projects in no more than three months. This is double the speed at the time of the construction of the Chungsong (loyalty) Bridge in 1983 and the Yanggak Bridge in 1986 by people's army soldiers on the river Taedong. The Rungra Bridge begins from the Chongnyu Cliff of Moran Hill, a beauty spot of Pyongyang. This grand structure consists of the main bridge, the bridge branching off to the Rungra Islet and the intercrossing roadway bridge on the riverside of Munsu Street which took shape in east Pyongyang. When this bridge is completed, there will appear a stairway down to the recreation ground of the Rungra Islet and a new promenade up the Moran Hill to create better conditions for joyous cultural rest of Pyongyang citizens. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

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DELEGATION ATTENDS CULTURAL SYMPOSIUM IN JAPAN

SK291036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--An international symposium on "Koguryo culture and ancient Japan" was held in Tokyo on May 24 under the sponsorship of the committee for the practice of the Koguryo culture exhibition, according to a report. Present there were a DPRK scientific delegation of the Koguryo culture exhibition, Namio Egami, chairman of the committee for the practice of the Koguryo culture exhibition and honorary professor of Tokyo University, prominent university professors and more than 400 people of various circles of Japan. Invited there were Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and historians of Chongnyon.

Namio Egami and Chu Yong-hon, a member of the DPRK scientific delegation, made keynote reports respectively on the subjects "the royal line of the Northeast Asian ancient state of horse-riding people" and "Koguryo and culture of ancient Japan." Speeches were made by Vice-President of the Academy of Social Science Kim Chol-sik who was heading the Korean scientific delegation of the Koguryo culture exhibition and Japanese professors. They spoke about the Dokhung-ri ancient mural tomb, ancient culture of Koguryo and Japan, Koguryo ancient mural tomb and other questions. The symposium was addressed by the members of the Korean scientific delegation.

Concluding the symposium, Masaaki Ueda, professor of Kyoto University, stressed the need to further strengthen exchange between Korean and Japanese scholars in the future. Koguryo is an ancient state of Korea that existed from early 1st century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.

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REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS GROUP'S VISIT

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK311055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 31 received the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min-chun.

Also present was Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Delegation Gives Gift

SK311100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from the head of the visiting delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army.

Head of the deleagtion Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, handed the gift to an official concerned.

KPA Soldiers Meeting Welcomes Visitors

SK021052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean People's Army soldiers was held at the February 8 House of Culture on June 1 in welcome of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army.

Attending the meeting were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, generals, officers and soldiers.

The meeting was addressed by Yun Chi-ho, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army, and head of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army.

Yun Chi-ho said:

The Korea-Romania friendship is based on deep intimacy between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In particular, the historic meeting Comrade Kim Il-song had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu when he was in Romania in June 1984 marked an epochal occasion in demonstrating the solidness and invincibility of the friendship and unity between Korea and Romania and expanding and developing the friendly relations between the two countries onto a new higher stage.

He said: Today the Romanian people and army, closely rallied around the party, are registering big successes in their endeavours to successfully carry out the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and implement the party's programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society. He wished them greater success in their advance for the development and prosperity of the country.

We highly estimate the efforts made by the Romanian party, government, people and army to remove the danger of nuclear war from Europe, turn the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and guarantee peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and express full support to them, he declared.

Ilie Ceausescu said:

The climax of the delegation's visit to Korea was that it was received by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the highest honour for us.

Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party who is also president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, has made distinguished contributions to strengthening cooperation and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Romania and Korea.

He stressed that Romania firmly supports the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to ease tensions in Korea, hold a wide-range dialogue between the north and the south and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Souvenirs were exchanged at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting the attendants appreciated a music and dance performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

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KCNA REPORTS ON VISIT BY BURKINA FASO DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives

SK301106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso headed by its National Secretary General Pierre Ouedraogo arrived in Pyongyang on May 30 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks at Reception

SK310501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea hosted a reception for the visiting delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso at the people's Palace of Culture on May 30.

Speaking at the reception, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council, noted that the friendly relations forged between the two countries on the same road of the struggle for independence against imperialism and for the building of a new society were favorably developing day by day and said these relations fully accorded with the interests of the two peoples and the non-aligned movement.

Pointing out that today the Burkina Faso people under the leadership of respected President Thomas Sankara were successfully carrying out the people's democratic revolution, courageously overcoming all difficulties, he warmly congratulated them upon their achievements in the struggle for national unity, political stability and the building of an independent national economy.

Head of the delegation Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, in his speech said the visit by his delegation was aimed to further deepen the sentiments of friendship already expressed by Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people, while visiting Korea.

The National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, he said, expresses deepest esteem and reverence for the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has performed immortal great feats and for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward his cause. The Chuche idea is the source of inexhaustible strength for the people of the third world countries who are struggling for justice, peace and progress.

He said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing a big role in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Burkina Faso expresses full support and firm solidarity for all the initiatives and efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed.

Talks With WPK Group

SK311050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Talks were held here today between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso.

Present there on our side were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, and Dah Fatimata, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burkina Faso embassy in Pyongyang.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of problems of common concern.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets With Delegation

SK021110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 2 received the delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso headed by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the committees, on a visit to Korea.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and a gift of Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso, to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and Kwon Min-chun, deputy-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Dah Fatimata, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burkina Faso embassy in Pyongyang, was also on hand.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK021112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso.

It was handed to Comrade Chong Chun-ki by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, on a visit to our country.

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SFRY'S ZARKOVIC MEETS NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION

SK310455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, met a NODONG SINMUN delegation led by its Editor-in-Chief Yi Song-pok on May 28.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to him.

Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic expressed deep thanks for this and asked Yi Song-pok to transmit his heartfelt greetings to them.

He said since respected Comrade Kim Il-song visited Yugoslavia in June 1984, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, two parties and two peoples of Yugoslavia and Korea have expanded and developed still further on a more solid basis.

Noting that the entire people, communists and working class of Yugoslavia cherish deep reverence for respected Comrade Kim Il-song, Vidoje Zarkovic emphasized he has performed great exploits in the whole course of leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Korean people.

The Yugoslav people, he added, are really happy to note that the cause pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean people are making great successes in socialist construction under his guidance.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia will as ever extend positive support and encouragement to the policies of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and to the Korean people's cause of the struggle for their materialization, he declared.

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BRIEFS

NIGER LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, on May 27 said when he met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Kye-se that the government of Niger fully supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully, without outside interference. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to Seyni Kountche. Seyni Kountche expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song. He referred to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Niger and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

CHILDREN'S UNION JOINT ACTIVITIES--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The Korean Children's Union on June 1 wound up functions of joint activities of children's organizations of socialist countries which opened under the slogan of "fireworks, peace exc!" During the functions which began with a national meeting of active Children's Union members on May 14 the Korean Children's Union organizations held meetings of the Children's Union unit committees and members, composition reading meetings, picture-explanation meetings, concerts, sports and amusement games, meetings with combat heroes and other colorful functions. The functions were participated in by millions of Children's Union members. The functions vividly showed the desire of the Korean Children's Union members to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the children of progressive countries of the world including the socialist countries and lead an independent and peaceful life in a new world free from all manner of exploitation and oppression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DPRK ENVOY TO SOMALIA--Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--Chong Yong-kwa has been appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Somali Democratic Republic, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 1 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NIGERIA--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi exchanged messages on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria. The messages note that the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Expressing satisfaction over the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nigeria are favourably developing in the interests of the two peoples' the messages put stress on further developing these relations in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

LEFT SOCIALIST PARTY OF DENMARK--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Inger Johansen, member of the executive committee of the party, arrived here today by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO BOTSWANAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The Korean committee for solidarity with the world people sent a message of solidarity to Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, denouncing the brigandish air raid and armed attack on the capital of Botswana by the South African racists. The message branded their high-handed military attack as a most barbarous and brigandish act of aggression against a legitimate independent and sovereign state and a monstrous crime disturbing peace in this area. In committing this armed terrorism under the command of the imperialists, the South African racists sought to detach your country and other frontline states in this area from the anti-imperialist and anti-racist road. With no military threat or invasion can they frighten the Botswanan people and other peoples in this area or bar the daily mounting people's liberation struggle against imperialism and racism there. The message expresses full support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of the frontline states including the Botswanan people and assures them of strongest support and encouragement in their just struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by its General Secretary Gordon McLennan left for home on May 30 by plane after concluding its four-day visit to Korea. The delegation had visited Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received the delegation and arranged a luncheon for it on May 29. During its stay in Korea talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Great Britain. The delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round the Tower of Chuche idea, Arch of Triumph, Exhibition of Successes in Socialist Construction, Grand People's Study House, Pyongyang Metro and Nampo barrage construction site. The delegation appreciated a music and dance performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--The Korean-Zimbabwe Friendship Association sent a solidarity message to Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe in denunciation of the South African racists' acts of aggression on the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message says their arrogant armed attack was an open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state and an intolerable challenge to the entire African people and world peaceloving people. Expressing firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and other frontline states in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of South Africa, the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association vows to render support and encouragement to them in every way till final victory, the message stresses. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

DPRK ENVOY TO IVORY COAST--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--Son Chang-su, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ivory Coast, on May 23 presented his credentials to President Felix Houphouet Boigny. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said: Although Ivory Coast and Korea are far away from each other, they stand side by side for the common sincere desire to achieve peace. He wished the Korean people success in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH NEW GUINEA--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Dailies here June 1 dedicated signed articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Papua New Guinea. NODONG SINMUN says: Over the past 10 years since the opening of diplomatic relations the peoples of the two countries deepened mutual understanding and developed the friendly and cooperative relations on a new basis. The Korean people are rejoiced over the favourable development of these relations between the two countries with each passing day. The government and people of Papua New Guinea are developing the national economy by actively developing and exploiting the rich underground resources and aquatic resources of the country. Papua New Guinea resolutely opposes nuclear testing in the Pacific, denounces the imperialists' interference and pressure against the countries in this region and energetically struggles in defence of peace and security in the Pacific. The Korean people positively support the demand of Papua New Guinea for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific and express firm solidarity with her in her just struggle. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further expand and develop in various fields, the Korean people wish the people of Papua New Guinea greater success in their endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DAILIES ON TUNISIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Dailies here June 1 dedicated signed articles to the national day of Tunisia. The Tunisian people have made big advance in the building of a new life under the leadership of

President Habib Bourguiba, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on: Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Republic of Tunisia makes efforts for the unity of the Arab and African countries and the development of their good-neighbourly relations. In recent years the government of Tunisia has expanded diplomatic relations with non-aligned countries and actively developed bilateral cooperation and interchange with them. Diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Tunisia were established in 1975. Since then the friendly relations between the two peoples have become closer. Although they are far away geographically from the Tunisian people, the Korean people prize the friendly relations with them and make efforts to further develop and strengthen them. The Korean people hope the Tunisian people's future struggle will bear better fruit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ILIE CEAUSESCU--Pyongyang AGERPRES 31/5/1986--RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, as well as best wishes of further successes in his highly responsible activity for the building of the socialist system on the Korean soil and the achievement of the Korean nation's loftiest cause--the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. President Kim Il-song requested that a warm salute of friendship be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes of personal happiness and great successes in their tireless activity for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and the safeguarding of world peace. The exchange of messages was occasioned by Kim Il-song's reception of a Romanian delegation of military party activists led by Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, now on an exchange-of-experience visit to the DPR of Korea. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 31 May 86 AU] /12712

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

TOKYO SUMMIT'S TERRORISM STATEMENT--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The "statement against terrorism" adopted at the Western summit in Tokyo under the pressure of Reagan is a very shameful, disgusting and brigandish document willfully worked out by big capitalist countries, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today. It notes: The adoption of this document means justifying the U.S. brutal aid raid on Libya and its state terrorism worldwide and, at the same time, encouraging it to continue such odious acts and fostering them. If "prevention of terrorism" was to be debated, the U.S. crude violation of international law and its undisguised armed action against Libya, a sovereign state, should have been denounced. But, keeping mum about such state terrorism, they freely label progressive and independent countries out of favour with them as "terrorist states" and scheme collective pressure upon and armed intervention against them. This is an arrogant and violent act. The U.S. authorities must give up reckless state terrorism against sovereign states and act with discretion. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 11 May 86 SK] /8918

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC MAGAZINE CITED ON COUP D'ETAT ATTEMPT IN NORTH

SK030201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] HONG KONG (Special)--A coup d'etat seemed to have been attempted in North Korea last July, only to be foiled and to send two masterminding military men defecting to China. As a result, friction appeared between China and North Korea, a Hong Kong-based newsmagazine reported Monday.

The Chinese-language monthly related last August's sudden cancellation of North Korea's invitation for Hong Kong "and Macao-based journalists to visit Pyongyang last September with "the not yet confirmed report."

The neutral JIU SHI NIEN DAI (THE NINETIES) magazine said in an article titled "North Korean movements in Hong Kong and Macao" that North Korea was making every effort to increase its influence in Hong Kong in advance of the 1997 handover of the island city's sovereignty from Britain to China.

As part of such maneuvers, North Korea has set up new front offices in Macao and China's special economic zone of Shenzen bordering Hong Kong. It also has established a quasi-official trade office in Hong Kong and has signed a contract with a Hong Kong tourist firm to attract tourists to North Korea, the article said.

With an eventual aim at Hong Kong, the magazine said, North Korea opened a restaurant in Macao last March in order to secure a foothold there first. Of the eightmen staff of the restaurant, four including the manager have been dispatched directly from Pyongyang, the article added.

THE NINETIES said the opening of the restaurant was connected with North Korea's open-door policy. North Korea hoped that the setup would take on a major role in North Korea's efforts to induce Japanese and American funds and Western technologies to North Korea as well as in its external contacts, it said.

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CSO: 4100/162

NORTH, SOUTH MILITARY STRENGTHS COMPARED

Chemical, Air War Preparations

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Ki-bok, minister of National Defense, held an unprecedented press conference on the 20th and described North Korea's activity in order to give the citizenry a new understanding of the actual circumstances concerning our security and the military situation on the Korean Peninsula. In the following, we take a look at North Korea's current military trends, south-north military strength, and the military situation.

Augmentation of MiG Aircraft and Other Offensive Weapons (North Korea's Military Trends)

First, the up-to-date equipment which North Korea suddenly added after the summer of 1985 consists chiefly of offensive weapons and is not for defensive purposes.

Among those, in particular, the MiG-23 tactical aircraft deployed at the Pukchang Airbase requires only 17 minutes to reach the capital, and the SCUD-B surface-to-surface long-range missile, with a range of 270 km, can strike the capital from Pyongyang. If it is deployed to the front lines, it could reach all the way to Taechon.

The medium-altitude SA-3 surface-to-air missile is deployed in Pyongyang for air defense, and all of this equipment was introduced from the Soviet Union.

On the one hand, the huge increase of large-scale armored strength and independent artillery for a blitzkrieg, the manufacture of a large number of small submarines, etc., for an invasion by commando forces are a big threat.

Second, North Korea, by having deployed over 65 percent of its total fighting strength in the forward area, as of the end of 1985, is now capable of launching a surprise attack at will and, especially, by newly creating two airfields by the truce line in addition to the 30 airbases south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, has shortened the time needed to attack the capital to only 8 minutes.

Accordingly, the time we can expect for an early warning has shrunk from days to only hours. The time for arranging the preparatory positions of our military and switching over to a war footing has become much shorter than in the past, and this will cause great difficulties to counteroperations in the early part of a war.

Besides this, North Korea's already well-known capacity for special warfare, too, is a problem.

The 100,000-man commando force, which is the largest in the world, has approximately 280 AN-2 aircraft, which cannot be readily detected by radar, and 87 of the 500-class helicopters exactly like those of our armed forces. Using these, they intend to infiltrate deeply into our rear areas and throw into confusion our defensive structure and rear-area support arrangements.

Also, North Korea's chemical-warfare capability is at a fearsome level.

North Korea is preparing abundant quantities of chemical weapons, which are hated by mankind.

The chemical weapons which they possess are estimated to total between 180 and 250 tons.

The types are blood agents, blister agents, and asphyxiants, and by means of mortars, field artillery, anti-artillery guns, and SCUD-B missiles, they can strike up to 270 km away.

The killing and injuring ability of these chemical weapons is unrestricted and indiscriminate throughout almost the entire nation, and it is expected that at the time of crisis, they will use them indiscriminately against us, who are of the same race.

North Korea, which has the above-mentioned capabilities, has established the so-called "5-7 day operation plan" to achieve a decision on the battlefield in the beginning of a war by linking up with the infiltrated commando forces within 5-7 days, before we can mobilize our reserve fighting strength and American reinforcements can arrive. North Korea has emphasized assault training even more than before, and the current situation has been escalating to the highest level of military tension and danger since the armistice. It is judged that the next 2-3 years will be the most dangerous period.

The American government also agrees with this judgement.

North Korea--because it started increasing its armaments before us, before the equipment it has already secured becomes wornout scrap metal, and before we can reach 70 percent of North Korea's military strength, which is the minimum needed for our defense--knows that even though the balance of power is now in its favor, if it does not act on its threats to invade the south to action, the opportunity for communist unification will slowly go out of reach.

North Korea, in addition to this, as part of its psychological war directed against the south, currently, in the demilitarized zone, through loudspeaker broadcasts and the scattering of inflammatory propaganda, through vicious political propaganda and the manufacture of false rumors, and by intensifying unfounded slanders about our government and planning our internal confusion and disruption by carrying out maneuvers to split the Korean-American relationship, is desperately grasping for the decisive moment to threaten the south.

Early War, Blitzkreig Preparations

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Tanks--2.7 Times; Aircraft--1.4 Times More Numerous (South-North Comparison of Military Strength)

It is a fact that for some time our armed forces have achieved a rate of growth that has been worth watching, but for about 12 years North Korea, while ignoring its economic failures and the hardships of its people, has begun an attack-oriented military buildup, North Korea is not only receiving active military assistance from China and the Soviet Union, while we invest approximately 6 percent of our GNP in national defense, North Korea continues unreasonably to maintain its wartime economy by investing about 24 percent of its GNP, the highest level in the world, in an increase of military strength. The gap between the south and north in military strength cannot be easily narrowed.

Comparing the chief areas of military strength as of the end of last year, North Korea, with over 800,000 men under arms has 1.2 times our number, its over 3,500 tanks are 2.7 times ours, its over 7,400 pieces of field artillery are 2 times ours, and its over 1,500 aircraft are 1.4 times ours. Looking at the situation on the whole, it is a military reality that they are superior to us in numbers.

We are trying to unify our divided land peacefully. Contrary to this, North Korea promulgates aggression outwardly disguised as peace. We all well know that inwardly it is plotting an armed communist unification by means of war.

North Korea, which carried out the invasion of the south in the Korean War in accordance with its basic line of communizing the south, has, since the cease-fire, feverishly increased its military power for the purpose of armed communist unification. In particular, after adopting the four military lines, including "militarization of the entire people," in 1962, North Korea's armaments increases became even more earnest and conspicuous.

On the one hand, because we, who have sought after peaceful unification, have concentrated our main efforts on improving the lives of our citizens and in economic construction, the military power imbalance has reached a serious level. Adding to our problems, as America's recent retreat from

Asia and the Pacific following the Vietnam War became visible, only in 1974, 12 years behind North Korea, did we begin our armed forces modernization plan, and because of this the imbalance became even more pronounced.

This kind of serious military problem of why the gap has not been narrowed can now be brought forward.

It is, however, the opinion of the authorities concerned that the future is bright. It is only in the next few years that there will be a problem.

During that time, owing to our overall rapid economic growth, while in the 1960's the south and the north were at similar levels of economic strength, now the current situation is that we are about five times stronger in economic strength than North Korea.

Therefore, if we continue to devote, as we are now, the same 6 percent of our GNP to the modernization of the military, even if North Korea continues to spend 24 percent of its GNP on its military, at the beginning of the 1990's we will secure the 80 percent of North Korea's fighting strength, which is sufficient for defensive war. It is estimated that at the end of the 1990's south-north military power will achieve a balance both in name and in fact.

During that period, the basic strategy of the armed forces was to rely on America's support of Korea's defense and our our combined war-restraining power and defensive strength to make up for our numerical inferiority.

On the one hand, looking at the current situation of the forces deployed in the Far East by the Soviet Union, which has a military alliance relationship with North Korea, land forces totaling 54 divisions (about one-fourth of the Soviet Union's total land forces), 800-plus naval warships (approximately one-third of the Soviet Union's total warships), 2,000-plus strategic and tactical aircraft (about one-fourth of the Soviet Union's aircraft), and approximately one-fourth of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons are deployed in the Far East.

Also, the Soviet Union, since the appearance on the scene of Gorbachev, in accordance with its traditional southward expansion policy, has strategically put even greater emphasis on North Korea. In return for supplying various kinds of new and powerful weapons, it has acquired rights to overfly North Korea, and it is conducting frequent aerial observation activities on a flight path following the truce line to the West coast. Soviet warships, by gaining harbor privileges at North Korean naval bases, have strengthened military cooperation with North Korea.

Danger To Continue Until 1988 (Estimate of the Situation)

Synthesizing the various intelligence analyses and military strategic and tactical opinions within and outside the country concerning the situation in the area surrounding the Korean Peninsula, from now until the end of 1988 the people face the critical situation of possibly being overrun by the horrors of war at any time.

The reason for this is that in this period we are scheduled to hold what will become great national undertakings in the history of our people: the Asian Games in September of this year and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

If these two events are carried out successfully, our national prestige will be greatly enhanced, our overall national strength will expand rapidly, and we will smoothly enter onto the road of becoming a developed nation. During this period North Korea will not only be relatively isolated in the areas of international politics, economics, and trade, and if it loses this opportunity, it can only be concerned about becoming a perpetual laggard in the south-north confrontation in the political, economic, high-technology, etc. aspects of national power.

In particular, because North Korea even now unreasonably maintains a military strength more than twice ours with a GNP not quite one-fifth ours, it cannot but be seriously concerned that as time passes the south-north power gap will get wider. Its economic failure and the hardships suffered by the people will reach a limit, and the structure itself will meet the critical moment of collapse.

Accordingly, during this period North Korea not only will risk life and death for the continuation of the communist dynastic system and attempt to interfere with these two events but will try to inflict a decisive blow to our national advancement. It is willing to threaten the peace of the Korean Peninsula with a violent provocation or even an allout war.

The basis for talking this way is not a vague supposition of ours; it vividly appears in the recent provocative words that have come from the lips of the North Koreans.

Last March 8 at the so-called mass welcoming rally for Cuba's Castro, who was visiting Pyongyang,North Korea's Kim Il-song stated concerning the 1988 Seoul Olympics that "it is not a simple sports problem; it is a serious political problem." He also said: "This is something by which our people cannot stand idly and watch, and we will certainly very much oppose and condemn the Seoul Olympic Games." He bluntly threatened and used violent language without hesitation.

It follows that with the Olympics ahead, we can expect provocative schemes from North Korea: 1) the infiltration of armed red guerillas by air and along the coastline--rear-area disturbance; 2) terrorist activities against all mobilized major facilities, sports stadiums, attending athletes, and officials; 3) provocations against the national territory along the front lines in order to produce tension; and 4) if conditions are right, a full-scale invasion of the south.

The above judgment is in agreement with the common opinion of American high-level policy-makers and many military strategy specialists throughout the world. Looking at the fact that America, which these days possesses extensive and highly advanced military intelligence-gathering and analytical capabilities, is more conscious than our people of the crisis and is warning about the security situation on the Korean Peninsula, all of us must seriously accept this concern by a friendly nation as a solemn fact.

With North Korea boasting widely in the so-called teachings of Kim Il-song of the "completion of war preparations," and with military units shouting about "the end of combat preparations" as in a marching song, the already known mobilization has completed the building of an unnecessary wartime structure and war preparations. That is to say, all of the preparations have been completed for an invasion of the south when the judgment is made that the opportunity has come.

Examining the history of war in all nations and times or in view of the special characteristics of modern war, the one important matter that we must bear in mind at this time is that in the case of total war, the question of victory or defeat depends more on the people's solidarity and fighting spirit, unified public opinion, and unity of national power than on the number of soldiers and weapons and their level of readiness and quality.

Just as in the saying, "the enemy and the danger are not outside they are always inside," if a crack appears internally, and if North Korea judges that the crack has become large, it is the analysis of the authorities that it is certain that North Korea will conclude that that time is a good opportunity for a decisive provocation and an invasion of the south.

Comparison of North and South Korean Military Strength

(British Strategic Problems Research Center 1985-6 Report)

Branch	Classification	South Korea	North Korea
Army	Manpower	520,000	750,000
	Tanks	1,200	3,425
	Armored cars	700	1,240
	Field artillery	3,000	4,650
	Surface-to-surface missiles	12	54
	Surface-to-air missiles	21	unknown
	Helicopters	765	170
Navy (including Marines)	Manpower	45,000	35,000
	Destroyers	11	-
	Frigates	7	4
	Corvettes	7	-
	Fast attack boats	11	345

[table continued from previous page]

	P.T. boats	84	32
	Submarines	-	20
	Transports	8	-
	Large patrol submarines	22	-
	Landing craft	32	120
Air Force	Manpower	33,000	53,000
	Total fighter aircraft	451	800
	Modern aircraft	325	180
	Transports	34	270
	Reconnaissance aircraft	10	-

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY OF SPEECHES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 3 PARTIES

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Summaries of speeches by No T'ae-u, Yi Min-u, and Yi Man-sop: "Summary of Speeches Delivered by Representatives of the Three Parties"; given in the National Assembly, date(s) not specified]

[Text] If Politicians Leave the National Assembly, It Will Be a National Catastrophe; Middle Class Never Desires Radical Changes--Representative No T'ae-u of Democratic Justice Party

The people are worried about and also blame the broad discrepancy between the essence of politics and the way politics is really practiced in this country. They also criticize whether assemblymen engage in politics with a consciousness of the people.

In a pluralistic society there is no alternative but to solve conflicts between groups and between forces in a peaceful manner through a gradual method of compromise.

Politicians who espouse constitutional government should never leave the National Assembly. And when politicians opt for an arena other than the National Assembly, this will bring about a national disaster more dangerous than the derailing of trains.

A certain political force has agitated for the politics of the street. Employing the single slogan called the direct election of the president, this force has put forth the simplistic logic that if only a constitutional change for the direct election of the president is implemented, all problems in our society will be solved at once in their attempt to drag politics into the street.

However, the quiet but powerful middle class, which has supported Korean society with stability in frequent political vortexes, never supports radical changes. It does not incline toward the advocacy of resolving all issues in one stroke in accordance with simplistic logic. Instead it aspires for gradual improvement and steady progress. Not only the middle class but also the common folk with an optimistic outlook on life expect reforms by stages and prosperity.

Such political consciousness of the people was expressed in the elections for the 12th National Assembly last year. Through the general elections the people supported "stability without chaos" and opted for "progress without stagnation."

In his national policy speech on 16 January this year President Chon Tu-hwan once again confirmed his intention of serving out a single term, re-declared his single belief in the peaceful transfer of power, and proposed "grand politics" and a "politics of the high road." He appealed to both the ruling and opposition circles to join together in "grand politics" designed to rally national capabilities and to expand national assets for the distant future of the nation, instead of "petty politics" that seeks partisan interests and partisan strategy, and in a "politics of the high road" designed to keep promises and to elicit the hopes and desires of the people without being bound by popularity. He also revealed reasonable ideas for political development in stating that the issue of constitutional change should be concluded after completing the great events of 1986 and 1988 and that the peaceful transfer of power should take place in 1988.

In accordance with this, I have proposed a full suspension of political controversies. And I have specified as the three major policy tasks of the "grand politics" the peaceful transfer of power, the successful hosting of the Asian Games and the Olympics, and the elimination of the fear of war, and I have appealed for mutual restraint until 1988 on the intensified confrontation between the ruling circles and the opposition which tend to waste national capabilities, beginning with the contention for constitutional change so as to achieve these goals. Spedifically, I proposed to form within the National Assembly a special committee for civilian economic management and a special committee to support the North-South dialogue.

However, such sincere efforts by the government and the ruling party were not accepted by the New Korea Democratic Party. Insisting that the "direct election of the president" is the only solution, it has choked up the political situation since the beginning of the year with the signature collection movement for implementation of an "early constitutional change." In spite of this, President Chon invited on 24 February the representatives of the three parties to the Blue House. He reconfirmed his intention of serving out the single term and proposed his idea of accepting the contention of the opposition parties regarding the issue of constitutional change. That is, "after completing the major events of 1986 and 1988 and the peaceful transfer of power, by reflecting the will of the people on the results of the study of the special committees on the constitution established within the National Assembly and the government, it is advisable to determine constitutional change through prescribed steps." On 8 March at the plenary session of the Central Committee the Democratic Justice Party as a public party pledged to the people that it would unfailingly observe the contents of the 24 February proposals.

Even the New Korea Democratic Party at first approved in its official comment the proposals as a sign of great progress and pledged that it would restrain from going to the street. However, it suddenly changed its attitude and came out with a rash political schedule for completing the constitutional change for the direct election of the president by the end of this year and for holding the presidential election in 1987, and it declared that it would wage this struggle outside the National Assembly.

I cannot erase misgivings about the opposition party's advocacy of an early constitutional change as to whether or not it might be a scheme to satisfy its lust for power by breaking down the major international events by using the 1986 "Asian Games" as collateral, whether or not it might be a miscalculation that the situation on the campus and the labor dispute might work to its advantage, and whether or not it is based on the empty, flunkyist idea that repercussions from the collapse of the "Marcos regime" might spread to Korea too.

I am convinced that the peaceful transfer of power on the basis of a presidential election held in accordance with the current constitution is the proper course for democratic development. We must not forget the fact that in the background of the 91.6 percent approval of the current constitution in the 1980 popular votes were both an ardent wish of the people that national chaos due to the vicious cycle of constitutional government must be ended and politics must be stabilized and a national consensus that at least the peaceful transfer of power in accordance with the single-term system must be practiced.

This can never be broken by the will of a minority party, and it contains the norm that it must be implemented at least once.

If there are sections in the presidential election law that must be changed before the forthcoming election of the 13th president, only amendments in this Assembly through the agreement of the ruling party and the opposition parties can be taken into full consideration.

Before discussing constitutional change we politicians must look squarely at the rigidity of the procedures of the current constitution.

According to the current constitution, a constitutional change may be proposed by the president and the National Assembly, respectively. After winning more than the approval of two-thirds of the seats in the National Assembly, it can be affirmed by a national referendum. Although the Democratic Justice Party is the first party with 53 percent of the National Assembly seats, neither the government nor the Democratic Justice Party alone can change the constitution. Still less is it possible for the New Korea Democratic Party with less than one-third of the seats to do this. The only constitutional way for the New Korea Democratic Party to carry through a constitutional change is to reach agreement between the ruling circles and the opposition. And agreement will never be viewed as being in dashing into the street to agitate the people.

For this reason we propose to establish a special committee on the constitution within the National Assembly. We propose to adjust all different views of various parties on the issue of constitutional change within the special committee in order to reach a political compromise. If we go outside the institutional framework, there is nothing that we can gain legally.

From a politician's viewpoint I regret that a series of political incidents occurred over the issue of the signature collection for constitutional change. However, I have pointed out clearly that some public words and actions of the New Korea Democratic Party on the issue of constitutional change are thought to be attempts to take power by revolutionary methods.

The single issue of the constitution is not entirely one of politics. We have publicly pledged repeatedly that when we complete the great events of the state, harmonious conditions for exploring new political development may be mature and in that climate we will change the constitution according to the direction the people desire. Then, what is the reason for dashing to this arena of a life-and-death struggle in spite of this?

An Early Constitutional Change Alone Is the Way To Terminate Discord and Dispute; If Public Employees Fail To Remain Neutral, They Will Lose Trust--President Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party

First of all I would like to point out three sets of Yusin-era ideas that those who are in the government and the ruling party must boldly liquidate.

First, it is their way of thinking that politics can be managed with stopgap lies.

Second, it is that by arbitrarily using the law they have turned the law into a violent means of political power.

Third, it is a fact that they have made the judicial branch of government and career public employees who should remain politically neutral into murderers for political power.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I wish to transmit the voice of the people directly to judges in the judicial branch.

Your authority and dignity must be defended first by yourselves. As long as you sleep on your rights and you submit without trying to salvage yourselves, no one can defend your dignity.

Also, if public employees, who are the common asset of the present ruling power and the next ruling power, are deprived of their political neutrality, and as suborganizations of the ruling party busy themselves serving to strengthen the dictatorship, they will lose the trust of the people. Then, how will they be able to display their capabilities for managing crisis?

I would like to warn that when the incumbent political power fails to liquidate the three sets of ideas and vestiges of the Yusin-era that I have pointed out, the day will come before long when these will be mercilessly rejected by the people and history.

Different from the last regular Assembly session, the issue of constitutional change, which is the heart of democratization, has now been narrowed from the dimension of a constitutional amendment and a defense of the constitution to differences in views on the timing of constitutional change.

In other words, even the government and the ruling party have finally come around to recognizing the validity of constitutional change, and we can have a discussion on this advanced basis.

I would like publicly to question President Chon Tu-hwan, president of the Democratic Justice Party, and you Democratic Justice Party Assemblymen.

First, since you have made up your mind to change the constitution, it is the way to end discord and disputes to carry out the constitutional change as soon as possible. But why are you trying to postpone it to 1989?

Second, the government demands that a new president be elected in accordance with the current constitution after President Chon's term of office expires and that the constitution be amended in 1989 to elect a new president. Does this mean that President Chon Tu-hwan will run for the president again?

Third, the constitutional change for the direct election of the president is a national consensus already confirmed by the general elections of 12 February 1985. But why does the current party in power particularly mention the dual executive branch, the main culprit of the "misty political situation" of 1980 which was clearly rejected by the people? And is the government confident enough to suspend the repression of the signature collection movement for constitutional change that our party is pressing ahead with in order to confirm once again that the constitutional change for direct election of the president expresses a national consensus?

Fourth, what on earth is the basis for contending that if it were a peaceful transfer of power a president elected without the will of the people in accordance with the irrational current indirect election system takes over power, and as if the selection of political power by the direct election of the people ardently desired by the people were not a peaceful transfer of power?

Fifth, in regard to the 1988 Olympics, which president--one elected directly by the people or one elected without the will of the people--would successfully manage it with the support of the people?

Even a young child would know the answers to these five questions. What is needed of you now is only your decision. This is the time for you to make a decision from a broader perspective for yourselves as well as for the purpose of saving the country from misfortune.

In case the government and the ruling party insist to the end on the current anti-democratic system, our party will not put up a candidate as a supporter for the presidential election in 1988, and I sternly point out that accordingly such an election will be totally rejected by the people.

The foremost goal that our party wants to accomplish through constitutional change and democratization is the realization of a civilian government.

Accordingly, today I propose a "charter of the people for action to prevent the recurrence of the suspension of constitutional government" as a most powerful institutional device to guarantee the democratization of this nation.

Its details must be discussed in the future at conferences of various political and mass organization representatives, but I think that at least the following contents must be included.

In case a group attempting to take government power through non-democratic means should emerge, all the people will rise up to crush such an intrigue through general strikes and a general shutdown of business. All public office-holders, including government employees, have the right and duty of non-obedience. In no case may the exercise of such a right of resistance be punished with retroactive legislation. The state promises responsibly to compensate damanges incurred during the exercise of such a right of resistance.

I think that in order to justify their own actions at the time of the beginning of the Fifth Republic such expressions as the so-called main reformist force and the political role of the elite were too indiscriminately employed. Because of such actions without a perspective for the future, the idea that the "support of the military" and the "support of the people" may be separated has been quite broadly circulated. This means that the probability of non-democratic actions has been increased that much. My proposals for the "charter of the people for action" is designed to block and crush the realization of such a possibility, and this is also a step to free the current ruling strata from their self-imposed trap.

Our party and I declare that in case the incumbent government does not accept my proposals, in solidarity with all democratic forces and mass organizations ardently desiring the realization of civilian government, we will unfold a national movement together with the signature collection movement for constitutional change.

Democratization is love. In it are harmony and conciliation, not retaliation.

Our New Korea Democratic Party is a political party that has believed only in democracy and tempered itself over a long period of time, almost 40 years.

The government and the ruling party must discard fear and see to it that the competition for power in 1988 be carried out in a fair and democratic way. They must realize civilian government, which is the ardent wish of the people, and lead the twisted constitutional history on to a high road.

Constitutional Change, a National Task That Cannot Be Postponed Any Longer; True Democracy Is Possible Only with Civilian Government--President Yi Man-sop of the Nationalist Party

Undoubtedly today is a day of crisis, and the current Assembly session is the most serious National Assembly session.

The Democratic Justice Party must grasp the reason why many people do not trust the incumbent regime and must show its decision to respect public opinion. And the New Korea Democratic Party must grasp the reason why many people do not trust its political behavior and turn away from it, and it must restore its self-respect and its prudence.

In order to create a climate for the current Assembly session I emphasize the following points:

1. The issue of the indictments of several New Korea Democratic Party Assemblymen must be satisfactorily solved in a political manner.

2. The revision of the National Assembly Law designed to strengthen the rights of the Speaker of the Assembly and sanctions against Assembly members must not be promoted.

3. Activities of the opposition parties must be routinely guaranteed. It is a clearcut suppression of the opposition that the police surround the offices of the opposition party to block even the holding of routine conferences.

4. Both the ruling party and the opposition parties must have the courage to compromise through dialogue.

The issue of constitutional change must not be avoided or postponed any longer, and it is a national task that cannot be dazzled or deceived with words. The timing of the justification and need for the constitutional change has already passed. Now is the time for each political party to disclose a clearcut party policy and will toward the constitutional change.

In connection with the constitutional change, first of all President Chon Tu-hwan must complete a single term of office and retire.

Second, the constitutional change for the direct election of the president must be accomplished before the incumbent president's term of office expires, and the next president must be selected in accordance with the amended constitution. President Chon must overcome the negative posture that it is sufficient if he retires after he completes his term of office and display his active will for achieving the sacred task of constitutional change for the direct election of the president. If the Democratic Justice Party and the present regime recognize the need for constitutional change, why do they try to postpone the timing of the constitutional change until after the expiration of the term of office?

Third, during this Assembly session a special committee for the constitution must be formed within the National Assembly to discuss all issues related to the constitution.

Fourth, in tandem with the activity of the special committee, I propose that a "political summit conference" that can keep promises among political parties and can be responsible for them be held.

Fifth, in regard to the constitutional issue, the local self-government system must be enforced beginning in 1987 as the government has already promised.

True democracy is possible only if civilian government is established. Soldiers must be faithful to the duty of defending the nation, and civilians must take charge of politics. We must not allow any excuse for soldiers to entertain a naive idea that they must plunge into politics.

Politicians must discard the disgraceful behavior of blindly following the words of friendly nations without respecting the advice of our people.

The solution of campus problems must be basically delegated to school authorities. For college authorities to take charge themselves of student problems and solve them, the status of college professors, including presidents and deans, and the autonomous right of academic administration must be guaranteed. Politicians must never use or sacrifice pure-hearted students in order to achieve their political purposes.

I urge that the government promote private-level diplomatic exchanges with Communist China as well as the Soviet Union and that the government develop direct negotiations with the Soviet Union through the International Red Cross in order to solve the question of the repatriation of Koreans in Sakhalin.

For handling such issues we must form within the National Assembly a "special committee on North-South problems" and a "special committee on economic countermeasures."

The government is urged to discard excessive political propaganda in regard to the "three favorable low factors" in the economy and seek long-term countermeasures to cope with unfavorable changes in given conditions.

The most serious problem our economy faces is the vast difference between the rich and the poor.

In order to realize economic equity based on political freedom and a fair distribution of wealth, we must achieve the dissolution of the difference between the rich and the poor through a fair redistribution of wealth, the restoration of the rural economy, the protection and fostering of medium-size and small businesses against the tyranny of big businesses, the guarantee of a minimum wage for workers, and the complete retrieval of properties that have fled overseas.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY READIES FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES

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[Article by reporters Yi To-song and Kim Yong-hui: "Offense and Defense for the Timing of Constitutional Change--Three Parties Busy Justifying Reasons in Interpellation at the March Assembly Session; Democratic Justice Party To Win Sympathy of the People by Refuting the Opposition; New Korea Democratic Party To Spread the Outside '86 Offense' to the Assembly; Nationalist Party Appeals for Compromise by Assailing the Non-political Stance of Both Parties"]

[Text] The March extraordinary session of the National Assembly will be convened in 6 days. In that session the ruling party is expected to unfold its idea of subduing the heated offense-defense outside the Assembly for constitutional change by enticing it into the National Assembly, and the opposition party intends to mount an indiscriminate offense for constitutional change both inside and outside the National Assembly. In anticipation of this forthcoming extraordinary session of the National Assembly, in which the heated offense-defense for constitutional change may possibly explode instead of subside, the ruling party and the opposition parties each are preparing their own elaborate constitutional arguments.

Starting on 15 March, in the Democratic Justice Party and drafting of a speech to be delivered by representative member No T'ae-u was undertaken in earnest, with the National Policy Coordinating Committee (chairman: Pak Chun-pyong) mainly in charge. The forthcoming speech to be drafted by members of the National Policy Coordinating Committee, including Ch'oe Pyong-yol, Hyon Hong-chu, and Yi Chin, will be written by representative Kim Hak-chun as was the speech in the last regular Assembly session.

A source concerned elaborated that the representative member's speech is expected to convey the main tone in refuting the opposition's reasons for constitutional change as was presented at the tripartite talks of President Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, while clarifying the Democratic Justice Party's position on the controversy over constitutional change.

This source said: "The forthcoming representative member's speech, not as in the past, of being divided into several sections dealing with politics, the economy, social affairs, and national security. Rather, it will delineate mainly political issues, including the contorversy over constitutional change, with other details filled in." He went on to say: "However, whether it will directly refute the opposition stand or adopt the method of making an appeal to the people, its method will be decided after discussion."

Although in the meantime the main direction for constitutional change has been presented through the president's national policy statement, the representative member's press interviews, and the 24 February Blue House luncheon meeting with the representatives of the three parties, topics about which the Democratic Justice Party is deeply concerned are how to fill in such logical voids as the background for the turnaround from a defense of the constitution to a change of the constitution, how strongly the party should present the "constitutional change in 1989," how to relate the justification of the current constitution to advocacy of constitutional change, and the transitional character of the president to be elected in 1988.

In this connection a source concerned stated: "In the speech our justification for constitutional change will be proved from the two angles of theory and practice." And he contended: "However, the opposition's schedule for democratization is for the particular purpose of certain persons, and rather than refuting it point by point, the focus of the representative member's speech should be on expanding the responsive zone of the people for 'grand politics'."

Characterizing the forthcoming extraordinary Assembly session as a full-fledged "politicized Assembly session" and watching for an opportunity to decide the day in the interpellation of the government, the Democratic Justice Party has decided on speakers who are "middle-rank Assembly members with vigor." However, it is unknown how "successful" they would be.

Assemblyman Na Sok-hu, who will interpellate in the political sector, said: "Even though they may talk about the Assembly session being concerned with people's welfare, in the final analysis everything starts and ends with politics." He predicted: "After checking the draft provided by the party and the contents of the representative member's speech, I will organize my ideas to produce an ambitious work." Assemblyman Ko Kon, a former minister of agriculture and fishery who is in charge of the interpellation in the agriculture and fishery sector, said: "From an objective standpoint, I will present a long-term vision which will provide hope for the rural areas." He expressed his interest in the direction of the opposition's interpellation in the same sector.

Also, Assemblyman Kim Ta'e-ho, who is in charge of the interpellation in the internal affairs, legal affairs, and culture and public information sector, said: "Since these include many sectors in which the controversies with the opposition will pour out, I feel a heavy responsibility." He predicted: "Since I will attempt to discuss in concentrated terms whether government measures are appropriate or its means are correct in regard to the signature collection movement for constitutional change and the control of students because these have become outstanding issues."

In anticipation of the extraordinary Assembly session, the New Korea Democratic Party intends to make a tentative, interim check of the offense for constitutional change that it has been mounted outside the Assembly and look for an opportunity to expand this effort.

In the extraordinary Assembly session the New Korea Democratic Party will press ahead with the basic strategy of "amplifying and expanding the discussion of constitutional change by linking both that which is inside and outside of the Assembly." However, more immediately, it is concentrating its interest on how many convincing arguments for an early constitutional change it can develop in the framework of the National Assembly.

The Assembly countermeasures that the New Korea Democratic Party has formulated are as follows:

First, it aims at maximally "publicizing" its arguments for "constitutional chage in 1986" through the National Assembly. Since it began the signature collection movement for constitutional change on 12 February, the New Korea Democratic Party thinks that it has gained strategic results, including the "withdrawal of the defense of the constitution by the government and the ruling party" and the "proclamation of the unified schedule for democratization by the broad opposition circles."

However, since it is the view of the New Korea Democratic Party that it has serious limitations in terms of its contact with the people, the New Korea Democratic Party also has the basic intention of turning various opportunities for voicing its views into open and concentrated opportunities for the argument for constitutional change.

Second, in terms of propaganda effect, the New Korea Democratic Party estimates that the "justification for constitutional change has become clear, but the necessity for 'constitutional change not in 1989 but in 1986 has not been clearly brought to the fore." And it intends to attempt a logical and broad-based explanation of its own "democratization schedule" of constitutional change in 1986 for direct election of the president and a presidential election in 1987.

Based on the basic note of the recent tripartite conference, its thrust appears to be proving from many angles that the push of the ruling circles for constitutional change in 1989 is nothing but a "modified scheme for perpetuating political power, while the opposition's schedule for democratization is the best step for 'stabilizing the political situation.'"

Third, the New Korea Democratic Party will attempt to provide a beginning for the mutual coming rapprochement together between the ruling party and the opposition party through the form of urging the "recovery of the political capabilities" of the government and the ruling party even in the midst of the offense for constitutional change.

In any event the representative's speech of President Yi Min-u will be formed in the larger framework of constitutional change and "democratization." However, in his speech he is expected additionally to propose a "people's charter" for guaranteeing civilian government and preventing the suspension of the order of constitutional government.

An aide to President Yi Min-u subtly suggested the change of drafting staff by saying: "The forthcoming representative's speech, different from the past, will demonstrate a fresh sense and a youthful approach." Its draft is expected to be finalized after readings by the drafting committee's members.

In the political sector, which is attracting the most attention among the three sectors of interpellation of the government, Assemblyman Pak Yong-man said: "I intend to argue the unjustifiability of the contention for constitutional change in 1989 and to urge true 'grand politics,' including local self-government and the democratization of campuses." He heatedly argued: "I will propose a decisive measure for managing the difficult situation." Assemblyman Chang Ki-uk revealed: "I will concentrate on refuting the unreasohableness and fictitiousness contained in the Democratic Justice Party's contention, including its representative member's speech."

Assemblyman Hong Sa-tok in charge of the economic sector revealed: "From the basic viewpoint that the direction and management of our economic policies must be helpful also to the unification of the north and south, I intend to raise the issues of market openings and economic development."

In the interpellation in the social affairs sector, the reasoning that "issues, including those surrounding the campus, management-worker and the freedom of the press, all originate from the inadequacy of democratization" will be developed. Assemblyman Yuk Yo-sang will concentrate on the human rights issue and Assemblyman An Tong-son on the Olympics issue.

The Nationalist Party is painstakingly attempting to propose measures through its representative's speech for "stopping altercations and making deals."

President Yi Man-sop said: "It is obvious that if the current situation is left unchanged, it will lead to a catastrophe, and with the conscience of a politician I cannot merely watch calmly the changes in the political situation." He disclosed: "Through the forthcoming speech I will fiercely attack the lack of politics in both parties and will appeal to them to opt for the politics of compromise."

However, because the party's floor leader Kim Yong-ch'ae publicly announced, a contention similar to that of the New Korea Democratic Party, a "constitutional change before the expiration of the incumbent president's term of office," the way to develop the specifics of the rationale is yet unknown.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER VIEWS OPENING OF ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK060111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Opening of Assembly Session"]

[Text] The 130th session of the National Assembly opened yesterday to hear policy speeches by representatives of the three major political parties and interpellate cabinet members. It is desirable as well as natural that the extraordinary session was convened for our popularly elected deputies to address the pressing issues of the day in the legislative chamber.

Our National Assembly has been most conspicuous by its absence due to frequent boycotts by the recalcitrant opposition which used to make convocation of the house conditional upon prior acceptance of some of their demands. Such a dereliction of duty caused much damage to the nation's politics.

This time the urgency of the various issues awaiting action by the assemblymen prompted the opposition New Korea Democrats to respond to the initiative of the majority Democratic Justice Party for opening the legitimate stage for dealing with important political and legislative affairs.

It was repeatedly pointed out by most reasonable citizens that no strings should nor could be attached to calling the parliament to session as often and as long as necessary. Differences and conflicts must be attacked and resolved on the house floor and must be kept from spilling over into the streets, or elsewhere.

The current session goes to the credit of both the government party and the opposition parties for their basic accord on the need of a politics of dialogue and negotiated settlement and for a refreshing compromise to initiate the house debates on some of the critical questions now facing the nation.

Among the numerous controversial matters to be tackled, including the proposed pardon of imprisoned dissidents and radicals, campus unrest and the violence that erupted in Inchon, the question of constitutional revision looms highest. It is beyond question that all parties concerned should focus their attention on a select parliamentary panel to discuss constitutional change, as already agreed upon by their leaders.

While attending to the vital issue of amending the basic law, no energy should be spared in taking up the economic problems, for politics and the constitutional law alone cannot provide for our national existence and development. The electorate pins high expectation on an efficient and fruitful performance by the National Assembly in the coming weeks.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MARKET LIBERALIZATION PLANS REPORTED

Seoul KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Establishment of Special-configuration International Graduate School Promoted

The government, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic industries and reduce trade friction with the developed nations, is continuously promoting a policy of overseas development and has decided to put into effect, in stages, the protection of intellectual-property rights such as the introduction of a materials-patent system in the near future. The government in this way intends to expand the liberalization rate of foreign investment to over 90 percent by 1988 and attract $600 million to $1 billion a year in foreign investment and has decided to encourage economic cooperation with developing countries and establish an overseas development fund to support development enterprises in the developing countries.

The government, on the afternoon of the 27th, opened the sixth Planning Coordinating Committee meeting, presided over by Mun Hui-kap, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, and decided upon the overseas cooperation sector plan with these ideas as the main points.

This plan--following the basic direction of stretching our country to become one of the top 10 exporters of manufactured goods in the world during the Sixth Plan period (1987-91) and bringing about the achievement of fixing the basic conditions for getting our international balance of payments into the black, according to the import liberalization plan and simultaneous with achieving a liberalization rate of over 95 percent by 1988--fixes the anti-dumping tariff system and introduces imported-good fair-trade practices.

As a supporting measure for the inducement of foreign investment and the advancement of the level of technology, it supports the liberalization rate of foreign investment at over 90 percent by 1988, it puts the emphasis on improving the investment environment by expanding the automatic-approval system and simplifying administrative measures, and it greatly simplifies the procedures for the inducement of technology.

Also, it revises the copyright law and the patent law, it systematizes the introduction of materials patents and foreign copyright protection, and it protects software with a new software law.

For the internationalization of the foreign exchange, capital, and service categories, during the plan period it reorganizes the foreign exchange management system into one of "liberalization as the rule, restriction as the exception" and permits direct foreign investment in securities. It also actively promotes the policy of the internationalization of banking.

In the category of insurance, it permits the additional entry, in stages, of branches of foreign insurance companies and casualty insurance companies, and it gradually removes the competition-restricting joint-collection organization (pool) of casualty insurance.

It strengthens the cooperative base with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries in order to strengthen economic cooperation in preparation for the Pacific Era, and it efficiently manages the advanced markets of America and Japan.

In particular, as it actively develops promising export items, such as parts, in order to improve the adverse conditions of trade with Japan, it fixes the division of specialization between the industries of Korea and Japan.

In order to promote long-term cooperation with the developing nations, increase on-the-spot investment in the developing nations, and utilize them as indirect export bases, and especially for the support of development projects or penetrating enterprises, the government has decided to establish and make use of an overseas cooperation fund.

The government, in order to promote cooperation with resource-possessing nations, has decided to participate actively in resource development and the exploration industry, and in order to foster the training of specialist manpower in order to be prepared for the era of internationalization, it has decided to promote the establishment of an international graduate school in the form of a special graduate school.

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1M ROM DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Third Country To Succeed

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] Gold Star Semiconductor (representative Ku Cha-tu), a member of the Lucky Gold Star Group, has become the third successfully to develop the 1M ROM [1 megabit read-only memory], following the United States and Japan and entering the megabit age that advanced countries are competitively challenging.

According to industry sources, on 26 November the 1M ROM successfully developed by Gold Star Semiconductor--a read-only memory element--is equivalent in level of integration to 1.1 million transistors, or, when a 5-inch wafer is used, 350 million. It is a VLSI (very large-scale integrated circuit)-class semiconductor that by current world standards is the most technologically adavnced commercial product.

The 1M ROM is used in high-precision electronic equipment, such as CRT's (cathode ray tubes) and character generators. Its development has made a reality of the "three highs"--high added value, high-speed read time, and high integration. The value added per 5-inch wafer is 1 million won, more than three times that of the 300,000 won per wafer for the 256K DRAM. Reading time for the 1M ROM, moreover, is 150 billionths of a second, which is ultra-fast in contrast with the reading time for the ordinary ROM of 250 billionths of a second.

In addition, in the area of high integration, the English alphabetic-memory capacity per chip is some 131,000 characters, or 4,096 Chinese characters. This means that 2.5 1M ROM's have the information storage capacity of 1 floppy disk.

This development of the 1M ROM was designed at the company's U.S. subsidiary, UMI, by a team led by Yi Kwi-no of the Gold Star Semiconductor Research Institute (GSSCRI). Processing development took place at the metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) production headquarters at the Kumi plant.

As for the time required in development, the company began work last January and took 11 months. With this success in trial production, Gold Star Semiconductor hastens into true mass production in February 1986.

During the first year of production, the company plans to manufacture on a scale of 3.3 billion won in value, of which 1.3 billion won are to meet domestic demand, and 2 billion won are for export.

Before developing the 1M ROM, Gold Star Semiconductor also developed an earlier-stage product, the 512 kilobit ROM.

Technology Gap with Advanced Countries Narrows

Development of 1 megabit class semiconductors was a long-desired goal for domestic electronics firms. Because of this, domestic conglomerate enterprises for some time have been competing to meet the challenge of developing the 1 megabit class. The recent success of Gold Star Semiconductor in developing a 1 megabit class semiconductor has very great significance in narrowing the technology gap with the world semiconductor leaders, the United States and Japan, to just slightly over 1 year.

In view of the fact that the United States and Japan both developed this technology last year at practically the same time, the gap between their technological level and that of the domestic industry has narrowed to 1 year.

With the recent success of Gold Star Semiconductor in developing the 1 megabit semiconductor, it has become possible to escape from the tyranny of restraints imposed by companies in Japan, a technologically advanced nation.

Domestic semiconductor companies have invested tens of billions of won to develop the 64K DRAM (dynamic random-access memory) and 256K DRAM by stages and have mass production facilities, but Japanese companies, in order to restrain pursuit by our domestic companies, have day by day increased their power to restrain trade in overseas markets through dumping tactics.

Their power to restrain trade has had a decisive influence in driving down the unit price of the 64K DRAM to $0.60, on the one hand, while on the other hand forcing the unit price of the 256K DRAM down to $4.50.

Moreover, on the basis of its currently accumulated technology, Gold Star Semiconductor plans to develop a 2-megabit product, possibly as early as the second half of next year, and plans by 1988 to set sail with a 4-megabit product, thus making the transition from VLSI to UVLSI (ultra very large-scale integrated circuit).

1M DRAM Next Objective

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The age of the 1M DRAM is expected to begin in our country too, by next year, driven by competition to develop technology in the semiconductor and wafer assembly industry.

It has become known that companies like Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, Gold Star Semiconductor, and Hyundai Electronics are putting their efforts into the 1M DRAM, which is a semiconductor of VLSI class, and may exhibit a prototype as early as next year.

Industry sources say that Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications set up a 1M DRAM development team made up of some 30 members in October of last year and has been developing the device at the company's Kihung factory and at Samsung Semiconductor Incorporation (SSI) in Santa Clara in the United States.

Samsung sought to make use of the experience gained in developing the 64K DRAM and the 256K DRAM to shorten the time required to develop the 1M DRAM. The company seeks to complete development of a prototype as early as next February or March and will begin mass production by the second half of 1986. By that time, the plan is to have production rates at 50 to 60 percent of capacity.

Gold Star Semiconductor also set up a 1M DRAM development team with some 30 members at the beginning of the year, going forward with cooperative development between the Anyang Research Institute and a design team at United Microtech, Inc., the Lucky Goldstar subsidiary in Sunnyvale in the United States. Development of a prototype is reportedly within sight.

Hyundai Electronics began development of the 1M DRAM 4 months ago, based at its U.S. subsidiary, Hyundai Electronics America. Reportedly a prototype will be exhibited sometime next spring and mass production will begin in the fall.

Thus it is expected that our country too will be approaching the age of the 1M DRAM, driven by competition to develop technology among the three wafer assembly companies.

Meanwhile, these companies are also putting an effort into production of semiconductors with lower levels of integration, such as the 64K DRAM, the 64K SRAM (static random-access memory), and the 256K DRAM.

It is reported that when the international price of the 64K DRAM recently recovered to $0.90, Samsung Semiconductor was manufacturing 4 million 64K DRAM's per month and was also producing 1 million 256K DRAM's per month. 256K DRAM prices are holding at between $2.70 and $2.80. This year Gold Star will manufacture 500,000 64K SRAM's, for which the international price is about $30, and next year it will manufacture 3 million.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

First CMOS 256K DRAM Produced

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Hyundai Electronics has begun production of a CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) 256K DRAM (dynamic random-access memory), a product with low energy consumption and superior processing speed, and the CMOS VLSI (very large-scale integrated circuit) age has begun.

According to industry sources, on 27 November Hyundai Electronics has already constructed at Ich'on in Kyonggi Province a wafer-processing factory with 4,400 p'yong of space and having an annual processing manufacturing capacity of 200,000 5-inch wafers. It has recently built an additional factory having a capability of manufacturing 300,000 6-inch wafers a year and has begun component assembly operations.

Hyundai Electronics, taking advantage of the construction of the 6-inch wafer processing plant, has begun production and trial deliveries of the CMOS 256K DRAM, which it has had under development for some time.

Hyundai Electronics, which began domestic production of the CMOS 256K DRAM in technological cooperation with Inmos Co. of the United States, plans to mass-produce the item at its 6-inch wafer-processing plant and aggressively to go forward with supplying domestic demand, of course, as well as exporting the product.

Currently, domestic firms manufacturing DRAM's are producing the NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) type. Hyundai Electronics, by manufacturing the CMOS 256K DRAM, shows a great advance in domestic semiconductor production technology.

CMOS semiconductors are low in energy use and superior in processing speed. Countries such as Japan are also shifting from NMOS-based technology to CMOS-based technology.

According to forecasts by Datacasting of the United States, the rate of growth in demand for CMOS semiconductors is higher than that for NMOS semiconductors, and it is expected that beginning in 1987 the CMOS semiconductors will assume the dominant position in the metal-oxide semiconductor market.

According to these forecasting data, CMOS semiconductors are expected to account for $11.59 billion of a metal-oxide semiconductor market of $22.5 billion, while NMOS semiconductors will account for $10.7 billion, losing their dominant position to the CMOS type.

CMOS means complementary metal-oxide semiconductor. Semiconductors, depending on the technology used to block the flow of electrons, are divided among the NMOS, PMOS (positive metal oxide semiconductor), and CMOS. Until now, the NMOS semiconductor has led the world market, but with improvements in engineering methods and technology, the CMOS type is gradually moving into the spotlight.

CMOS semiconductors are characterized by very low levels of energy consumption. Electronic wrist watches and other battery-operated devices practically all use CMOS semiconductors. Recently CMOS semiconductors have also been widely used in computers.

Government To Support Industry

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The government has a strategy to establish a plan for the growth of the semiconductor industry and aggressively promote research and development in semiconductors, which have high added value.

According to the strategy, the government recently set up the Electronic Engineering Private Development Association and is studying directions for semiconductor industry growth planning.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources on 27 November, government assistance to the growth of the semiconductor industry will concentrate on the development of advanced technology. Under a plan to cultivate advanced semiconductor products as primary export items, a proposal is under study that would create a joint private and public research system of electronics and telecommunications research institutions, etc., with government research centers, university research institutes, and other private-sector companies.

Moreover, a proposal for concentrating financial assistance, including an electronics industry promotion fund, venture capital, and assistance funds, is also being studied.

Rapid Increase in Semiconductor Stocks

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Trade in semiconductor-related stock is booming amid rapidly rising stock prices.

Boosted by an industry boom due to increased demand and rising product prices, nine semiconductor-related stocks, such as Anam Industries, soared to maximum levels in the market on 26 November.

These semiconductor-related stocks were active in trading amid rapidly rising prices. The number of Anam shares traded reached 1.347 million shares, and other stocks were also traded on the order of 10,000 shares.

Due to this boom in semiconductor-related stock, the index for the electronics industry went up by 2.6 points on the 26th, recording a level of 230.77.

As convertible bonds (CB) (overseas exchange debentures) and other overseas securities issues underwent a period of adjustment following the rapid rise, securities traders were watching closely and interpreting the rise in stock prices as a response in substitute demand due to expectation of an actual improvement.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

64K DRAM PRICES NOT COVERING COSTS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Kim Chin-su: "Are Semiconductor Business Conditions Sparkling or Convalescing?"]

[Text] Domestic semiconductor companies, which had lost steam due to the U.S.-Japan technology race and a cooling off of economic conditions, are showing a small glimmer of revitalization. Although this is still extremely uncertain, orders are slowly increasing and the price of 64K DRAM's [dynamic random access memory] is showing hints of an increase from its low level. At any rate, the domestic semiconductor industry has begun to show a sensitive reaction to these signs, and in the securities market semiconductor stock prices are showing a rising trend day by day.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, which faced a shutdown crisis only a year after beginning production of the 64K DRAM, has recently been operating at 100 percent capacity, and Gold Star Semiconductor is said to be watching order prices.

Anam Industries--a semiconductor assembly company--has gradually increasing plant utilization rates.

In terms of unit price, the industry is still producing at a loss, but the fact that orders have begun to increase seems to provide a small glimmer of recovery.

A manager of memory semiconductors for Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications stated that even though orders from U.S. and Southeast Asian manufacturers are increasing, 64K DRAM assembly lines are currently operating at full capacity and prices are slowly increasing. However, this manager explained that prices for orders coming in from Japan are holding at the 60 cent mark, far short of materials costs.

Moreover, a manager for Gold Star stated that while 64K DRAM orders for places like Taiwan and Hong Kong are increasing, prices still do not meet their variable costs and so companies are carefully watching production. If they wish to cover their costs, prices must reach the $1 mark, and if companies want to cover the cost of materials including processing costs they must maintain a price of from $1.30 to $1.40.

However, this Gold Star Semiconductor manager explained that the prices for orders that are currently coming in are only 70 to 80 cents, so that even if they produce them they will just be piling up losses, if they are manufacturing at prices that don't cover their variable costs.

A spokesman for Anam Industries, which specializes in assembly production of semiconductors, stated that although recently the economic climate is showing hints of improvement, it has not improved enough to give one the feeling that the improvement is genuine, and prices also are not at levels sufficient to improve our country's business.

This being the case, how are business conditions in the semiconductor industry? The situation at present, as assessed by those in the semiconductor business, is that there is an increase in formerly low levels of orders, but that 64K DRAM prices continue to be below material costs.

Moreover, it is uncertain whether orders will continue or whether prices will go on rising over the long term.

Looking at the history of growth in the semiconductor industry, it is true that demand has been important. However, the rate of technological change has exercised an even greater influence on prices. The level of integration of the technology, which goes on doubling every year, induces generational changes in semiconductor memory elements, making a product introduced earlier an older generation product and driving down its price.

The 64K DRAM has already yielded its position of leadership to the 256K DRAM, which has four times the level of integration.

There are a number of reasons why orders are increasing prices for the 64K DRAM even though it has yielded its leadership. First, business conditions in the world computer industry are recovering somewhat and inventories that had accumulated have become nearly exhausted. Moreover, as Japanese industry has abruptly shifted over to 256K DRAM production, there has arisen a temporary insufficiency of supplies of the 64K DRAM.

In a situation where the generational changeover to the 256K DRAM has already occurred, the question is how long the phenomenon of rising 64K DRAM prices can be maintained. If 64K DRAM prices go over $1, one person from Gold Star Semiconductor expects the 64K DRAM to lose the market to the 256K DRAM, which is declining in price as each country's companies mass produce it.

Considering that the price for the 256K DRAM continues to fall below the $4 mark and that U.S. and Japanese companies are hurrying to get the next-generation 1M [mega-bit] DRAM in marketable form, one might say that this recent 64K DRAM phenomenon is extremely unstable.

In any case, it is clear that these patterns are becoming a tonic to the domestic industry, which had lost its steam.

However, for the domestic industry, the major topic is not the level of satisfaction with this temporary phenomenon but rather the race for technology, which will determine the future of the semiconductor industry. It might be said that the most urgent problem we must solve is that of the technology race--how to use the experience gained with the 64K DRAM as a basis for commercialization of the next-generation 1M DRAM at the same time as the United States and Japan.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JOINT NORTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE, KIM KU RECALLED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Apr 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Kim Chong-hang and An U-saeng: "Great Policy for the Grand Unity of the Nation; In Recollection of the Joint North-South Conference and the Late Mr Kim Ku"]

[Text] We men do have memories.

It appears that especially those who are in their twilight more often than not look back with deep emotion to the past that they have traversed, rather than looking ahead to their future days.

Some memories of days gone by may be sweet ones to arouse our pride and confidence. Other memories may be painful ones that immerse us in remorse and self-reproach.

We have proud and rewarding memories, the more we look back. These are memories of the days of the historic Joint North-South Conference of April 1948.

As for us two, we are witnesses to history who, from different socio-political positions and backgrounds, came by way of different routes, and were involved with and participated in the Joint North-South Conference.

As a secretary to sagacious General Kim Il-song I (Kim Chonghang) was directly involved in the Joint Conference, and served as a secretary to Mr Kim Ku during his stay in Pyongyang.

In Mr Kim Ku's close circles since the era of the "Provisional Government" in China with him I (An U-saeng) experienced numerous vicissitudes of fortune. Even after 15 August 1945 I served him as a secretary in charge of external affairs and also participated in the Joint Conference.

Freshly reflecting again on the historic days when the sagacious general conceived at that time the idea of a joint North-South conference, initiated, and implemented it, is to draw out the serious meaning of today which cannot remain merely as a sentimental recollection of the past. For, at the present point of time too, if we only grasp the historic justification of a grand national union and correctly recognize the central point of that union, can we successfully achieve the supreme task of the nation. Also, there is a meaning in that we can correctly recognize Mr Kim Ku's significant turn in his life.

An urge to entrust the currently active people who are pressing ahead with today's national history with such points may be said to be an important motive for writing this article.

I.

The respected and beloved leader who is an unsurpassed patriot and the sun of the nation, General Kim Il-song brightly illuminated, after the 15 August 1945 Liberation, the path for our nation to follow.

On 20 August 1945 before military and political cadres, based on the far-reaching ideas that he had fully nurtured during his 20 years' anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and with a deep insight into the prevailing reality of the nation following the Liberation, sagacious General Kim Il-song defined the nature of the revolution as an anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution and said as follows:

"With the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland achieved, we now face new tasks of struggle. Based on the victorious achievements we must continue pressing ahead with the Korean revolution, and the Koreans themselves must build with their own hands a rich, strong and self-reliant independent nation."

The sagacious general's major nation-building principles for a rich, strong, and developing self-reliant independent nation on the land of the fatherland was further elaborated in the 20-point political program declared thereafter in March 1946. However, the general's great major nation-building principles encountered an immense obstacle because of the divisive scheme of the U.S. imperialists forcefully occupying South Korea.

With a sharp insight into the trends of the situation that a new crisis for division prevailed in spite of the Liberation, the general formed a united front of all different spheres and strata in the northern half on the one hand. And on the other, he nurtured the idea of overcoming the crisis of division facing the nation and of realizing an unified, rich, strong and self-reliant independent nation by rallying patriotic forces throughout the nation.

The time when sagacious General Kim Il-song conceived the idea of a joint North-South conference and initiated it was the time when the crisis of division reached an extremely critical stage.

The United States, which enforced a military government in South Korea, mustered pro-Japanese elements and national traitors to hasten preparations for establishing an unilateral government.

Because of the unjustifiable contention of the U.S. side which went against the original purpose, the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission," resumed at Toksu Palace after 1 year's lapse, was once again deadlocked. The U.S. imperialists created intentional difficulties on the path for establishing an unified Korean government as was agreed on in the decisions of the three foreign ministers' conference in Moscow, sought the fabrication of an unilateral South Korean government, abetted the anticommunist climate by taking advantage of the antitrusteeship movement, and broke up the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission." And the U.S. imperialists illegally dragged the Korean question to the United Nations. Syngman Rhee who under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists began publicly declaring already on 3 June 1946 that "the establishment of an unilateral government is inevitable" openly acted as the champion of the fabrication of "unilateral elections and a unilateral government." The situation was deteriorating seriously.

At that time when the unity of the patriotic forces opposing the scheme of "unilateral elections and an unilateral government" was urgently needed, the fact that the political forces of South Korea, divided into the left, right, and middle-of-road, could not keep their steps together was a very deplorable matter. In the "Korean Independence Party" led by Mr Kim Ku and of which I (An U-saeng) too was a member, views differed, with the result that some of its members left the party to form the "New Korea Nationalist Party" and the "Democratic Korean Independence Party." Attempts of the patriotic forces for coalition failed each time. Because of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the situation deteriorated to such an extent that on 19 July 1947 Mr Yo Unhyong, who had attempted the right-left coalition, was assassinated in broad daylight.

Watching the turbulent situation Mr Kim Ku was spending depressed days with mixed feelings. Since the time when he returned to Korea, the U.S. military government ignored the existence of the "Provisional Government." He stood at the forefront of the antitrusteeship movement as the vice chairman of the "Central Council for the Acceleration of Independence" that Syngman Rhee had fabricated, but it resulted unexpectedly only in aiding the U.S. scheme for national division and in building a base for Syngman Rhee. Mr Kim Ku could not control the situation leading toward division, no matter how much he deplored it. Thus, he worked off his grandson the behavior of Lieutenant General Hodge and Syngman Rhee by calling them "shameful scoundrels." However, practically he was not in a position to confirm them. He neither could compromise with them, nor could he rally forces to confrontation.

As a matter of fact, at that time in South Korea there was no center which could act as a focal point or leadership authority capable of rallying patriotic forces.

In the pressing situation that the dramatic feelings over the Liberation had disappeared without a trace and the crisis of the dissection of the nation and the division of the nation was rapidly approaching, the patriotic feelings over the destiny of the nation and the future of the nation heavily pressed upon the hearts of all the fellow countrymen.

The prevailing situation proposed it as an urgent demand to unite national chuche patriotic forces that would break up the U.S. imperialist scheme for "unilateral elections and an unilateral government" and to realize on a nation-wide basis the building of an unified self-reliant independent nation.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song shed light on the firm direction that could overcome the prevailing difficult situation. Given the situation that after breaking down the task of the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission" for establishing an unified democratic provisional government in Korea, the United States illegally presented, on 3 October 1947, the Korean question to the United Nations, at the chairmen's conference of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic and National United Front the general proposed that representatives of political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea hold a conference at one place for breaking up the U.S. imperialist scheme for national division with the united patriotic forces of the north and the south and for establishing an unified democratic government.

Thanks to the energetic activity of the sagacious general, the Joint North-South Conference indeed began to move. On the one hand, agents were dispatched to South Korea to contact various factions, and on the other some agents from South Korea visited North Korea. By that time the traveling between the north and the south had become difficult because of the 38th parallel. However, in the civilian sector commodity trade was tacitly carried on, and the travel by people was possible, with the result that quite many people crossed the 38th parallel for travel.

In the early fall of 1947 I (Kim Chong-hang) acted as a guide for Mr Song Si-paek who came from South Korea to visit the general. He was a very patriotic man and crossed the 38th parallel with the sole wish to respectfully listen to the general's proposals for national salvation.

At the meeting with Mr Song Si-paek that day the general emphasized the need for forming a coalition between the communists and the nationalists in order to overcome the difficulty of the nation in the deepening crisis of division. As the general learned that Mr Song had acquaintance with persons connected with the "Provisional Government" since before the 15 August 1945 Liberation, he advised Mr Song to relay his intention for a coalition with the communists to the right-wing nationalists led by Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik, and asked them to participate in a joint North-South conference.

After the beginning of 1948 the sagacious general mounted more energetic efforts in order to realize the idea of the joint North-South conference.

I (Kim Chong-hang) still remember freshly what the general said on 8 January of that year.

The general said that in order to form a united front of all the nation, a bold coalition with even the right-wing nationalists who did not follow the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, Mr Kim Ku in particular. He evaluated Mr Kim Ku as a nationalist with patriotism who, even though he had adopted an anti-communist posture, had strong anti-Japanese feelings, and who now did not like the United States, and worried about the future of the nation. And the general talked about promoting the task with political leaders of South Korea since the contact for a coalition had already been made. And on 13 January he assigned the task of sending letters containing proposals for convening an all nation conference for building an unified totally self-reliant independent nation to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik and various political parties and mass organizations of South Korea. Among those who were given the duty of transmitting these letters was Mr Song Si-paek.

The general had always considered important a united front of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and based on his rich experience he successfully led the rallying of united patriotic forces after the Liberation.

At that time I (An U-saeng) who was in South Korea met again Mr Song Si-pek, an old acquaintance since the days of the Chungking period. Accompanied by my younger brother (An Chi-saeng) he visited my house at Namch'ang-dong and stayed for about 15 days to share views on the political situation that was changing fast. What made our communication responsive was probably the patriotism that we shared. Soon we were able to reach an agreed conclusion on the course of the nation. It called for cooperating with the communists of the north in order to force all foreign military forces to withdraw and to check and break up the scheme for "unilateral elections and an unilateral government." We decided to actively work for it. After surveying the total situation, Mr Song Si-paek decided to consult Mr Hong Myong-hui and I decided to consult Mr Cho Wan-ku. I decided to consult also Mr Sin Ki-on who was close to Mr Kim Kyu-sik, and to formulate countermeasures so as not to let those close to Mr Kim Kyu-sik be offended.

I boldly consulted Mr Cho Wan-ku, Mr Kim Ku's chief secretary, on the inevitability of a coalition with the communists. At first although Mr Cho affirmed that the situation was such that only a coalition with the communists was an alternative course for Mr Kim Ku, he was extremely skeptical about its possibility. However, anyhow Mr Cho was leaning toward the coalition with the communists. The reason was that although the nationalists connected with the "Provisional Government" unconditionally showed an initial negative response the communists, because they could not betray their loyalty to the cause of anti-Japanese independence which they could not discard even during the long exile period, and could not degrade themselves to approve the path of "a unilateral government," they were not in a position to firmly hold on to their lofty posture in the face of the crisis of national division. Nay, more importantly before the truth that only a coalition with the communists was the way for national salvation, even the solidly frozen anticommunist ideas could not but be melted.

In the process of contacting Mr Cho Wan-ku I learned that the North Korean letter had already been delivered to Mr Kim Ku. When Mr Kim Ku discussed with the staff of the "Korean Independence Party" the contents of the reply to the north, Mr Cho Wan-ku proved the justification of a coalition with the communists with tight reasoning. Since Mr Kim Ku had no alternative but to support the North Korean letter which expressed the firm stance for assigning the foremost priority to national interest, he changed to favor a coalition with the communists. However, Mr Kim Ku proposed an alternative, a conference of North and South Korean leaders.

Mr Kim Ku's statement on 26 January 1948 which principally stressed the withdrawal of both Soviet and U.S. forces, the opposition to "unilateral elections and an unilateral government," and the conference of North and South Korean leaders, Mr Kim Kyu-sik's statement on 27 January 1948, and the two leaders' reply on 16 February were made in such a context and from such a background.

I learned only later that all such processes were the courses that supported the noble intention of the sagacious leader, General Kim Il-song. When I learned that Mr Song Si-peak who, while staying at my house, made me accept the urgency of a coalition with the communists as my own view, and made me contribute, even if slightly, to the realization of a coalition with the communists, was a person that was active in the implementation of the general's policy for national salvation, I was both surprised and moved.

After I received the replies from Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik dated 16 February, in coping with the situation that the United States would make decisions for carrying out unilateral elections in South Korea by taking advantage of the voting machines in the "small United Nations Assembly" at the end of February, again at the 25th session of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic National United Front the sagacious general rejected once again the elections for the establishment of an unilateral government in South Korea and aroused all the Korean people to a nation-wide patriotic struggle for the building of an unified democratic independent nation. On the other hand, he assigned me (Kim Chong-hang) the task of drafting the replies to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik.

In his reply sent on 9 March the general expressed his approval of the opposition to "unilateral elections and an unilateral government," and proposed issues related to measures for actively promoting a joint North-South conference.

The opportunity for all patriotic forces of the north and the south to sit down at one place to overcome the prevailing difficult situation became ripe.

In this process Mr Kim Ku had a matter that he had to settle definitely before he could make his final decision. That is, even though he urgently felt the need for the sense of mission to cooperate mutually based on the commonality of patriotism in the actual situation that the crisis of national division was imminent, it was indeed difficult to bury the ideological distance between the two. Since he consistently hated the communists in the past, he thought that the communists in turn too would reject him. Such doubts were not groundless.

Around the "Provisional Government" that exiles who had their national sovereignty deprived and left overseas to put up the sign various different political forces with different ideologies and contentions spent their days by engaging in mutual attacks and slander. And sometimes they even engaged in tragic blood shedding. Mr Kim Ku himself was shot by young Kim Un-han of the "New Korean Independence Party" who was instigated by Pak Ch'ang-se, a secret spy for the Japanese imperialists, and who blindly engaged in factional strife, and Mr Kim Ku carried bullets in his body. On the other hand, it was a fact that since his days as director of the Police Bureau of the "Provisional Government" he was an existence that people of other factions and even "communists" feared.

Mr Kim Ku perceived the communists as those who had no concern for the nation, clamored about only the "fatherland of ideology," and indiscriminately despised and excluded nationalists. Therefore, nationalists treated communists as enemies. The nationalists in the Northeast who were in collusion with the "Provisional Government" went so far as to indiscriminately kill young men who came to seek the Korean People's Revolutionary Force. There was an incident that even after the Liberation a terrorist group under Mr Kim Ku's name was active in North Korea and was arrested.

I (An U-saeng) could fully appreciate the feelings of Mr Kim Ku who could not readily go on his way to North Korea without erasing all his past.

Mr Kim Ku needed General Kim Il-song's understanding. For that reason An Kyong-kun, a relative of mine, and Kwon T'ae-yang, a liaison with Mr Kim Kyu-sik, went to Pyongyang in extreme secrecy on this assignment.

As I saw An Kyong-kyun off, I remembered an incident of several years ago. It was toward the end of 1944. As it was a time when the defeat of the Japanese imperialists was obvious, Mr Kim Ku suddenly felt uneasy in his heart. He wanted to return home triumphantly by participating in the last decisive battle for the rehabilitation of the fatherland, but the "Provisional Government" was not sufficiently strong enough by any means. The terrorist method that the "Provisional Government" had pursued in the meantime was quite off from the war for the rehabilitation of the fatherland. The proposal for establishing a rehabilitation force drafted in 1942 was to go into effect in 1945. Its organization, a symbolic entity, was composed of only scores of people, and the situation was such that it would meet the Liberation without having fired a shot.

In this situation, after serious consideration together with several aides close to him Mr Kim Ku decided to dispatch an agent to General Kim Il-song.

The brilliant successes in the war of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force which, controlling the plains of Manchuria and the whole Mt Paektu area, engaged in fierce battles against the one-million strong Kwangtung Army and the Japanese and Manchukuo military and police force, were spread like a legend among the fellow countrymen at home and abroad. And even publications serving the Japanese imperialists could not dare hide the prestige of the Revolutionary Force which had a broad base among the large strata of masses.

The thought of Mr Kim Ku who was determined to unite in any form with the Korean People's Revolutionary Force led by the legendary hero, General Kim Il-song, made him dare overcome even his anticommunist ideology. At that time, the dispatch of a secret mission was a secret that only a few persons, including Mr Kim Ku, Cho Wan-ku and me (An U-saeng) knew. Yi Ch'ung-mo who departed with Mr Kim Ku's letter of credence reached Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, was delayed at that point in his search for a route to the Northeast, and met 15 August on his way. An Kyong-kun was now to perform in a new historic environment the duty that Yi Ch'ung-mo could not fulfill in the past. As I knew all these circumstances I was moved at the thought that the turn of event was something of a fate to Mr Kim Ku.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song allowed an audience with An Kyong-kun and Kwon T'ae-yang to gladly reply that he would think nothing of the past in response to the doubts of Mr Kim Ku as to what Kim Il-song might think of the past events.

The general said that to criticize the past events at a juncture for overcoming difficulties facing the liberated fatherland was a narrow-minded attitude which would obstruct big events, and clarified that the principle of forgetting the past was a tradition established since the period of the anti-Japanese revolution. The liaison agents said that Mr Kim Ku would be extremely pleased and returned light-heartedly.

Soon thereafter at the 26th session of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic National United Front, an open letter for convening the Joint North-South Conference at Pyongyang beginning on 14 April, and letters of invitation were sent to various political parties, mass organizations, and individuals in South Korea.

After taking into consideration the row over obstruction by the opposing factions which he learned of through liaison agents who once again visited him on 8 April, the sagacious general gladly accepted the proposal of Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik for postponing the conference 4 to 5 days, and took steps to convene the meeting beginning on 19 April.

Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik did not have to hesitate any longer. They decided to attend the Joint Conference and publicly announced it. Before and after this, various middle-of-road, right-wing political parties, and mass organizations too announced their decision to attend the conference. The will of the people of South Korea was directed toward Pyongyang where the conference would be held, and representatives hurried their way to the north.

When Mr Kim Ku actually departed for the north, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique resorted to all means of obstruction to check the advancing path of Mr Kim Ku. Lt Gen Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces forcefully occupying South Korea, threatened to accuse participants in the Joint Conference as communists and pro-communists. Traitorous Syngman Rhee visited Kim Ku's residence several times in an attempt to change his mind. Those who opposed the conference said that if Mr Kim Ku should go to Pyongyang, he would be detained there. Factional followers of the "Korea Democratic Party" tried to tempt Mr Kim Ku's son, Kim Sin by wining and dining him at restaurants.

Rabble led by right-wing reactionary students surrounded the Kyonggo House (Kim Ku's residence) for several days until he departed, and staged demonstrations against his trip to the north.

Mr Kim Ku scolded them: "Once I have decided to go, it is no use no matter who tries to stop me. Even if one tries to drag me with a hundred oxen, my mind will not waver."

The path of Mr Kim Ku who was going to participate in the nation-wide conference for the unification of the nation could not be blocked. Mr Kim Ku, at 72 years of age, departed on his grand journey of patriotism with the communists.

II.

The historic Joint North-South Conference was finally opened amid the great expectations of the entire nation on 19 April 1948 at Moranbong Theater in Pyongyang.

In the conference 695 representatives of 56 political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea participated. As the newspapers at that time remarked, "a great step forward of the nation toward overcoming all forms of flunkeyism and dependence on outside forces," the Joint Conference was a nation-wide conference which assembled all patriotic forces of the north and the south with the exception of an extremely small minority in South Korea who sought "unilateral elections and an unilateral government."

Mr Kim Wol-song, the oldest person among the delegates, declared the opening of the conference, and tens of thousand of congratulatory messages and telegrams sent to the conference from all parts of the country were introduced.

In consideration of the fact that Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik and their parties would arrive in Pyongyang only on 20 April due to the obstructive scheme of the opposing factions, the sagacious general instructed the conference to be recessed 1 day before the discussion of the basic issues.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song delivered a historic report on the 2d day of the conference. The general said that the patriotic forces of the north and the south must unite to wage a nation-wide struggle in order to establish an unified central government on a self-reliant and democratic principle, and said as follows:

"No matter who one may be, if one truly loves the country, one must resolutely oppose the traitorous unilateral elections. All who are concerned with the destiny of the nation must unite in this nation-wide struggle, regardless of faction, religion, and political view... We must rally all our power to build a unified self-reliant independent nation, and wage a nation-wide struggle to establish an unified government on the democratic principle."

Representatives of all spheres and strata participating in the conference supported and approved the general's report as the beacon to illuminate the future course of national salvation and unification. Representatives from South Korea expressed their resolution to more vigorously wage struggle against traitorous unilateral elections.

Mr Kim Ku who attended the continuing conference and was elected to the chairmen's group delivered a speech on the 3d day of the conference. He emphasized that it was an important task for all delegates to oppose the traitorous unilateral elections in South Korea, and urged them to endeavor for the unification of the fatherland with the spirit of unity.

The Joint North-South Conference unanimously adopted the "Decisions on the Political Situation in Korea," which contained a resolution to oppose and reject unilateral elections in South Korea in order to establish a unified government, and demanded that both the Soviet Union and the United States withdraw foreign troops, and organized a committee for struggle against unilateral elections. Also, the conference adopted a manifesto appealling for national salvation struggle, "Appeal to the Fellow Countrymen of All Korea."

The Joint Conference was successfully concluded on 24 April.

Mr Kim Ku was greatly moved by the success of the Joint North-South Conference. As a matter of fact, some of the South Korean delegates were sceptical that the joint conference composed of persons of different ideologies and political views would really succeed, and some others attended the conference just to see what would transpire. As far as Mr Kim Ku was concerned, he had difficulty in achieving a unity even within the "Provisional Government" throughout his long years of exile, and even though he made his best efforts to achieve an unity of various parties and factions for complete self-reliant independence in South Korea after the Liberation, he had never fulfilled his goal. Because of such experiences and precedents, he had some worries about the outcome of the Joint Conference. However, putting everything else aside he left to attend the conference, because national salvation and unification was urgent.

However, at the Joint Conference the general had conceived and convened leaders of various political parties and factions of the north and the south aroused themselves to assemble at one place, and their will for national salvation and unification was united as one, and they advocated waging nation-wide struggle for the single goal of opposing "unilateral elections and a unilateral government" and achieving self-reliant independence.

This was a conference of grand national union that Mr Kim Ku experienced for the first time in his life. The sagacious general realized the unity of the nation which Mr Kim Ku had sought by devoting his entire life.

Mr Kim Ku had to truly admire the outstanding attraction and great leadership of the sagacious general who rallied all people with mutually different ideologies and political views into one under the banner of national ideals and patriotism.

The sagacious general discussed in a sincere and amicable atmosphere specific measures for the self-reliant independence of the nation on several occasions with Kim Ku, Kim Kyu-sik, Hong Myong-hui, Cho Wan-ku, and others.

In the process of the conference on several occasions Mr Kim Ku once again felt sympathy toward and was fascinated with the complete self-reliant stand of the general who placed the top priority on the destiny and dignity of the nation, and his masterful strategy for unification. And Mr Kim Ku could feel that his trip to the north which he made regardless of its success or failure was a correct step. It was his trip to the north with a tragic resolution that he would sacrifice himself anytime at the altar even this minute if the fatherland demanded, and that he would not cooperate in establishing an unilateral government for the sake of his personal indolence, even if he might fall down across the 38th parallel in his attempt to build a unified fatherland.

While attending the historic conference and other conferences on several occasions and observing North Korea in many areas, he came to affirm deeply in his heart that sagacious General Kim Il-song represented the focal point of national unity.

Mr Kim Ku solemnly put his signature on the joint declaration for measures for national salvation that the consultative conference of representatives of political parties and organizations of North and South Korea held on 30 April. It was the confession of his soul and the declaration of his patriotism to solely achieve by all means unification by overcoming differences in ideology and ideals and by uniting fellow countrymen sharing the same blood.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku visited various places in North Korea.

The strong impression Mr Kim Ku received during his stay in North Korea was the self-reliant spirit with which the Korean people on the land of Korea under the general's guidance enjoyed all the rights and observed the national dignity.

The spirit of national self-reliance was the impression that he felt beginning with the first moment he entered the north. There was an incident in which Mr Kim Ku was checked by the Constabulary members when he and his party crossed over the 38th parallel. This incident was caused by an oversight on the part of the reception committee members who were assigned by the general with the task of flawless reception. He had the understanding that his past actions would be completely forgiven and he traveled to the north under a formal invitation. However, he was checked by the Constabulary members and he could not hide his displeasure. When Mr Kim Ku learned that the general came to know about this incident and sternly reproved those who were involved in the incident, he felt sorry that they as our own Constabulary members, not foreigners, were so severely reproved.

It was the time when I (An U-saeng) left Seoul late due to the remaining tasks I had to take care of and arrived with Mr Kim Kyu-sik and his party at the 38th parallel. I stepped forward and shouted in Russian, "tovarishch!" However, those who came out to greet us were not Soviet troops, but Korean Constabulary members and the reception committee members. This was unexpected for us, because we expected that in the north too just as U.S. forces would act as masters in South Korea, Soviet forces would act as masters.

Mr Kim Ku and his party clapped their hands as they were satisfied with singing and dancing in tune with national melodies and tunes during the celebration performance for the Joint Conference. When the party inspected the Hwanghae Iron Works, they were exceptionally pleased with the fact that

Koreans were skillfully operating the large blast furnaces, so that they shouted "hurrahs" while watching the grand scene of iron flowing out.

Mr Kim Ku was moved by the reality of North Korea that the fresh spirit of self-reliance was brimming in all areas of social life, the Korean and national flavor was fully discernible wherever they went, and remarked that "a new soaring spirit was astir." This expression of Mr Kim Ku who was rather a taciturn than an eloquent speaker was the expression of his admiration for the general who had superbly laid the ground for national self-reliant independence.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku was deeply impressed by the modest and merciful personality of the sagacious general, and his high moral repute.

This was begun and consolidated from the first audience with the general. Having arrived in Pyongyang, Mr Kim Ku took off his traveling clothes and headed immediately for the general's office. Even until that time, Mr Kim Ku's behavior somehow smacked of his obsession with the dignity and prestige as the president of the "Provisional Government."

The general courteously and warmly received Mr Kim Ku, and as if in meeting with an old friend asked him how difficult it was for him to travel, and said that he was grateful to him for having traveled all the way from afar in spite of his old age at 70 for the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Mr Kim Ku apologized for being late in coming to attend the meeting, and introduced his son, Kim Sin, to the general.

The general encouraged Kim Sin for the fact that he had escorted his old father for a long distance. The general informed Mr Kim Sin of the progress and asked him to raise if he had different views on the agenda and management of the conference, and also inquired about any inconvenience he might have in life. At that time the general introduced me (Kim Chong-hang) as his secretary and recommended me as Mr Kim Ku's secretary. Mr Kim Ku was grateful but refused the offer. However, the general repeatedly recommended.

After the first audience the general saw Mr Kim Ku off at the entrance. When Mr Kim Ku, accompanied by me, returned to his lodging place, members of his suite came to him to ask, "Did you meet the general?"

"Although he is a young general, he is truly a fine person."

The face of Mr Kim Ku who spoke of his feelings of trust toward the young general had a pleased and assured expression.

Indeed, politicians who came from the south to meet General Kim Il-song after 15 August 1945 did not necessarily come from the beginning solely with respect and admiration. In many instances old politicians who did not prostrate their posture by depending on their long experience of political activity and social fame came to lower their posture only after they met the young general and came to respect him. This was true with the case of Mr Yo Un-hyong, and so was with the case of the Mr Kim Ku, too.

Mr Kim Ku's feelings were further deepened at Mangyongdae. On that day he inspected the school for children of revolutionary families. In the favorable weather he ascended Mangyong Peak to look around the surrounding views, and on his way down he passed the general's hometown house.

It happened that Mr Kim Ku met with deep emotion Mr Kim Po-hyon who was weaving fresh hedges in the yard.

Because Mr Kim Ku knew that Mr Kim Po-hyon was the general's grandfather, he greeted the latter courteously.

Since the grandfather learned that the guest was Mr Kim Ku, he asked if it was the same Kim Ku who in 1896 executed a Japanese officer named Tsuchida at Chihap'o, was arrested later, escaped from Inchon prison, and hid disguised as a priest of the small Yongch'on temple near Mangyongdae after moving from place to place. Mr Kim Ku was extremely moved by the fact that the grandfather remembered the old incident with such details, and expressed his gratitude.

Mr Kim Ku and his party appeared to have been greatly surprised that the modest thatch-roofed house with low eves was the general's birth place. They inspected the front and back yards, the barn, and even the kitchen. They could not find anything of high value except modest farming implements and simple household articles, and found a bowl with only leftover cooked grains.

Mr Kim Ku courteously said to Mr Kim Po-hyon.

Your grandson is the general. But why do you go through difficult times for the rest of your life instead of resting?"

"My grandson is in that position. But I am only a farmer. Since olden times farming is the basis of the world. Only if we do farming properly, the political affairs of the nation which my grandson looks after will be well managed."

On his way back Mr Kim Ku said that he learned much from meeting with the grandfather in a solemn tone, and that he was moved greatly for the first time in his life.

"As expected, like the grandson, like the grandfather!"

Even after he returned to the lodging house, remarking thus he could not help expressing his admiration.

Mr Kim Ku's respect and admiration for the sagacious general was further deepened by the general's modest image as he got wet in the rain with the crowd at the 1 May mass rally to celebrate the conference, by the fact that the general saw to it that Mr Kim Ku had his mung bean paste and dried laver at each meal he had after the general learned of Mr Kim Ku's liking in food, and his simple and merciful image of the general who went out with Mr Kim Ku to Taedong River for fishing to instill the feelings of life in the old politician. Although Mr Kim Ku prided himself that he lived his whole life for the anti-Japanese movement and for the nation, that much he felt like bowing to the general's modest and simple image, his fiery humanism and patriotism, and his high moral character.

It also appeared to come from the general's lofty sense of obligation and his immense magnanimity that Mr Kim Ku was fascinated by the general's personality, and his respect for the general was deepened every day.

It was at the time when Mr Kim Ku and his party inspected the school for children of revolutionary families. Mr Kim Ku deeply admired the fact that even in the complicated and difficult circumstances after the 15 August 1945 Liberation the general sought out each and every child of families of anti-Japanese patriotic martyrs, and to care for them affectionately. Especially, Mr Kim Ku was extremely pleased with the fact that Yi Chong-ik, who once served as director of the Education Department of the "Provisional Government," now as the director of that school guided Mr Kim Ku around. Mr Kim Ku felt more admiration for the fact that the general nurtured not only children of fighters who fought with him but also children of nationalists like the son of Yang Se-pong, a commander of the Independence Force.

After his return to Korea, Mr Kim Ku visited families of martyrs led by Yun Pong-kil, shed his tears in memory of deceased martyrs, and comforted the bereaved families. However, they were humiliated by being treated as the "beggars' group from Chungking." He never had the power to do as in the north. As Mr Kim Ku had witnessed and experienced only a tense world in which only the outlook on material life prevailed, he appeared to have been extremely pleased and satisfied with the reality in the north brimming with the outlook on moral life.

"We understand because his father engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement."

Thus saying Mr Cho Wan-ku in the party nodded his head. Politicians around the "Provisional Government" had learned through Yu Chin-tong (who attended Yungmun Middle School in Kilin which General Kim Il-song also attended, and came to Shanghai), the physician in charge of Mr Kim Ku, that General Kim Il-song was none other than a child of Mr Kim Kyong-chik, the founder of the Korean Nationalist Society.

Mr Kim Ku's shock was great. Because Mr Kim Ku had already been deeply moved by the general's immense magnanimity and tolerance, he could feel personally the feeling of affinity through the inspection of the academy that even if he had a difference in ideology from the communists in the north, they all shared the goal of the complete self-reliant independence of Korea.

Such feeling of affinity on the part of Mr Kim Ku was further deepened through his reunion with An Sin-ho. As for me (An U-saeng), since I had been familiar with Mr Kim Ku's life, I could not guess that the general knew about the relationship between Mr Kim Ku and An Sin-ho.

An Sin-ho was An Ch'ang-ho's younger sister. During her youth she was engaged to Mr Kim Ku through an arranged marriage meeting. However, when Mr An Ch'ang-ho left for the United States he relayed the news that he had promised An Sin-ho's marriage to a middle school student named Yang in Shanghai. Because she was thus put in a quandry, perhaps out of her sense of obligation to Mr Kim Ku she broke off her engagement with both parties. Mr Kim Ku was extremely disappointed. Since then time had gone by. Now as a widower and a widow the two met again in the twilight of their lives.

The general had know about the unforgettable relationship between the two and arranged their meaningful meeting. After his return to Korea the general learned that An Sin-ho lived in Namp'o, named her brother, An Ch'ang-ho, an anti-Japanese patriot, movingly recollected the fact that he rescued An Ch'ang-ho who had been arrested by the Japanese police in Kilin, and saw to it that his younger sister, An Sin-ho, join the Women's Union. Thereafter, An Sin-ho freely visited the general's residence to tell the general all the things she had on mind. The general too respectfully treated her with special concern.

Their meeting in 40 years was truly moving. An Sin-ho shed tears of joy. Mr Kim Ku, deeply moved, firmly grasped her hands and blinked his eyes. Mr Kim Ku had meals together with An Sin-ho and he was not aware of the passing of time as he busily shared with her ideas and plans on his mind deep into the night.

Because An Sin-ho related that after the Liberation she had actively participated in socio-political activity as chairperson of the Namp'o City Committee of the North Korean Women's Union, as a delegate to the North Korean People's Assembly, and as a member of the Legal Committee, Mr Kim Ku learned that it was a totally groundless fear that since she was from a nationalist family, she was a Christian married to a preacher, and she was once engaged to him, she would have been persecuted under "Communist rule." Thus he was able to once again recognize how broad-minded the general was. Perhaps because of this, Mr Kim Ku always spent time together with An Sin-ho during his stay.

Mr Kim Ku attended the church service performed by his old acquaintance, Rev Kim Cha-son, at Changdaejae Church in Pyongyang through the guidance of Rev Kang Yang-uk. Behind the fact that Rev Kang Yang-uk accompanied Mr Kim Ku that day was a reason signifying the general's immense generosity. Rev Kang Yang-uk's son and daughter had been killed in March 1946 by a terrorist group that came from the south. Because identifications of a right-wing reactionary group in the name of Kim Ku were found on the arrested culprits, he could not treat Mr Kim Ku kindly.

The general understood his feelings, and told him that since Mr Kim Ku was coming to participate in the Joint Conference for the sake of the unification of the nation, he should not entertain narrow-minded prejudice because of Kim Ku's past, but treat Kim Ku kindly, and said that he should let small things be subordinated to the great national cause. Because of the general's kind words, Rev Kang Yang-uk did not express any feelings, and pleasantly guided Mr Kim Ku around.

An Sin-ho, who had known about such circumstances, candidly asked Mr Kim Ku in a blaming tone: "Why did you let them kill Rev Kang's children?"

Mr Kim Ku made an excuse by saying: "Well,...it is not that I instructed them to do it..." and appeared to be embarrassed.

Since both Mr Kim Ku and Rev Kang Yang-uk were engrossed in the just cause of grand national unity, that unpleasant matter was not discussed anymore.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku visited the home of Mr An Ch'ang-ho, his senior, and also stopped by Yongch'on Temple to trace his memory of the past. He also visited a cold noodles restaurant nearby his lodging place, and sat on mats to taste the cold noodles and meat dish of Pyongyang.

The length of Mr Kim Ku's stay in Pyongyang was only about 15 days. In his 70-year life span which he dedicated to anti-Japanese patriotism and the independence of the nation, 15 days were really a short segment.

However, as far as Mr Kim Ku was concerned, this short period was a process in which he was influenced and fascinated by the leadership, harmony, attraction of the sagacious general, and it was a process in which a shift in his life was made by which he realized that his life-long commitment to the principle would shine and live forever by following the general, the leader of the nation.

Mr Kim Ku felt that he could clearly see the bright future of our nation.

III.

The resolute posture of Mr Kim Ku, who could not give up his determination to go to the north in spite of the obstruction of the opposition factions who predicted that his trip would be "empty-handed," was stirred by his sole patriotism which did not allow him merely watch the crisis of the nation.

Nevertheless, Mr Kim Ku could not help worrying that if the Joint North-South Conference had not been successful as expected, he, who had boasted, would be shamed. Given this situation, the successful conclusion of the Joint Conference was an unprecedented pleasure to Mr Kim Ku. Moreover, it was caused not simply by the success of the conference, but it was an unlimited sense of satisfaction and happiness originating in the confirmation of the central point of national unity with leadership authority which enabled it to demonstrate the rallying of nation-wide patriotic forces.

Mr Kim Ku felt that it was not an empty life, and that it was life like an old tree blossoming in spring with firm confidence in the brighter future of the nation. Because Mr Kim Ku had such moving emotions about the revival in the later years of his life, he looked back at steps he left on the history of the nation, and he could not help but become infinitely modest.

While attending the stage drama, "Mt Paektu," with the sincerity of his mind which was becoming more pious in front of General Kim Il-song, he said to the general that while the general waged armed struggle for 15 years for the restoration of the fatherland, in the final analysis he himself merely did the study of words.

Since he slaughtered the rascal Japanese officer at Ch'ihap'o, his heart burned with revenge against Japanese scoundrels to the last person, in the course of his anti-Japanese independence movement he abandoned his parents, wife, children, and almost all his personal interest. However, Mr Kim Ku's anti-Japanese strategy remained merely with the individual terrorist method as was implemented by the grand acts of Yi Pong-ch'ang, Yun Pong-kil, and Paek Chong-ki, and still less did not organize powerful anti-Japanese struggle of a high dimension based on a powerful politico-military force organized on the basis of the broad masses of people. The fact that they did not base themselves on the unlimited anti-Japanese resistance of the broad masses of people who were most severely oppressed by Japanese imperialists' colonial rule was an unavoidable limitation in the independence movement of the "Provisional Government" group led by Mr Kim Ku. In the final analysis it was a limitation caused by the world outlook of Mr Kim Ku who saw the masses of people as the objects of salvation yet did not recognize that they were indeed a chuche force for the victory of the anti-Japanese struggle and the main subjects for the development of national history.

As I (An U-saeng) remembered the image of Mr Kim Ku who deplored that he had not been ready for the great event, the rehabilitation of the fatherland, I was able to appreciate the feelings of Mr Kim Ku who was convinced that there was no one else but General Kim Il-song who could lead Korea.

Before he left Pyongyang Mr Kim Ku entrusted me (Kim Chong-hang) with arranging an exclusive meeting with the general accompanied only by a secretary.

The general readily approved that request and met Mr Kim Ku on 3 May.

On his way to the meeting place, Mr Kim Ku questioned me: "Mr Kim, I suppose there will be no one else?" And I answered: "I think there will be the general alone."

Mr Kim Ku appeared to be quite satisfied.

The general had been waiting and walked out to greet Mr Kim Ku cordially and affectionately. The general asked Mr Kim Ku to sit down and showed his meticulous concern with Mr Kim Ku's health.

The sagacious general highly praised Mr Kim Ku's participation in the Joint North-South Conference, and expressed his gratitude for Mr Kim Ku's efforts for the success of the conference.

Mr Kim Ku related to the general his candid feelings he had entertained toward the north and the communists, and said that after he came to the north he found that the communists were totally different from the "communists" he had associated with in the past.

The general said that the majority of the "communists" that Mr Kim Ku met in Shanghai or Chungking in the past were factionalists who, blinded by political power rather than interest of the fatherland and the nation, engaged in factionalist strife and obstructed the liberation of the nation, and said that true communists are true patriots who ardently love the fatherland and the nation.

Mr Kim Ku said that because he wanted to hear in detail the precious views of the general regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Joint Conference, he had asked for a meeting with him.

The sagacious general said that the greatest immediate task the nation faced was to wage a nation-wide struggle in order to check and bankrupt the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to establish a unified government on the nationalist principle, and elucidated a specific method that patriotic forces of the north and the south should unite firmly and form a national salvation united front in order to do that.

At the place of the audience Mr Kim Ku pledged his determination for all his efforts after his return to the south for opposing the scheme of establishing a unilateral government and for strengthening a pro-communist coalition and the national salvation united front for the establishment of a self-reliant central government.

The general said with a deep sense of trust that he was confident that Mr Kim Ku, popular among the South Korean people and democratic leaders, would play a great role in forming the national salvation united front.

Mr Kim Ku expressed his gratitude to the general for his generosity. Then, Mr Kim Ku stated several more petitions to the general.

Mr Kim Ku requested that to make his visit to the north rewarding the general by all means approve sending irrigation waters of the Kuam Reservoir and the Yeui Reservoir to the Yonbaek Plains.

This was one of the issues raised already at the leaders' conference on 24 and 26 April. On that day, beginning with the issue of sending irrigation waters to the Yonbaek Plains, Mr Kim Ku requested that such problems as electricity transmission, the escorting of Cho Man-sik to Seoul, the dedication of the remains of An Chung-kun be solved. At that time, the issues of water and electricity were the problems created because the U.S. military government had not abided by promises that was proved by factual data, and an understanding was reached. As for Cho Man-sik, as Mr Kim Ku learned that Cho was a pro-Japanese who surrendered to the Japanese imperialists before the Liberation, promoted the "unity of Japan and Korea," actively supported "students' voluntary military service," and the conscription system,and headed the drive for driving Korean youth to battle fronts for Japanese imperialism, and that he was a traitor who, after the Liberation, gathered pro-Japanese elements and national traitors to obstruct the building of a democratic self-reliant independent nation and self-reliant unification, and carried out espionage and assassination activity, and that Cho was exposed and denounced at the activists meeting of the Democratic Party and was expelled, Mr Kim Ku canceled the issue of escorting Cho as he had originally planned. In regard to the issue of dedicating the remains of An Chung-kun, efforts were made to investigate the locale concerned, but the Japanese executioners clandestinely disposed the remains so they would not be discovered.

Thus the issues raised were tentatively settled. However, at the exclusive meeting Mr Kim Ku once again entreated the general of the water issue.

The general accepted Mr Kim Ku's request and instructed him to return to South Korea and dispatch a peasants delegation. Mr Kim Ku was extremely pleased. Thanks to the general's concern this water issue was satisfactorily solved so that once again precious water flowed into the southern Yonbaek Plains. Because the U.S. military government authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique did not finally keep promises, the transmission of electricity was suspended with a statement for the disruption.

At the meeting with the sagacious general Mr Kim Ku candidly said that he had no longer any ambition for political power, that he wanted to remain in the north to work, but if he had not returned to the south rumors that he had been detained were likely to be spread, and that he would rather return to the south particularly for the sake of achieving the decisions of the conference. He continued to say that he would return to the south to do work, but if things turned out to be unfavorable, he would come to the north again, and that when he returned he would like to ask the general the favor of granting him a patch of orchard in the hometown of Mr An Ch "ang-ho so he could spend the rest of his life caring for it. The reference to this orchard was not accidental. During the days of the "Provisional Government" Mr Kim Ku would often say that since he was not a learned person he would spend the rest of his life caring for an orchard or two when the fatherland would become independent.

The general said that if that was Mr Kim Ku's desire, it would not be a difficult problem and that the orchard would be granted by the people's power organ. He explained that according to the laws of the people's regime, those who meritoriously served the fatherland and the people would be preferentially treated.

Because the general learned of the fact that many people would visit Mr Kim Ku for his calligraphy and Mr Kim Ku himself would like to have good quality North Korean made paper for his calligraphy and learning, at the meaningful meeting the general proposed to make a gift of paper, brush, and ink.

Mr Kim Ku once again expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the general for his meticulous concern. After a while, Mr Kim Ku modestly and earnestly said: "I think that Korea has met a true master. General, you are the only one who can lead Korea. I entrust you with everything."

Thus, Mr Kim Ku pulled out the seal of the "Provisional Government" in a solemn manner.

The general was moved by heartfelt sincerity of Mr Kim Ku and asked him to take back the seal because we only needed the deep trust of the masses of people.

That seal was a symbol of the tradition of the "Provisional Government" which Mr Kim Ku and his colleagues prided themselves of inheriting the tradition of the bloody 1 March movement. It was an equivalent of an "imperial seal" which they carried without interruption of even a moment at Mirang Street in Shanghai, at Hwapyong Street in Chungking, and on their way back to Korea. That he resolutely offered such a seal meant a declaration that Mr Kim Ku, who was over 70 years of age whose life he spent with many twists and turns for his life-long desire for anti-Japanese independence, would now entrust the general with the destiny of the nation and his soul.

Having been influenced by the leadership, the sense of affinity, and attraction of the sagacious general, Mr Kim Ku revised his course late in his life from an anti-communist nationalist to a pro-communist nationalist. Truly, it was the feelings of Mr Kim Ku that he reached the stage where, as the old sage said, "if I realize the truth in the morning I may not regret dying in the evening."

The exclusive interview which would remain long in history ended. The general helped Mr Kim Ku by holding his arms to see him off at the entrance porch and affectionately said that since Mr Kim ku devoted his whole life to the independence of the nation, he should take good care of his health by all means in anticipation of great events.

Mr Kim Ku greeted the general and stopped for a while before he boarded the car as if he did not like parting.

The general, smiling, saw him off waving his hand.

The distance between the general who was standing like that until the car disappeared and the departing Kim Ku was becoming greater. but the feelings of obligation appeared to become intense beyond time and space. This, like a beautiful and meaningful picture, was engraved in my (Kim Chong-hang) heart. Indeed, it was a moving scene.

In the car Mr Kim Ku spoke with a voice welling deep out of his heart.

"As expected, he is the person dispatched by Heaven to lead the great force of the earth!"

The general saw to it that since delegates from South Korea had traveled rough routes, they were given new clothes on their way back, and said that it would be better to send clothing materials to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik.

Delegates from South Korea departed pledging that their patriotic will to rise up for the struggle against "unilateral elections and unilateral government" in support of the general's policy for national salvation.

Loaded with high-quality clothing materials, five boxes of Korean paper, many brushes and ink, and a specially made inkstone made from stones from Uiwon, Mr Kim Ku left Pyongyang with an important decision to devote the rest of his life to the task of pro-communist unification.

After he returned to Seoul Mr Kim Ku organized the Association for the Acceleration of Unified Independence oriented toward a national salvation united front and waged struggle by sternly exposing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and the traitorous divisive scheme of the Syngman Rhee clique. The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique employed all sorts of intimidation and intrigue to separate Mr Kim Ku from the path of pro-communist patriotism.

However, because Mr Kim Ku did not bend his pro-communist intention, the scoundrels perpetrated the cowardly crime of assassinating him on 26 June 1949.

Mr Kim Ku was a conscientious nationalist who ended his life on the path of pro-communist coalition and self-reliant independence.

As many years elapsed since many patriots led by Mr Kim Ku who had attended the historic Joint North-South Conference passed away, we too are looking at the twilight of our lives.

History is not simply the record of the past. Meaningful past experiences are precious treasures of today.

The spirit of the Joint Conference that achieved the grand union of the nation beyond the differences in ideology, political views, and religion and on the sacred path for self-reliant independence is put forth more and more as an urgent demand in national history at this point of time.

Time has flown by and Mr Kim Ku has passed away. However, Mr Kim Ku's ardent love of the nation and his sincere patriotism has carved a clearcut niche in national history.

Thanks to the great grace of the respected and beloved leader, Mr Kim Ku's patriotism shines and lives forever.

The problem of truthfully recognizing the truth of history and making a model out of it is the true posture of all of the people who live today and in the future.

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CSO: 4110/052

EXCURSIONS TO REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE SITES INCREASE

SK051042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--Working people and school youth and children making excursions to time-honoured revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu are steadily increasing in number.

Their number is further increasing this year greeting the 30th anniversary of the opening of the road of excursions to Mt Paektu by our party.

The glorious party center opened the over 400 kilometer long road of excursion from Pochonbo to Mt Paektu on June 5, 1956.

Since then 11 million working people and school youth and children have covered the glorious road, and many overseas compatriots and foreigners have visited Mt Paektu.

Mt Paektu (2,750 meters) located in the west northern border area of Samjiyon county, Yanggang Province, is a majestic mountain, the highest in Korea.

The Mt Paektu area is associated with the undying exploits performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

There are Pochonbo, Samchiyon, Taehongdan, Sinsadong revolutionary battle sites and Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Mupo camping sites in and around Mt Paektu.

Our party attaches great importance to education in revolutionary traditions through excursions to the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il directed the work to build the Yanggang provincial area into a grand open-air museum for the education in the revolutionary traditions.

Grand monuments, revolution museums and historical revolutionary museums were built at the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu and well-appointed pavillions and cantonments for excursionists were built in various places.

Well-knit state system of excursions to the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu has been established.

Through excursions working people, school youth and children from all parts of the country study the immortal revolutionary history of President Kim Il-song and learn from the indomitable fighting spirit of the men of the Korean people's revolutionary army who remained boundlessly faithful to him.

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CSO: 4100/160

KIM IL-SONG'S BOOK ON ADVANCING METAL INDUSTRY PUBLISHED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 85 p 1

/Unattributed article: "Compendium of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Writings 'On Developing the Metal Industry' Published"/

/Text/ A compendium of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's writings, "On Developing the Metal Industry," was published by the Korean Workers Party Publishing Company.

In the compendium can be found full texts or excerpts from 44 works by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song chocked full of superb ideas and programs of tremendous significance fur further developing the metal industry, the pillar of our country's independent economy, and positiviely promoting the metal industry in accordance with the requirements of overall national economic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song above all presented in the works collected in the compendium the clear-cut direction and methodology for further strengthening our country's metal industry, particularly the independence and chuche nature of the ferrous metal industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must continue to make a great effort to strengthen the independence and chuche nature of the ferrous metal industry and further develop a new metallurgy relying on our country's fuel resources."

The great leader expalined that developing industry with one's own raw materials and fuel is the legitimate requirement for building a self-sufficient national economy and the consistent program which our party has been maintaining. He likewise delineated the tasks involved and the way to develop a chuche metal industry founded on a secure base through the resources and technology of our country. Furthermore, he elucidated the sagacious line and methodology for building strong, self-sufficient, and chuche-oriented metallutrical industrial bases and raw-material and fuel bases, taking into consideration such questions as positively incorporating modern production processes capable of increasing iron production based on domestically obtained raw materials and fuel and broadly developing and utilizing the diverse mineral resources amply deposited in our country.

In the workd contained in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the wise line on vigorously performing scientific research and widely incorporating new and advanced concepts of science and technology and advanced operational methodology in the metal industry sector.

The great leader also delineated the exact way to wage a vigorous mass technical innovation campaign in the iron mills and smelters; reform obsolete technologies; widely embody semi-automation, automation, industrial television, and remote control; perform wholehearted conservation; enhance production efficiency; and liberate the workers from high heat and hazardous and strenuous labor.

In particular, the great leader presented the wise line on thoroughly conquering flunkeyism, revisionism, technical mysticism, and conservatism in scientific research, hitting the mark in intensifying the chuche nature of our country's metal industry, deepening scientific research in every area, thinking and acting boldly, and setting the level of technological facilities in the metal industry upon a new scientific framework.

In his works compiled in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kil Il-song delineated the concrete work to be performed in using the equipment and materials on hand to maximum benefit and normalizing metal production at a high level.

The great leader stated that properly performing equipment management is the most important condition for normalizing production and one of the principles in production organization. Moreoever, he expounded on thoroughly establishing maintenance and inspection systems for equipment of all types, including blast furnaces, rolling equipment, etc., strictly adhering to technical regulations and standard manufacturing procedures and operating all machinery at full load and full capacity. In addition, he delineated concrete ways for the metal factories to mobilize and use internal reserves to the maximum to produce more metal products through such things as radically lowering the level of consumption of raw materials and fuel, notably raising the metal recovery rate and reclaiming and using all sorts of waste and byproducts, etc.

In his works compiled in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song likewise elucidated the revolutionary ideology and methodology on improving management and operational work and guidance methods in the metallurgy factories and enterprises.

The great leader emphatically stressed thorough implementation in factories and enterprises of the requirements of the Taean work system, which is the most excellent method of communist business management created by our party, and the maintenance of regulations and norms in business management. In addition, he clearly set forth the principles and methodology for decisively improving the guidance, supervision, and management of metallurgy factories and enterprises including the following:

The question of further intensifying the collective leadership of the factory party committee, which is the supreme guidance organization of the factory, thereby decisively improving all business management and supervisory work in the factory, including production guidance.

The question of giving firm priority to political work to set the masses in motion and greatly enhance the strength and wisdom of the masses to achieve endless production upswings.

The question of vigorously waging a mass campaign to assist the metallurgy factories and provide the raw and processed materials to the metallurgy factories on a timely basis.

The question of thoroughly implementing the line which our party proposed on unified and itemized planning in the metal industry sector.

In the great leader's works compiled in the compendium, besides the above, can be found scientific answers to various theoretical and practical questions arising in developing the metal industry on a new high stage in keeping with the requirements of overall national economic development and the interests of our people.

The superb ideology, theory, and guidelines which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in the compendium, "On Developing the Metal Industry," are an autonomous program for building a chuche-oriented metal industry which clarifies the way for creatively solving all the problems arising in the development of the metal industry in accordance with our country's situation. Thus they are the guidlines to which our people must strongly adhere in the struggle to develop the metal industry even further in accordance with the new demands of socialist economic construction.

8448/12276
CSO: 4110/243

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE ON CHOSON UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

SK071038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the teachers and students of Choson University on the 30th anniversary of its founding (April 10, 1956).

He says in his message that in the past three decades Choson University has brought up many competent native cadres firmly equipped with revolutionary world outlook of Chuche by thoroughly applying the Chuche-oriented educational idea of our party in teaching and training and thereby greatly contributed to the development and strengthening of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Saying that dependable functionaries who graduated from Choson University are now working at organizations and organs at all levels of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), he highly appreciates the achievements made by the university.

The message says:

Choson University is charged with very heavy duty in developing and strengthening the movement of Koreans in Japan and democratic national education. Its basic duty is to train more able native cadres, revolutionaries of Chuche type, who are firmly armed with the Chuche idea of our party, boundlessly love the socialist homeland and devotedly fight for the patriotic work including national reunification.

President Kim Il-song expresses the belief that the entire teachers and students of the university will successfully discharge the honorable tasks assigned them.

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CSO: 4100/160

MAY TARGETS ACHIEVED AT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

SK022308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The May targets were topped at a number of industrial establishments of Korea.

The Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry fulfilled the gross industrial output value plan at 103 percent and hit the production targets at 100 percent in lead and zinc, 103.5 percent in electrolytic zinc and 101.4 percent in magnesia clinker by designing work as required by a new economic management system set up by our party and actively carrying it into practice.

The headings production plan was carried out at 101.6 percent and gross industrial output value plan at 110 percent at the Musan mining complex which supplies great quantities of headings to the metal industrial complexes including the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, a northern metallurgical giant.

The gross industrial output value plan was fulfilled at 102.5 percent as of May 30 at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex which launched into political work and economic organization under a meticulous plan from the beginning of the month and actively introduced advanced work methods.

The Yongsong machine complex, a mighty ordered equipment production base of the country, honored its commitments at 101.8 percent in gross industrial output value and 120 percent in the production of ordered equipment on May 31 by keeping the production of workpieces far ahead of processing and improving the forging method.

The Sungni general motor works carried out the auto production plan on all indices.

The overfulfillment of May assignments was also announced by the February 8 Vinalon complex, the February 8 cement complex, the March 26 factory, the October 5 general automation works, the Hamju automation instrument factory, the Moranbong automation instrument factory and many other industrial establishments.

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CSO: 4100/160

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURES IN SILK PRODUCTION--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--The Korean Silk Company fulfilled its May plan at 124.6 percent in gross industrial output value and 114.9 percent in output value of expert goods. This means a growth of nearly two times in production compared with the corresponding period of last year. Belonging to this company are the Pyongyang and Hamhung silk reeling mills and the Nyongbyon and Pakchon silk mills and others. It turns out over 30 kinds of well-known silks of Korea including Yaksan silk, brocade, foulard and satin. The silk which has a history of 5,000 years in Korea is one of the special products. This cloth is thinner and lighter than other fabrics and the color is graceful and it is very soft. The silks of Korea are widely known to the world and highly estimated. Special mention should be made of Korean brocade which has won a gold medal twice at international commodity fairs. As the production of cocoons increases and the textile and dyestuff industries make rapid development, the growth of the production of silks and their quality are firmly guaranteed. Korea produces thousands of tons of cocoons every year. Choe Won-kyong, chief engineer of the Korea Silk Company, said: the company plans to increase the production of silks 2-3 times within a few years to come and will encourage joint venture with foreign countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

CSO: 4100/160

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NODONG SINMUN ON INTRODUCING SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

SK030210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 31 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May editorial: "Let Us Positively Introduce the Results of Scientific and Technical Research Work into Production"]

[Text] One of the important questions today in vigorously accelerating the technological revolution by upholding teachings set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee is to positively introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should correctly formulate a plan for developing science and technology, should strengthen the work for government guarantees for scientific and technological development, and should carry out the organizational work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production in a timely manner.

The basic key for economic development in our country today is technological revolution. Rapidly developing science and technology by accelerating the technological revolution is a factor firmly guaranteeing economic development and national prosperity. It is important to attain results in scientific and technical research work. What is much more important is to introduce the results of this research work.

Adequate results have been attained in scientific research work and in the technical innovation movement as a result of the energetic struggle of our scientists, technicians, and workers, who have exerted strenuous efforts, upholding the party's militant call for making the entire party, the entire country, and all the people rise and vigorously carry out the technological revolution.

Only by introducing into production the results of scientific and technical research work, which have been attained continuously, in a timely manner can we vigorously forge ahead with economic construction at present and follow the rapidly deveoping trend for economic development in the world on the basis of sophisticated science and technology.

Proceeding from this practical requirement, our party calls for concentrating on the struggle to positively introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production. All sectors of the people's economy should much more vigorously wage the struggle to introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production in accordance with the party's intent. To achieve this end, it is important most of all for functionaries to have the correct view of the introduction of new technology and to concentrate on this work.

The work of guaranteeing production and technological innovation work are not separated from each other. The work of adopting the results of scientific and technical research work is the work of carrying out production activities in a much more quantitative and qualitative manner. The key for increasing production and for guaranteeing the high speed of economic development rests in the introduction of the results of scientific and technical research work into production. In particular, the introduction of new technology is not merely administrative and working-level work. This work is the very important work of implementing our party's line for the technological revolution.

Economic guidance functionaries, who personally organize and take command of the struggle to implement party policies in relevant sectors, should naturally regard the work of introducing not only production results but also the results of scientific and technical research work into production as an important revolutionary task assigned them and should positively carry out this work.

Another important thing in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work is to consistently and powerfully forge ahead with this work. The work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work is by no means carried out easily; this work accompanies the struggle to resolve complicated and difficult problems. Therefore, without successfully organizing and powerfully carrying out this work, we are liable to stop working halfway and to fail to quickly carry out this work as demanded by the party.

Functionaries in all sectors as well as functionaries at plants and enterprises should grasp and organize in an effective manner the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work and should vigorously forge ahead with this work until they attain success in this work.

What is important in carrying out organizational work is to provide a prerequisite for quickly determining and introducing the results of scientific and technical research work. The relevant sectors, including the state Scientific and Technological Committee, should correctly establish a state review system, should extensively organize meetings to discuss the results of scientific and technical research work, which have been attained continuously, should review these results by items in a timely manner, and should have them quickly introduced by carrying out this work in accordance with plans.

The relevant committees and ministries of the Administration Council are assigned the mission of responsibly forging ahead with the work of developing technology in all sectors of the people's economy. Functionaries of these committees and ministries should correctly determine priorities and target enterprises in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work and should have these results introduced in a timely manner by cooperating with functionaries form relevant enterprises. At the same time, they should successfully carry out the organizational work of extensively generalizing technological innovation plans, which have been successful in a unit.

The committees and ministries of the Administration Council, industrial complexes, plants, and enterprises should correctly carry out the work of always grasping the status of the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production, of taking measures for this work, and of evaluating the results of this work. Thus, they should have this work carried out briskly.

What is particularly important in organizational work is to successfully provide the conditions. The relevant sectors, including planning agencies and the material supply sector, should practically and correctly supply materials, equipment, and funds, along with formulating plans.

Positively mobilizing internal reserves is the important work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production. Waiting for the time conditions are provided has nothing to do with a revolutionary work style. Today not a small number of plants and enterprises have introduced many technological innovation plans into production by mobilizing internal reserves and by independently providing conditions. If we do this way, we will be able to resolve many problems.

The masters in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production are the functionaries and workers at plants and enterprises. Without waiting for equipment and materials to be supplied, plants and enterprises should independently supply equipment and materials needed in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production by mobilizing reserves.

Party organizations and three revolutions teams are assigned the mission of calling on the masses of the people to wage the struggle to introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production. Party organizations and three revolutions teams in all sectors of the people's economy should grasp and forge ahead with the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production to meet the requirements of developing the situation and should vigorously organize and mobilize party members and workers in this work. Thus, they should introduce greater quantities of the results of scientific and technical research work into production and should help bring about a new upsurge in carrying out the technological revolution.

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CSO: 4110/063

ROMANIAN POLITICAL OFFICERS GROUP VISITS PYONGYANG

Military Delegation Meets with Visitors

AU021416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 2/6/1986--A friendly meeting took place in Pyongyang between the visiting Romanian delegation of military party activists and a military delegation of the DPR of Korea.

During the meeting, Lieutenant-General Yung Jin-ho, deputy head of the general political direction of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense, secretary of the higher political council of the army, head of the Romanian delegation of military party activists, highlighted the development of relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

O Chin-u, Ilie Ceausescu Attend Party

SK030421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi gave a reception Monday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army to Korea.

Invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Lt General Yun Chi-ho and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The members of the delegation headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the supreme political council of the Romanina Army, were present at the reception.

Speeches were made at the reception by Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and Lt General Yun Chi-ho.

Delegation Departs Pyongyang

SK031106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--The delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the supreme political council of the Romanian Army, left here today for home by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Lt General Yun Chi-ho, Maj General O Kyong-hun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

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CSO: 4100/160

KIM IL-SONG, PRESS GREET SWEDISH NATIONAL DAY

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK051045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song in his message of greetings to Karl Gustaf, king of Sweden, on June 5 warmly congratulated the king and his people on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

He sincerely wished the king health and happiness and his country prosperity.

Papers Dedicate Signed Articles

SK060520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

NODONG SINMUN notes Sweden has traditionally pursued a neutral policy. It says:

The present government of the social democratic party insists on establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and calls for freezing the test, production and development of nuclear weapons. This stand enjoys support of many countries.

It is a consistent stand of the DPRK Government to establish and develop friendly relations with the countries which respect its sovereignty and are friendly to us.

We will in the future make efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Sweden in the interests of the two peoples.

The Korean people congratulate the Swedish people on their national day and wish them good success in their future work for the prosperity of the country.

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CSO: 4100/160

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVATION OF SEYCHELLES NATIONAL DAY

Kim Il-song Greets Seychelles President

SK041041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on June 3 to France Albert Rene, president of Seychelles, warmly congratulating the president and his government and people in the name of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and himself on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the national day of Seychelles.

He noted that the Seychellois people under the correct leadership of President France Albert Rene have made a great stride ahead in its efforts to build a prosperous new society, firmly defending the country's sovereignty, and expressed the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow in strength and develop.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK050502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the 9th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Seychelles.

The birth of a new independent government in Seychelles 9 years ago was a great event in her history, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

Along the line of building "socialism of Seychelles style" the Seychellois people are now striving to consolidate the political and economic independence of the country and build a society where all the people are equal.

The Seychellois Government, externally pursuing the non-aligned policy, is making an active effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone and strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the countries in this region and other countries of the world.

The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the Seychellois people who are vigorously marching towards socialism under the banner of independence against imperialism.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Seychelles will strengthen and develop as ever, our people sincerely wish them greater successes in their endeavours for the building of a new society, rich and prosperous.

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CSO: 4100/160

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM TRIPS--Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, which had attended the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party and the Fourth Congress of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), and the delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African solidarity which had attended the 14th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity organization held in the Soviet Union returned home on May 23. The delegation of trade union educational propagandists of Japan, the delegation of Tokai Television of Japan and Zimbabwean Ambassador to Korea G.P. Chisese left for home. U.S.-resident Koreans Kang Sun-hung and his wife and Cha Yong-kun arrived in Pyongyang on May 21 for a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 24 May 86 SK] /12712

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly which had visited Portugal, Denmark and Norway, the delegation of Kulloja which had visited the Soviet Union and the delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee which had visited Bulgaria returned home on May 30. A delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Arcelia Quintana, president of Judicial Investigation Institute of the University, and Danilo Zolo, professor of Firenze University of Italy, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. Arriving here were the Chinese, Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian, Romanian and Japanese teams to participate in the international judo tournament scheduled in Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

TOURISM GROUP TO CSSR--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean International Tourist Administration headed by its Director Han Pyong-un left here for Czechoslovakia on May 28. The delegation of the central party school of the Communist Party of China, the delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association, the Chuche idea study delegation of the Managua National Autonomous University, Nicaragua, and Prof Z.M. Quraishi, head of the Chair of Political Science of Delhi University of India, left for home on the same day. Kwon Chun-sun, a Korean resident in Canada, and his wife arrived here on May 27. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

TRADE GROUP TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)--A trade union delegation of Korea headed by Kang Ung-kil and a delegation of Pyongyang University of

Mechanical Engineering headed by its Rector Pak Pong-chun left Pyongyang on May 24 respectively to attend the 10th Trade Union Congress of Yugoslavia and to vist Bulgaria. The Korean economic delegation headed by Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, returned home from Italy on May 23. A social scientists delegation of Ibaraki University of Japan headed by its Professor Mitsue Kobayashi, councillor of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 25 May 86 SK] /12712

DEFENSE SPORTS GROUP TO PRC--Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)--A Korean defense sports delegation headed by Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang by train on May 26 for a visit to China. A Chinese Government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China, a Japanese delegation of societies for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Fujio Hanawa, general secretary of the Japan National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il-song, and an Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Abha Avasthi arrived in Pyongyang on May 27. The delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon left here for home yesterday. Mbonimana Gamaliel, a professor of the University of Rwanda, arrived in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 28 May 86 SK] /12712

KULLOJA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC--Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland headed by Chong Sin-hyok, its Presidium member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association which had visited China and the Korean team which had participated in the "Spring Arrow" international archery tourney held in the Soviet Union returned home on June 3. A delegation of the Kulloja publishing house headed by its deputy editor Kang Yong-sop left here yesterday for a visit to China. The delegation of the Composers' Union of the Soviet Union and the delegation of Kasetsart University of Thailand left here for home on June 3. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 4 Jun 86 SK] /12712

GDR, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the GDR paper BERLINER ZEITUNG headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Ottomar Harbauer, a delegation for the study of the Chuche idea of University of Zimbabwe led by its Professor Herbert Chimhundu and Henri Jullien, president of Francorail, France, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 2. A short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan led by Cho Han-kyu arrived in Wonsan yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of social scientists of Ibaraki University of Japan left here for home yesterday. The delegation of the Korean journalists union returned home on June 1 after visiting China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 3 Jun 86 SK] /12712

BEIJING FILM SHOW--Beijing June 6 (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha arranged a film show and reception at his embassy on June 6 on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Invited there were Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and other officials concerned. The Korean documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" was screened. The film show was followed by a reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Jun 86 SK] /12712

OUTGOING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 7 received A. Nahavandian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was present. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO INDONESIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on June 7 sent a message of greetings to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. He sincerely wished President Suharto greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country and health and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE FROM BURKINA GROUP--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by head of the delegation of the committees for defense of the revolution of Burkina Faso Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the committees, upon leaving Korea on June 4. Pierre Ouedraogo said in his message that he would inform President Thomas Sankara and the people of Burkina Faso rallied around the committees for defense of the revolution of the precious teachings given by President Kim Il-song when he received the delegation. He said: The priceless teachings given by you show how deep intimacy between you and Comrade President Thomas Sankara is and what a great care you pay for the people of Burkina Faso who are struggling to achieve complete independence. I wish you and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and hope for an early peaceful reunification of friendly Korea. With high revolutionary considerations to you, respected and great leader. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE ON CHAD NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on June 5 warmly congratulated Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad, on the national day of Chad. In his message of greetings he wished President Hissein Habre and the Chad people success in the work for national unity and the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

GUYANESE PRESIDENT MEETS TRADE MINISTER--Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on May 28 met head of the Korean Government delegation Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President H. Desmond Hoyte. President H. Desmond Hoyte expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his heartfelt wishes for their good health and long life. Pointing to the development of the relations of economic and technological cooperation between Guyana and Korea, he said: Guyana greatly values the friendly and cooperative relations with Korea. He stressed that the Guyanese Government and people would play every possible role as an active supporter to and propagandist for the reunification of Korea in the international arena. He expressed the firm belief that Korea would be reunified without fail under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Jun 86 SK] /12712

SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Sierra Leonean President J.S. Momoh on May 23 met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Myon-nye. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President J.S. Momoh. President J.S. Momoh expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Sierra Leone and Korea are favourably developing, he stated he would make efforts to continuously develop these relations. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

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END

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3 JULY 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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KIM IL-SONG REITERATES DEMAND ON OLYMPIC GAMES

LD150834 Belgrade TANNUG in English 0926 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUC)--Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has reiterated his country's demand that the 24th Olympic Games be held under joint auspices of the two Koreas and promised welcome to the Olympic participant in Pyongyang. He did so in an interview with OSLOBODJENJE, a Yugoslav daily coming out in Sarajevo, Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, central Yugoslavia. Excerpts from his interview were carried by many other Yugoslav newspapers today.

"South Korea is not a suitable venue for holding the Olympic Games," he said on choosing Seoul as the venue for the Olympic Games. "The Olympic Games, which have noble goals to promote world peace and friendship among mankind would have to take place where there is political stability, democratic freedoms and a peace-loving climate to be found," he added.

The DPR of Korea's leader explained the decision on holding the Olympic Games in Seoul by Washington's policy in favour of the existence of two Korean states. By giving the Olympics to Seoul, the U.S. is trying to sanction the division of Korea and to present the picture of "beautified" South Korea to the world.

Kim Il-Song warned to steady tension in the Korean peninsula and said that the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in bases in South Korea and steady manoeuvres by the U.S. Armed Forces in the area rose a steady threat of war. [sentence as received]

"If the Olympic Games were to be held under the joint auspices of the north and the south of Korea, this would eliminate misunderstanding and the south of Korea, this would eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust with their governments and would contribute to national reconciliation and reunification, as well as to advancing the North-South Dialogue," the president of the DPR of Korea said.

/8918
CSO: 4100/165

BRIEFS

TABLE TENNIS FEDERATION ON OLYMPICS--Lausanne, Switzerland, June 14 (AFP)--The International Table tennis Federation (ITF) has said it is not opposed to the 1988 Olympic table tennis contest being held in North Korea, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said here Saturday. The federation wrote to the IOC and without mentioning North Korea, said that the ITF council had decided to support the IOC's efforts "to preserve the unity of the Olympic movement." The OIC proposed to North and South Korea earlier this week that the table tennis and archery competitions, part of the road cycling and some of the soccer events should be staged in North Korea in 1988. South Korean officials have hinted that their side would accept the proposal, but both countries have till June 30 to come to a decision. An IOC communique said the letter meant that the ITF would accept the eventual decision of the Olympic Committee. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 14 Jun 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 4100/166

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

14 PUBLISHERS ARRESTED FOR PRO-COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

Over 5,000 Items Seized

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] It has been disclosed that behind the radical campus riots or the leftist doctrine of activist students, there are publication organizations that have been supplying a theoretical foundation, carrying out indoctrination and even imparting to the students the outlines for action. These organizations, by setting up publishing companies and then supplying translations or copies of all kinds of seditious publications or printed matter, based on such things, to the campus areas, have armed students with a leftist doctrine, and have supplied the bases for slogans against the system. Moreover, it has been disclosed that they have been maneuvering behind the scenes so boldly and carefully even to make slides to impart an outline for action and make preparations even for the production of movies.

On 14 April, security headquarters arrested 14 people--including I Bum, the representative of Paeksan Sodang (age 28, expelled from the Department of Politics and Diplomacy at Koryo University when a sophomore), Ko Sung-guk, the representative of Tasan Kihoek (age 28, doctoral student in the Department of Politics and Diplomacy at Koryo University), and Ko Kyung-dae representative of Poimsa (age 28, graduate of the Department of History at Yonsei University)--who conducted such activities with activist students and workers on suspicion of violating the National Security Law, and set up a dragnet to apprehend 14 others on the same charge. According to the police, in order to provide a theoretical basis for the activist student movement after they graduated or were expelled from school, these people, who themselves are affiliated with activist circles, from September on have been setting up and operating publishing companies, publishing planning companies, etc. and have been translating and disseminating banned books such as "The Manual of Philosophy" (published by the Russian Academy), etc. Furthermore, they are suspected of acquiring publications in English concerned with the doctrine, strategy, etc. of historical materialism, Lenin's message, and the theory of the new imperialism by secretly bringing them in from Japan, etc., helping with the production of seditious printed matter on campus by translating parts of these publications and supplying them to activist students, carrying out indoctrination behind the scenes for some of of the activist circles, and publishing and disseminating ideological books.

Recently, the police have been investigating by bringing those arrested in for questioning, such as on the 25th of last month when five people, including Mr Ko, were brought in, etc.

As a result of this investigation, it has been disclosed that the leader of these publishers of seditious books is Kim Sang-bok (age 30, a second-year drop-out from the Chungang College of Theology and former chairman of the cultural section of the YMCA). I Bum of Paeksan Sodang, Ko Sung-guk of Tasan Kihoek, and Ko Kyung-dae of Poimsa are connected with him and established their companies and have been active since September of last year.

Among them, Tasan Kihoek was in charge of gathering materials and providing a logic and acquired 540 pro-communist books including Engel's "Anti-Duhring," Lenin's "The State and Revolution," etc. and made and disseminated a total of 4,269 volumes of pro-communist books and other printed matter including 1,254 books and 3,015 other types of printed matter. Furthermore, Poimsa was in charge of activities concerned with providing visual-medium materials for use in the indoctrination of workers, had produced 6 types of slides with a total number of 353 for use in indoctrination, was in the process of producing an 8-mm movie for indoctrination, and had once carried out an indoctrination study session with 50 workers.

The police confiscated a total of over 5,800 books and other types of printed matter from them and were also in the process of investigating the behind-the-scenes actions in activist circles by others besides them.

Affiliated With Activist Circles

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] This incident, where 14 people, including the representatives of three publishing companies, were arrested together on suspicion of acquiring pro-communist books, translating them, and producing and disseminating books and other types of printed matter, is proof of the conviction of late that there probably is someone behind the student movement manipulating things. In short, it can be said that these publishing companies are the theoretical center that has manipulated the leftist student movement recently. The police investigation disclosed that it is precisely the books, printed matter, etc. translated, printed, and disseminated by these companies that have been the main source of leftist slogans put forth by activist students during the recent violent demonstrations. Among these companies, Poimsa and Tasa Kihoek have rented the second floors of shabby houses in Sinsadong of Mapogu and Songsudong of Songdonggu in Seoul, using them as their workshops and translating the illegal books. It was disclosed that portions of manuscripts of translations of these unregistered organizations were printed and published mainly by the registered Hanul Publishing Co. and Paeksan Sodang and have been sold in the city.

The publishing and marketing of ideological books are sometimes achieved because of ideas originating in the planning room or editing room of a publishing company itself. However, some of those linked with this affair who were arrested this time did not have a publishing company. At their own discretion, they established companies that were in charge of editorial planning only and used them specially to translate only pro-communist ideological books, which were then copied or made into printed matter and supplied as the student's ideological foundation.

It was disclosed that especially the leader of this incident, Kim Sang-bok, agreed with I Bum, Ko Kyong-dae, and Ko Song-guk--affiliated with the activist circles--to specialize in planning and publishing ideological books, and from last September on they even set up businesses called Poimsa and Tasan Kihoek and have been active.

The police confiscated four truckloads of ideological books and printed matter from them, a total of 540 volumes of communist and pro-communist books--starting with "The Philosophical Pontiff"--including 53 different English-language seditious original texts and 355 different Japanese-language leftist publications among them. Also included were 364 pieces of seditious printed matter such as "The Two Kinds of Strategy of the Revolutionary Party During the Revolutionary Period," "The Nation's Liberation," "People's Democracy," "The Duty of a Believer in the Three People's Principles," etc. At Tasan Kihoek alone the police confiscated 4,269 books or pieces of printed matter and at Poimsa they confiscated 344 pieces.

Last September, after setting up an office, Tasan Kihoek mobilized activist students, picked only the subject matter that could be used as guidelines in the anti-government movement from books acquired mainly from Japan, and supplied published translations of it.

Furthermore, from the beginning, Poimsa was in charge of the production of book covers, but a year ago they formed a relationship with activist students and were involved in the production of slides and a movie to indoctrinate workers.

The police confiscated a total of 353 slides, 74 of which were to indoctrinate farmers, 39 of which were to indoctrinate laborers, 33 of which were connected to the Daewoo Automobile sit-down strike, 24 of which were connected with the indoctrination of the poor in the city (the people who moved out of Mokdong in Seoul), 153 of which were connected with the Kwangju affair, 50 of which were connected with domestic politics, etc.

Outside of this, Poimsa also carried out a study to indoctrinate workers and was in the process of producing an 8-mm film for indoctrination that was confiscated by the police this time.

As for the Paeksan Sodang, which was established in 1979, I Bum, an affiliate of activist circles and member of the KumYo Association, took charge of it and has published ideological books, this year alone putting our four different books that dealt with leftist philosophy: "A History of the Japanese Student Movement," "The History and Structure of Capitalism," "Bury My Soul on the Continent," and "The Theory of Social Classes."

It has been known that the KumYo Association has the goal of publishing books that reflect more of a "subjective historical consciousness" when compared to the SuYo Association, an assembly of established publishers that has already established a base as a friendship organization of youthful and spirited publishers with a common aim of producing social science publications. Six member companies out of 22 have already had their registrations revoked so in reality it consists of 16 member companies.

The police, after receiving information that ideological books were being supplied to students in an organized way from the beginning, commenced an investigation last month, became aware of the fact that "The Authority and Direction of the Soviet Revolution," a book circulating among activist students recently, was put out by these publishing companies, and exposed the nature of them. As a result of the police investigation, it was disclosed that all the members in charge of these publication plans, as affiliates of activist circles, formed relationships with campus action organizations and secretly distributed ideological books.

The subject matter of the publications and printed matter they provided extensively opposed capitalist systems, praised revolutionary theory, and were quoted verbatim in the printed matter and slogans put forth recently by activist students.

The police believe that other organizations besides these probably have extensively dealt with books that inculcated general principles of action and revolutionary thought in activist students and are expanding their investigation. One person connected with the police disclosed that "precisely these publishing companies are the leaders that have stressed the superiority of the leftist mechanism and are the epicenter of behind-the-scene manipulations."

13222/13046
CSO: 4107/134

OPPOSITION PARTIES'ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Column "Political Scene, Comings and Goings": "Democratic Party's Central Committee Members Demand Freedom of Press to Dispel Further Mistrust in the Press, the Nation's Eyes and Ears; Consistency Lacking in Rationale Toward Opposition Party"]

[Text] On the morning of 17 April, attention was focused on No T'ae-U, the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Chairman, who attended the Map'o, and Yongsan area local parties' Central Committee get together, which was held in a restaurant in Kongdoktong, Mapogu, Seoul. He was criticizing the opposition circle in a tone stronger than usual, while the voice of first line party members sharply criticizing the JDP could also be heard.

On the same day, Chairman No in his encouragement address, severely attacked the New Democratic Party's (NDP) assembly for endorsing the constitutional revision saying, "Certain opposition party members are even showing signs of paranoia, obsessed with the idea that if they should fail to seize power this time, the opportunity would forever be lost." He also added that if they want people to sign, they should plead with them rather than resort to rioting on the streets.

On the other hand, Central Committee members who attended the meeting that day, including committee member Kwon Ch'il-chin said that compared to the opposition party's policy for direct voting, our party's corresponding rationale lacked consistency and thus it was difficult to have any confidence in it. He further added that there are times when they are even at a loss as to how to behave. Committee member Kim Jong-duk said, "As we can see in the campaign for opposing the KBS (Korea Broadcasting Station) subscription fee, we should open up the press, which is the nation's eyes and ears, so that it would no longer be distrusted. Committee member So Chun-mo even threw out a sharp reflective question saying that the desire for reform existing at the time their party was originally established seems to have been lost to a large extent.

Chairman No reclarified his opposition to the constitutional reform of direct voting saying, the opposition party, which is a minority party, has nowhere in the world ever been successful in bringing about constitutional reform. He added that direct voting, which the opposition party supports, contains elements of regional conflicts and not just regional sentiments, and therefore, should never be allowed.

Pouring out Into the Streets for the Signers' Convenience

On 17 April, Yi Min-u, head of the opposition NDP, while openly stating his desire to enforce the campaign for signing the petition for constitutional reform on the streets saying, "We are not deliberately trying to initiate it, but we are rather trying to promote the convenience of those who sign," even added a footnote that no one should disrupt traffic and he seemed to be highly concerned about relieving some of his anxiety over signing on the streets and avoiding clashes with the authorities.

Chairman Yi, in referring to the college professors' continuing declaration of the state of affairs, warned that those with conscience were taking that kind of stand and that people were filled with the fervor for constitutional revision, and so if they are unreasonably suppressed, they will only lead to an explosion. He reemphasized that if the government and the ruling party both desire to promote democracy, they should face reality and advance constitutional reform.

After receiving Yu Song-hwan's (National Assembly member) report that about 50 local provincial chapters' staff members were staging a strike protesting the arrest of Yi Byong-gu, vice-chairman of the North Kyongsang Province's training division, who was accused of breaking down the cement wall built at the entrance that leads to the roof of the Asian Theater, where the rally was held on 5 April for organizing the local North Kyongsang and Taegu chapters by the constitutional revision promotion committee in Taegu, Chairman Yi expressed his outrage at Kang Min-chang, the national police director, saying he didn't understand what suddenly went wrong, because Mr Kang has promised not to make an issue of the above incident. Chairman Yi gave directions for handling the situation objectively.

Mr Yu, who had actually sponsored the rally, also criticized the police saying that the wall was build in a hurry right before the meeting as a dividing wall to block the installation of an outdoor speaker and that it didn't even belong to the theater at the time of signing the lease, so we should be indicting the police for interfering with our affairs rather than the police arresting our man.

Chairman No Harshly Berates Party Staff Members

At the DJP staff meeting on the morning of 17 April, the voice of Chairman No sharply criticizing the staff members' passive attitude could be heard even outside the conference hall, and the meeting proceeded in a tense atmosphere. Even vice-spokesman Choe Sang-jin looked agitated as he reported on the results of the meeting as well as on the pervading mood, saying it was the first time out of the many meetings he had attended throughout the year that he saw Chairman No so upset and requested that everyone exercise his discretion in interpreting the chairman's message, even if an adequate explanation may be missing.

After listening to the customary reports on such relevant matters by Secretary General Chong Sun-dok, Chang Song-man, Policy-making Committee chairman, and Choe Byong-yol, deputy director of the Government Policy Research Institute that same day, Chairman No reprimanded the staff members, saying there was a crisis in the state of affairs brought about by various trends, including the problem of academic institutions such as student demonstrations and the professors' issuance of statements, the problem of constitutional revision, and the problem of rejecting the KBS subscription fee. He continued that the Party must therefore carefully scrutinize the government's policy to see if it is being effectively administered and in the event that they should find shortcomings, to propose an alternative and make sure the Party was adhering to this policy.

Chairman No continued his reprimand saying that the Party staff members are supposed to form a system whereby the Party can exercise its initiative, but no interim report had ever been made concerning some of the guiding principles and in a word, the Party seems to have lost much of its discipline. He further directed that they complete organizing their position and rationale concerning the current state of affairs to report on them.

Tonggyodong Faction Meetings also to be Held on Thursdays

After the special session of the National Assembly had closed on the 11th and while various factions of the NDP were expanding their covert, behind-the-scene activities typical of motion hidden beneath a superficial calm by strengthening their organization, the Tonggyodong faction, which started the operation of the Institute for Democratic Human Rights, which is essentially their headquarters, decided to regularize their "Thursday breakfast meetings," after holding a Thursday breakfast meeting on 17 April in which Kim Dae-jung also participated.

The Tonggyodong faction's breakfast meeting is getting a lot of attention, since it has the same schedule of meeting on the same day of the week as the Sangdodong faction's Democratic Mountain Climbing Club's hiking activity. The Sangdodong faction will gather in the Ch'ongryangri area and will climb Mt Munan in Kap'yong District with Kim Yong Sam.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BAR ASSOCIATION FINALIZES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT VERSION

SK150232 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Korean Federal Bar Association yesterday finalized its own version of a draft amendment to the Constitution. One provision calls for banning military personnel from running for the presidency until 3 years after their retirement from service.

The draft revision also calls for the popular election of the president who would serve only a single term of office for 6 years, 1 year shorter than now.

The 1,200-member lawyers' group adopted the draft amendment in a general meeting of provincial chapter chiefs and staff officials.

Association officials said they will soon recommend the draft revision to the government and the National Assembly.

The proposed bill also calls for the abolition of the national referendum system and envisages depriving the president of the right to exercise emergency powers and to empower the National Assembly with the right to investigate overall state affairs.

It also keeps the term of lawmakers at 4 years while lowering the voting age to 18 from the current 20.

As for the judiciary, the revision stipulates that an independant committee, tentatively named the Judges Selection Commission, would appoint the Chief Justice and other Supreme Court justices.

The president would only confirm the appointment of the Chief Justice and other justices according to the draft revision.

/8918
CSO: 4100/166

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, OPEN-DOOR POLICY DISCUSSED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Kim So-ung: "'International Cooperation' the Subject of the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The government's international economic strategy for facing the latter half of the 1980's is to accelerate the opening of commodities, services, capital, and foreign exchange to strengthen the condition of the economy.

According to the Sixth Plan's Foreign Cooperation Sector Plan announced on 27 March by the Economic Planning Board, during the period of the Sixth Plan, starting in 1987, it is expected that the world economic environment will show a continuation of protectionism due to the structural weakness of the developed nations' economies, and, owing to technical innovations in computers and in communications, the world village phenomenon will progress and economic interdependence among nations will increase.

In particular, as our nation has a limited domestic market and, in addition, is without natural resources, it is presumed that for continuous growth we cannot avoid a foreign-oriented development strategy based on exports.

In particular, as it is judged that the intensified market-opening pressure and protectionism of the developed countries these days are not temporary situations but long-term problems related to the structural strategy for dealing with this cannot be avoided. Following from this, the government plans quickly to permit commodity imports, liberalize foreign investment, and protect intellectual property rights, etc. in the service sector.

Scheduled is action toward the removal in stages of non-tariff barriers such as import restrictions due to import surveillance or special laws concerning import selection changes. The tariff rate by 1988 will be reduced from the present average of 21.3 percent to 18.1 percent, and in the case of manufactured goods it will be lowered to a level of 16.9 percent.

During the plan period, with a goal of attracting $600 million to $1 billion a year in foreign investment, restrictions on foreign investment will be largely removed. By 1988 the liberalization rate will be increased to 90 percent and in the case of manufacturing industry it is planned to be liberalized to the 97 percent level.

In order to foster the introduction of needed technology, a selective tax reduction system concerning royalty payments is being examined.

In relation to the outstanding issue for the elimination of trade friction between Korea and the United States, it has been decided to protect foreign copyrights and patents and computer software as well.

In the area of copyrights, the relevant law will be quickly revised to specify the protection period (50 years after death), the types and extent of literary work that can receive protection, and the measures to strengthen relief from infringements on rights such as strengthening dispute arbitration functions and joining international copyright conventions. The decision has been made to join the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) which, in comparison with the Bern Convention, has more domestic regulation provisions, is more flexible, and does not recognize retroactive application.

The plan provides for the introduction of patents for pharmaceuticals and chemical substances (including their applications) in the near future, and in order to cope with the abuse of patents, there is a compulsory enforcement authority too.

Liberalization of each economic category, such as capital and foreign exchange transactions, is being hastened as well. Direct investment by foreigners in domestic stock is restricted, but during the plan period it will be permitted. Since the creation at the end of 1981 of income securities for the exclusive use of foreigners, investment in stock by foreigners has been permitted by indirect methods such as the Korea Fund and by the issuance of overseas securities, but the government's position is that in the future it will actively internationalize the capital market.

The plan will widen the opening of the insurance market, permit the entry of branches of foreign insurance companies, and permit the increased entry of casualty insurance companies and of joint-type investments. It removes gradually the joint collective organization (pool) of casualty insurers.

The government sees the Pacific Rim nations as rising to become the world's largest regional economic sphere and expects that regional trade will expand due to the growth potential of Southeast Asia, centered on the ASEAN countries and the economic opening of China, and is aiming to play the role of central nation for the increase of the region's trade and investment.

In particular, the plan strengthens cooperation in the areas of trade, technology, and capital with developing countries such as Poland, which, because of the promotion of economic development plans, have a great demand for imports and which have the advantage of providing indirect penetration of the markets of developed countries with high import barriers, and by increasing economic interchange with nations with which we do not yet have friendly relations, we will build the foundation for long-term cooperation.

On behalf of this, there is a plan for an overseas development fund with a configuration similar to that of Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

Instead of making long-term low-interest loans to lesser-developed countries, the concept is arranged on a basis that would make possible the sale of plants and various kinds of machinery necessary for those countries' development industries.

It is also judged that in the dimension of ensuring the stability of deficient resources, the strengthening of economic diplomacy with developing countries that are rich in resources is also urgently needed.

The efficient management of principal markets--such as the United States and Japan--is an important policy task, as is closely watching the many changes in the markets and overseas investment in advanced exporting areas, while systematically eliminating unfair trade practices such as fraudulent use of trademarks, counterfeit goods, exporting in sudden spurts, and dumping.

In particular, the structural sources of unfavorable trade conditions with Japan are as follows: 1) Because the articles exported to Japan are chiefly agricultural and light industrial products connected to the interests of Japan's farmers and fishermen and agricultural industry, there is a limit to increases of exports. 2) It is believed that due to the advantages of geographical proximity on freight costs and on the quick assurance of necessary raw materials, parts, and after-sales service, the dependence on Japan for capital and to act as a middleman cannot but deepen, and the plan concentrates efforts on marketing activity in the Japanese region and on the development of competitive products.

In regard to the U.S. market, by escaping from putting top priority on finished goods, increasing the export of partly manufactured goods, and expanding in the area of negligibly regulated technology-intensive articles, it presents improved measures to aid the heavy equipment industry.

From the position of confronting developed countries, such as the United States and Japan, and developing countries, such as India and Brazil, over the new round of negotiations, which will include liberalization of trade in services and high-technology goods, we must actively participate in order to ensure the most benefit for us, and on behalf of this, the plan will meet the situation by establishing within the government a countermeasure team and analyze the effects on domestic industries.

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CSO: 4107/126

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DISCUSSED

Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean No 3, Mar 86 pp 52-56

[Article by the Korean Industrial Technology Association: "Survey of Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer"; first paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[Text] With 161 foreign investment enterprises and 34 foreign managers as its subjects, for 3 months, from 10 June 1986 until 10 September 1986, this company investigated the actual conditions of technology transfers for foreign investment enterprises and published this investigative report with the intention of determining the direction to be taken in attracting desirable foreign investment together with a plan for expediting the transfer of technology to Korea and ultimately to activate further the movement of technological development in foreign investment enterprises. The following is an abridged version of the main parts of that investigatory report. Editor's comments.

I. Details of Foreign Investment

A. The motives for attracting foreign investment based on core technologies, in contrast with the motives underlying the movement into Korea of foreign investment based on securing the Korean market and the practical use of production requisites

As concerns the motives for why businesses attract foreign investment--with the transfer of core technologies far and away the highest in the survey at 67.1 percent, was securing a source of supply for raw materials and parts, next at 39.8 percent, was securing a stable export market at 34.2 percent, raising needed foreign capital at 28.4 percent, etc.--it can be seen that the main motive for attracting foreign capital is the transfer of core technologies.

However, if we look at the motives for why foreign investors move into Korea and compare them with the above--then, securing the Korean market was the highest at 85.3 percent, the use of Korea as a foreign export production base next at 61.8 percent, and the practical use of low wages and a superior labor force at 38.2 percent, etc.--then it can be seen that securing the Korean market and the practical use of production requisites are the main reasons for investment in Korea, and the two opinions are mutually contradictory.

B. The low degree of success when the goal of attracting foreign investment is the transfer of core technologies, the practical use of industrial ownership, and the practical use of management abilities

The degree of success for each of the motives for attracting foreign investment is shown as generally being below expectations.

Namely, in securing sources of supply for raw materials and parts, results on par with expectations are being achieved, but all other items do not reach expectations. Especially with items such as the transfer of core technologies, the greatest motive for attracting foreign investment, the practical use of industrial ownership, and the practical use of management abilities, the degree of success is shown as very low, and because 51 percent avoid the transfer of core technologies, the main reason for the bottleneck when technology is transferred from a foreign investment business, it is concluded that the transfer of technology brought about by attracting foreign investment that a company expects is relatively unsatisfactory.

C. The prominent concern with the development of technology for appropriate enterprises by foreign investors as one link in marketing strategy

On the one hand, as concerns the fact that the motive for the movement it Korea of foreign capital lies mainly in production and sales and in the management of an investment enterprise by a foreign investor, the greatest concern is with the development of technology followed by an emphasis on the production and marketing of manufactured products, and this concern for the development of technology shows the interest taken in securing technology that can be used for the production and marketing of manufactured products.

II. Actual Conditions of Development of Technology in Foreign Investment Enterprises

A. From the perspective of activities to develop technology, research manpower, and investment for the development of technology, the number of questions dealing with the development of technology, etc. of foreign investment enterprises are at a lower level than domestic enterprises.

When compared to the average of 41.3 research workers per company in domestic enterprises, 22.8 of whom are researchers, the actual condition of the research manpower in foreign investment enterprises, where there is an average of 37.5 research workers per company, a total of 19.6 of these being researchers, is much lower. And the number of researchers per 1,000 employees, at 12.3 per 1,000, is at a much lower level than in domestic enterprises where there are 17.4 per 1,000. Therefore it can be concluded that, generally speaking, the research manpower maintained is at a much lower level than domestic enterprises. On the one hand, in investment for the development of technology, the rate of investment for the development of technology is 1.06 percent of the total sales, the total of the average investment expenditure for the development of technology being 368 million won per company, and this is a much lower level than the 1.27 percent and 622 million won of domestic enterprises; moreover, as regards the number of questions dealing with the development of technology, they average 7.8 per company, a level one-half that of the 14.9 of domestic enterprises. Therefore, on the whole, activities to develop technology are assessed as being more depressed than at domestic enterprises.

B. A tendency among foreign investment enterprises to secure needed technology by means of introducing technology or overseas research in technology rather than by developing it themselves

If we look at the degree of reliance on the different methods of securing needed technology by foreign investment enterprises, it can be seen that at 38.6 percent, the introduction of technology is the highest, followed by overseas research of technology at 37.9 percent, the technological instruction of invited foreign technical experts at 32.4 percent, their own development at 31.7 percent, and reverse engineering at 11 percent. Therefore, in joint ventures, the degree of reliance on the introduction of technology and research on technology is much higher than development of technology by the enterprise itself.

III. Form and Methods of Transfer of Technology

A. The greater part of transferred technology is the prevailing technology successfully used in advanced countries commercially, and world hi-tech level technology is only 8.2 percent.

If we look at the levels of technology transferred, the prevailing technology of advanced countries, at 50.7 percent, by far shows the highest rate; next, at 38.1 percent, is technology utilized recently in advanced countries; declining technology of advanced countries or suitable technology at 11.9 percent; and world hi-tech technology at 8.2 percent.

In the transfer of technology, this utmost importance placed on prevailing technology is interpreted as showing that rather than pursuing the independent development of the technology of advanced countries, the emphasis is placed on marketability, and the transfer of technology that has already been used successfully commercially is being achieved.

B. In the case of technology transfers in joint ventures, know-how, informational data on technology, and technological instruction are especially more advantageous than other sources of introduction

For foreign investment enterprises, in carrying out the development of technology, the highest degree of reliance is on the introduction of technology from joint-venture sources, and the degree of reliance on joint-venture sources for technical support is also high. Therefore, it can be seen that technology transfers are being achieved mainly in the form of the introduction of technology and technical support through joint ventures.

The forms of technology transfers from joint-venture sources can be classified as the right to apply a patent, the right to use a trademark, know-how, informational data on technology, technical services, technical instruction, education, training, etc., and when technology transfers from joint-venture sources occur, especially know-how, informational data on technology, technical instruction, etc are much more advantageous than in other sources of introduction. Therefore, in sectors where it is difficult to expect any efficiency with such methods as development by the enterprise itself or introduction of general technology, it can be seen that foreign investment enterprises have many advantages.

This kind of result is explained as coming about because foreign investment firms have much interchange with and maintain a close relationship with joint-venture sources.

3. From the perspective of the limiting conditions of the introduction of technology, in the introduction of technology from joint-venture sources the limitations on the right to apply a patent and the export and sales market are more disadvantageous than other sources of introduction.

If we look at the different conditions of technology introduced from joint-venture sources, most of the conditions are more advantageous than other sources of introduction. Among these, the conditions of the quality of manufactured products and guaranteed performance and of educational training and instructions are shown to be the most advantageous, but the limiting conditions on the right to apply a patent and exports and sales are, on the contrary, more disadvantageous. Therefore this suggests that the transfer, and export, and sale of technology provided by foreign investment enterprises are more limited than other sources of introduction.

IV. Environment of Foreign Investment in Our Country

A. As concerns the investment environment of our country, foreign investors recognize the level of technology, infrastructure, and scale of the market as good, but they appraise wage conditions, government policy, and nationalism as bad.

In comparing the investment environment of developing countries (Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Brazil) starting with our country, foreign managers are appraising our country as the highest, for its level of technology and are appraising the infrastructure and scale of the market at a relatively high second place. Therefore, from the point of view of the level of technology, infrastructure, scale of market, etc., the investment environment can be seen as relatively good.

However, in terms of wage conditions, Korea occupies third place after Brazil and Taiwan and this shows that recently we are losing predominance in low-wage manpower, government policy as concerns national risk and foreign investment each occupy fourth place, and from the point of view of nationalism Korea occupies last place. Therefore these things indicate that the investment environment is being appraised as relatively not good.

B. As concerns the tendencies of the appraisals of the environment for investment in Korea by different foreign managers. American managers have the worst [source text dropped line].

On the one hand, if we compare the appraisals of the investment environment in Korea by different foreign managers, in all items except scale of market, it has been shown that American managers do not see the investment environment of Korea as favorably as Japanese and European managers do.

This evaluation by American managers is being interpreted as being connected with the various disputes, starting with trade, that are arising between the United States and Korea.

Countermeasure

1. Urgent need for a general appraisal of favorable and unfavorable functions in attracting foreign investment

Our economy is one with a high degree of reliance on foreign countries, that is lacking in resources, and is promoting an economic development policy based on exports, and the actual conditions are such that recently a system for internationalization is being further strengthened, both autonomously and heteronomously, due to various kinds of pressure to open the economy by advanced countries.

Consequently, in the area of foreign investment too, a measure for swift liberation of trade has been achieved in recent years, and in accordance with a government plan to attract foreign investment, by greatly improving the investment environment with all kinds of incentives starting with a relaxation of inspection criteria, an expansion of approved businesses, etc., the promotion of investment has also been very efficacious.

However, as is apparent from this investigation, the major motives for attracting investment center on the transfer of technology, and yet, as concerns the degree of success in attaining goals, the results are being assessed as lower than expected; moreover, with the policy of liberalization in foreign investment, the phenomenon of a deepening of investment in service industries instead of manufacturing industries is being pointed out as a problem.

And then, as the scale of foreign investment in our country is still small and stops at about 7 percent of foreign capital introduced, there is an urgent demand for a general analysis and appraisal of the favorable and unfavorable functions in attracting foreign investments.

2. Continuous improvement of and strengthening of base of understanding of foreign investment environment

At this time, when the foreign investment environment has been greatly improved, in order that foreign investors contribute to our people's economy to the greatest extent possible, it has been concluded that there is a need for various measures so that attracting foreign investment based on technology-intensive manufacturing industries can be achieved, and together with this, there is also an urgent desire for diversified endeavors to improve the foreign investor's understanding of the fulfillment of all kinds of obligatory provisions in foreign investment already authorized such as export responsibility, rate of conversion to domestic production, etc.

In particular, we must take into account that elements of dissatisfaction that have recently been raised with the investment environment of our country by foreign investors such as industry restrictions, the approval system, limitations on the rate of investment, the system of tax reductions and exemptions, etc., have, by means of the July 1984 policy of greatly expanding the approved range of foreign investment, been greatly improved, and as regards this kind of government policy concerned with promoting foreign investment and the gist of its improvements. We must strengthen the publicity directed at, and the base of understanding of, foreign enterprises advancing into Korea.

3. Priority support given to attracting technology-intensive foreign investment

Generally speaking, it is apparent from the results of various investigations that the greatest expectation of enterprises attracting foreign investment is the smooth transfer of technology, and in this investigation too the transfer of core technologies is the greatest motive for attracting foreign investment. However, according to the results of this investigation, the facts are that, on the whole, it is not evident that the transfer of technology form joint-venture sources is much more advantageous than the transfer of technology from other sources of introduction, and especially as concerns core technologies, the major goal of attracting investment, joint-venture sources are avoiding the transfer of technology. Therefore the degree of success in attaining this goal is very low.

Moreover, even if we look at the activities to develop technology by foreign investment enterprises, as concern securing research manpower and investing in development of technology, they fall far behind domestic enterprises, and the tendency of relying on joint-venture sources for technology is very high. Thus activities for the development of technology are very unemphatic, and the majority of even the technology transferred, as technology already fully developed, is of the same level as the prevailing technology in advanced countries. Accordingly, as concerns attracting foreign investment enterprises, we must minimize the dominant causes of the increases and decreases in management results brought about by the counterproductive motives of attracting investment and of advancing into a country by placing priority on technology-intensive enterprises.

4. Enhancement of ability to negotiate that will promote the transfer of core technologies

In order to stimulate foreign investment enterprise technology transfers, the enhancement of the ability to negotiate and the strengthening of an ability to receive such technology that will preferentially induce the smooth transfer of technology is a very urgent task.

In order to stimulate the transfer of technology, we must positively endeavor to establish--by means of maximally enhancing the practical abilities to improve and assimilate and use transferred technology--a foundation that can receive a higher level of technology, and to strengthen the ability to negotiate so as to promote the transfer of core and high-level technologies because there are limitations to the strengthening of the continuous development of enterprises and international competitiveness by means of the practical application of the prevailing technology which is based on a low-wage labor force.

On the one hand, when the government screens foreign investment, by means of a strengthening of the ability of technical appraisal and a deep analysis of the possibility of technology transfers and their spreading effects, a prior investigation that will achieve a smoother transfer of technology must follow.

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CSO: 4107/125

ASSEMBLYMEN RAISE QUESTIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT, OTHER ISSUES

SK150132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Assemblymen of rival parties approached from different angles the solution of unemployment and other problems at an interpellation session yesterday.

Rep Kang Chang-hui of the ruling Democratic Jusitce Party said that the promotion of social welfare is a key to ease social conflicts and strains.

Meanwhile, Rep Cho Sun-hyong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party asserted that the establishment of a "democratic government" which is elected freely by the people will cure all social ills.

Rep Cho Il-mun of the DJP noted that the restoration of morality will help tackle various social irregularities such as extravagance.

Taking the floor first, Kang maintained that the government should switch from the present economic development policy, aiming to seek the quantitative growth of the CNP, to welfare promotion policies to improve the quality of people's lives.

He asked Prime Minister No Sin-yong to reveal the government plan for the expansion and stabilization of employment.

He noted that the number of jobless persons has reached 640,000 of the total 15.44 million people of working age at present, while new manpower of 360,000 "comes out" every year.

He went on to ask how the government would stop the vicious circle of the inheritance of poverty, disclosing the fact that there are 2,273,000 people whose income remains below the subsistence level, accounting for 5.5 percent of the entire population.

Kang pointed out that the beneficiaries of the medical insurance accounted for, as of the end of April, 54.1 percent of the population, but most farmers, and paupers in urban areas, could not enjoy the benefit.

He added that the promotion of social security is the best counter-measure against the increasing radicalism.

Rep Cho Sung-hyong of the NDP proposed that the government take large-scale lenient measures for political prisoners as a step to seek national reconciliation.

He asserted, "If the ruling camp has the intention to make a historic grand compromise and achieve democratization, a reconciliation step should precede it, as proof."

He added, "At least, the government should release "fighters for democracy" in droves, restore the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and set free the Rev Mun Ik-hwan, leader of a federation of dissident groups.

Cho strongly demanded that the merger of mass media be put to its original state and dismissed journalists be allowed to return to their jobs.

Cho went on to maintain that the graduation quota and the entrance examination systems should be abolished or corrected.

In addition, such "evil statutes" as the Basic Press Law and the Social Protection Law should be repealed and "venomous clauses" also should be removed from the Laws on Assembly and Demonstration and the National Security Law.

Cho maintained, "The current regime says it will revise the present Constitution, which was a basis of its birth. This means that the government admits the absence of authority and of the democratic nature of the Constitution."

So, those steps which were made in the name of reforms at the birth of the current regime (in 1980) should be reversed."

Rep Cho Il-mun of the DJP, deploring the lack of morality in society, asked Premier No about measures to nourish the "spiritual climate" of the nation.

He said that facing the high tide of materialism of Western countries, our morality "got lost in the thick forest of immorality."

/8918
CSO: 4100/166

POPULATION CONTROL PLANS DISCUSSED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Our country's population will stop growing 38 years from now, or in 2023, when the total population reaches 52,475,000. We will realize the so-called no-growth population, wherein the population growth rate is 0 percent, which the advanced European and American countries achieved long ago. The population growth rate has been in a downward trend every year, and it fell from 1.57 percent in 1980 to 1.25 percent in 1985 (the 1980-1985 average was 1.49 percent). The government predicts that such a trend will continue into the future, achieving 1 percent in 1994 and finally 0 percent in 2023.

Of course, it will not happen without effort, and it can be considered as sort of a conditional outlook that assumes the effectiveness of all the government's existing and planned population policies. Thus, in case various measures do not prove useful, the prediction could be wrong and an even larger population could inevitably result. Our country's population, in terms of density, is the fourth in the world (414 based on 1985 measurement), after Bangladesh (702), Bahrain (692), and Taiwan (459), and is the first, based on usable space, with 1,207 people [area not specified].

The total population, which was 25 million in 1960, has already surpassed 40 million and will surpass 50 million in 2006 or 2007, thereby doubling in size in 40-50 years. Since our country, which is already the world's largest population country in terms of usable space, is expected to increase its population continuously for nearly 40 years (38 years), which even requires a smooth path to achieve the no-growth population at that time, we cannot help but consider it a serious problem.

We cannot just let the population—which is already at the level of overpopulation--to continue to grow under the circumstances of a small amount of land and insufficient resources. The government has deeply recognized the seriousness of the population problem for a long time, but has been extremely sluggish in devising practical measures. Consider just the various policies proposed in the Sixth Provisional Plan, for instance; most of them were already reflected in the (revised) Fifth Plan. Most of them are policies over which a fuss was made but which had little effect.

Since the deep-rooted conception of a preference for males is the major cause of the population increase, to adjust it, the Family Rights Law is to be widely revised, which calls for a movement toward equal rights for both sexes in the systems of household and inheritance and for elimination of the system and custom of male predominance. However, this policy was proposed even in the Fifth Plan but was never carried out. There were also plans that appeared once or twice through the concerned authorities, wherein the families that stopped their childbearing after one child were to be given various kinds of preferential treatment and support, whereas the families which gave birth to more than three children were to be sanctioned.

The government's idea of using punitive measures to control the population is certainly not without problems; however, the current issue is not the content of the policy measures but rather the fact that the government's attitude and intention toward population policy are too soft. It could be unreasonable to impose punitive measures, including imposition of additional premiums for medical insurance and imposition of discriminatory taxes (inhabitants tax), on the multiple-child bearing families with more than three children, but it cannot be unreasonable at all to provide preferential treatment to one-child families which have stopped bearing children. Hence, stronger, more attractive preferential measures could be devised, such as a preferential right in housing distribution, which once was a subject of criticism, and the expansion of medical benefits.

Moreover, such anachronistic sex discrimination systems as the household and inheritance systems should have been revised earlier whether or not the population policy necessitated it. However, when the government keeps putting off enforcement even after making it a priority policy in population control, it only proves that the government is negligent in population policies or does not understand the seriousness of population problems well enough.

The government plans, during the period of the Sixth Plan, to launch all kinds of strong policies not only to suppress the total population growth but also to correct the imbalance in population distribution such as overcrowding in the National Capital region and the metropolitan areas, but this, too, includes many of those policies that repeatedly became mere talk.

The already overcrowded population is even concentrated in the National Capital region and part of the metropolitan areas, causing all kinds of serious urban problems such as housing, transportation, and pollution, and because of this, the expenditures for maintaining the city's functions (limited expenditures per person) are skyrocketing.

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EDITORIAL ON PROFESSOR REAPPOINTMENT RULE CONTROVERSY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Professor Appointment Rule Should Be Self-controlled"]

[Text] The professor reappointment rule that was introduced in 1976 is causing trouble again.

Introduced in order to weed out incompetent professors and to promote a research atmosphere in the colleges, the rule has continuously caused friction and feuding between professors who were denied reappointment and the college authorities during its over 10 years in effect. In fact, the criticism has been raised that the professor reappointment rule was abused because of political motives and not applied for the pure purpose of improving the academic research atmosphere.

The recent trouble became known to the world when Professor Sin of Seoul Hansong University, Professor Kim of the Methodist Church's theological college, and Professor Yu of Sejong University were denied reappointment in the first semester but refused to accept it and applied for reexamination at the colleges or filed a petition with the Ministry of Education.

In the case of Prof Yu of Sejong University, if the content of the report is true, the school appears to have left Prof Yu without a reappointment based on political motivations. The school's clarification to the Ministry of Education regarding the decision is that Prof Yu's dismissal was deferred even if he was subject to dismissal in 1980, but if the students dismissed in 1980 become linked with Prof Yu after readmission, it will not help the campus stabilize. If the school's explanations is the only reason for leaving Prof Yu out, we cannot help regarding Prof Yu's case as an abuse of the professor reappointment rule.

It is certainly reasonable to raise the quality of professors in order to improve the standard of college education. It is difficult to conclude that the professor reappointment rule, which set out with such an objective, has not contributed at all to raising the quality of professors; but the problem is serious where this rule has created more adverse effects than orderly effects. There seems to be a large number of signs of abuse because of political motivations or other reasons rather than by the purely academic objective. This is not to say that all of the terminated professors were victims of the abuse.

It is inevitable that in order not to become a sacrificial offering, professors try to read the outside world's or the authorities' minds when doing academic research and making presentations. Government authorities should deeply reflect on whether or not the reappointment rule eventually turned professors into weak opportunists or dwarfish characters, thereby undermining their dignity. The campus climate, in which outsiders are checked out, will, after all, pull back even further our educational standards which fell behind compared with advanced countries.

In December 1984, the DJP said that it would study the question of retention or abolition after considering the criticisms of the professor reappointment rule, but it has not yet prepared a remedy. The Korea Educational Federation, too, criticized problems of the rule on 5 March and publicly pledged to prepare a remedy.

Considering the misapplication of the professor reappointment rule, along with the necessity of raising the educational autonomy in preparation for the 21st century, the authorities should abolish this controversial rule and leave the appointment rights to each college. In return, each college should establish its own rigorous standards for appointment and promotion and should individually drop the incompetent professors.

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PUBLIC DEBATE ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Lowering of School Age Proposed

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Let Us Lower Elementary School Age to 5; Public Hearing Sponsored By Educational Reform Council Proposes That Age up to Middle School Be 8 Years; Current 6-3-3-4 School System Should Be Changed; College Should Also Be Reduced by 1 Year Depending on Majoring Subjects"]

[Text] A proposal has been made to the effect that the elementary school age be lowered to 5 from the current 6.

Such a proposal was jointly made by keynote speakers and discussants at the seventh public hearing held on 28 March 1986 under the sponsorship of the Educational Reform Council (chairman, So Myong-won) on a theme entitled "Is the School System Okay As It Is?"

At the public hearing of that day, Pak Tong-so, professor of public administration at Seoul National University, asserted in his keynote speech that "since the physical and intellectual capability of children in our country has greatly improved, I propose that the elementary school enrollment age be lowered to 5 on the condition that preschool education be expanded."

Ham Chong-kyu, professor of pedagogy at Sungmyong Women's University, also asserted in his keynote speech that "it is reasonable that the elementary school age be lowered to 5 step by step, starting from those areas which allow that." And most of other discussants also expressed more or less similar views. (See page 3 for a related article)

The Educational Reform Council is planning, on the basis of the views expressed in the hearing, to collect the views of various circles, to set forth its first proposal for the development of the school system by the end of this year, and to get its final proposal by the first half of next year through continuous research and discussions.

Professor Pak asserted in his speech that day that "the elementary school enrollment age be lowered to 5, that the current 9-year education period from the elementary--6 years--to the middle school--3 years--be reduced to 8 years, and, in particular, that the middle school education course of 3 years be checked for reform.

Prof Pak went on to assert that "in the case of colleges and universities, too, the school period be reduced at least by 1 year depending on the major courses, that the current 4- to 6-year school period be reorganized into a 3- to 6-year one, and that, as for the master and Ph.D. courses too, the current system ne reformed so that a Ph.D. degree may be acquired in 4-5 years after graduating from the university courses."

Prof Pak said that "while reducing the elementary school period, the current basic 6-3-3-4 school system--from high school on--must be reformed by means of establishing a double line of school courses."

Meanwhile, Professor Ham, while asserting that the current school system be maintained as it is, proposed that "reforms be made in the phase of the management of functions while maintaining the basic formula of the current school system." He then said that "elementary and middle school education must be made compulsory and a double-track school system must be sought in such a way in which the course from high school on will be diversified."

Prof Ham pointed out that "problems are arising in that practically no lateral shiftings of students is allowed after choosing a school." He then proposed that a diverse collateral school system be established by activating higher technical schools, public entertainment schools, and physical training schools and that supplementary functions be stepped up for the current basic school system by reforming education courses.

In the public hearing that day, Kim Ho-kil, dean of the P'ohang Engineering College, emphatically urged that, instead of teaching many courses at low standards in high schools, a small number of courses be selected and taught in depth for 5-6 hours a week. Professor Kim Sin-il of the Seoul National University asserted that it is imperative that a system be established so that diplomas of various levels of schools may be obtained by taking graduation examinations and that students be allowed to go on a next higher-level class by taking examinations.

Current School System Reviewed

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Sok-hyong: "'Nine Years To Graduate to Middle School' Is Too Long; Elementary Schooling Should Start Earlier Because of Improved Physical and Intellectual Capability; It May Be Desirable That the Current System Be Sustained and Its Management Improved; Public Hearing of Educational Reform Council"]

[Text] The seventh public hearing of the Educational Reform Council, which was held on 28 March on the theme entitled "Is the School System Okay As It Is?" is significant in view of the fact that it represents a first-step event designed to review, on a full-fledged scale, the school system that is at the core of education in order to check whether it is fit for the conditions of our country and for the requirements of our state and society.

A reform work that involves changes in the school system is very noteworthy in that the school system is closely related to all the educational systems and educational problems pending, including the content of education, the equality in education? [TN: a word kogyo is not clear], and the enrollment system in schools of all levels.

Those specialists concerned who took part in keynote speeches and discussions on that day pointed out in unison that the current school system of our country has become too rigid and uniform.

However, participants in the hearing that day proposed two separate development schemes, including replenishing shortages in and reforming of the system, on the basis of such a unanimous evaluation regarding the basic structure of the 6-3-3-4 school system which has been maintained for 35 years.

On the part of the Educational Reform Council, which sponsored the public hearing, the schedule was arranged in such a way that keynote speeches would be delivered on two separate themes, including reforming and sustaining the current system--differently scheduling from those previous public hearings, including the 6th--in view of the fact that changes in the school system greatly affect the educational system of our country. The reason for that was that the council found the following two separate assertions among the various circles, from which the council had collected data in a basic project that was carried out for the cause of development of the school system: 1) that the basic structure and the management be reformed comprehensively in any reform of the school system and 2) that the basic structure should be sustained but active efforts be made to effect partial replenishments of shortages in the structure and reforms in the management of the system.

The most noteworthy among the proposals made at the public hearing for the development of the school system was that the elementary school age be lowered to 5 years from the current 6.

Such a proposal, which was raised unanimously by keynote speakers and discussants, was based on the fact that the political, economic, and social conditions changed greatly compared with those in 1951, the year in which the elementary school age was set at 6 and made effective, and on the prospect that such conditions will change greatly from now on also.

Above all, one may point out that children's physical and intellectual capability has improved greatly. On the other hand, basically speaking, the content of our school education which our children actually get is not substantial; private educational expenses are getting higher; an every man must go into the military service once. Thus the age at which children finish their education and enter society is too high.

A number of advanced countries have already lowered their elementary school age. In particular, the authoritarian and socialist countries tend to intensify children's education by means of the policies and systems they are adopting. Professor pak Tong-so of Seoul National University noted that"in the case of our country, it is imperative to lower the school age in order to bring up more desirable Koreans in greater numbers in a more effective manner in view of the fact that resources are limited, that we depend highly on manpower factors, and that an overall reform of elementary, middle, and college and university education courses is also necessary." Proposing that the school period from the elementary school to the middle school be reduced by 1 year in addition to lowering the school age, he cited the reason for it as follows: that our realities are such that a 15-year old who enters on the labor market after 9 years of elementary and middle school education which entails a lot of difficulties as well as expenses would not get more pay than an ordinary manual worker.

A play-it-safe proposal, agreeing on the necessity of lowering the elementary school age, asserts that the lowering be implemented step by step. Such a proposal has its own propriety, too. The reason for that is that a sudden lowering of the school age may cause a problem, like the one related to the limited accommodation capability, as things stand now. Another reason is that even among those children of school age, there are differences in their capability level depending on geographical regions. Therefore, the proposal says, even if the school age is lowered, it is necessary to adopt the method of lowering it step by step. In particular, in the case of lowering the elementary school age, the prevailing view is that an expansion of the education of preschool children is an essential prerequisite for lowering the age.

Meanwhile, Professor Ham Chong-kyu of Sungmyong Women's University asserted that "the current 6-3-3-4 school system has no problem whatsoever in terms of its structure; therefore, its further development must be sought in the phase of management." The 18-year achievement education system, in which school education is divided into three steps--elementary (primary school), secondary (middle school), and higher (colleges and universities)--3 years in each step--has been carried out until today since J. A. Comenius, (1592-1670) started it. Among 144 countries of the world, 73 of them have a 12-year--up to secondary education--school system and 33 of the 73 have the 6-3-3 basic school system. (Cited by Professor Yi In-chong)

Each of these school systems has its own merit. Since secondary education is under the 3-3 system, even in those schools in rural and remote areas, the number of dropouts are almost nil, it is noted. It is also asserted that the system under which the secondary education is set for 5-6 years has an advantage that student groups do not get too large--this is a matter of fact--and that no problems arise in connection with the content and method of education--problems that may arise when heterogeneous groups live in one school in the course of their growth and development.

The issue of the reform of the school system has been debated more in political circles rather than in the administrative branch of the government or in school circles. Reforms of the school system were often taken up even in election campaign pledges. During the debates on the school system, the following views came up: that "the current school system is not ours originally; it began in the United States, in the first place, and so it belongs to the United States, not us"; that "as for compulsory elementary education, preschool education must be made compulsory and the elementary school course must be reduced to 5 years"; that "secondary education must not only be integrated but also be reduced by 1 year"; and that "the entrance examination hell must be abolished to lessen the burdens on the part of the parents of school children."

Since the issues related with the school system have something to do with the overall educational system and, if there is anything wrong with a reform of the school system or if the reform fails to become effective, there would be enormous confusion and damage. Therefore, views regarding the proposed reforms got to be diverse.

At the public hearing, Kwon Yong-cha, director of the Office of Research of the Korean Women's Development Center, expressed her views with emphasis on female education. Professor Kim Tok-chung of Sogang University emphasized the finances of colleges and universities and the need to strengthen the autonomy of colleges and universities. Kim Ho-kil, dean of P'ohang Engineering College, put forth ways of further developing the school system with emphasis on the superiority of education and the education of gifted children.

In view of the fact that errors and mistakes have been made so far in connection with reforms, improvements, and changes in educational policies, it is imperative that a wide range of views on reforms of the school system be brought together and that any proposed reform be examined carefully for a long period of time with caution.

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS KEY PROJECTS FOR 1986

Seoul CHONGBO SANOP in Korean Mar 86 pp 52-53

[Text] The following data are excerpted from key portions of the recently released Ministry of Communications report on key projects for 1986.

I. Promote Advancement of Communications Network

A. Domestic communications network

1. Construction of fiber optic communications network

a. Construction of an optical path along the expressway

b. Laying of fiber optic cable

aa. Seoul-TaeGu and Taejon-Ch'onChu, etc. a total of 695 km

c. Construction of an undersea fiber optic cable between the mainland and CheChu Island

aa. Fix KoHung of ChonNam Province and SongSanPo of CheChu Island as landing points

bb. 1986: work out design and place orders; 1987-88: carry out construction and open facilities for use

2. Formation of high-speed circuit operator network

a. Completion of electronic telephone exchange in five major cities and addition of the ability to transfer information at high speeds

b. 1986-87: conduct operational test by linking with Telex and by creating high-speed facsimile

c. 1988: inaugurate services

B. Modernization of international communications

1. Participation in construction of undersea cable in Pacific Ocean

a. Make provisions for shortage in capacity of and approach of end of usable lifetime of existing facilities

aa. Area: between Korea-Japan-Hawaii-Guam-United States

bb. Construction period: 1986-1990

cc. Estimated cost: $936 million (Korean share, $55 million)

b. 1986 program to promote this project

aa. Sign protocol on construction and repairs

bb. Survey the ocean and set to work on plan

C. Efficient support for main electronic computer network of nation

1. Strengthen support which follows in the wake of construction of main computer network in five major cities

a. Standardize information retrieval, management, and methods of transmission

b. Propose conversion to domestic production of communications equipment, main electronic computers, etc.

c. Develop and disseminate Korean-made office machines and tools with multiple functions

2. Promote the establishment of support companies for the administrative computer network

a. Huge amount of capital needed for the construction of the six systems in the administrative computer network

aa. Amount of development investment already put in by HanGuk Data Communications, Inc.: 15 billion won

bb. Amount recovered from departments using facilities after development is completed

b. System development capital support and dissemination of needed machines and tools

3. Promote the establishment of the Korean Electronic Computer Institute

a. Research and development of systems engineering and the elementary technology of software

b. 1985: complete deliberations with concerned departments; 1986: promote establishment

D. Dissemination of information communication services

1. Voice mail box service

a. Storage and use of voice information in computers by means of telephone

b. 1986: practical use for Asian Games

2. Korean-language electronic mail box service

a. Storage and use of Korean-language data information in computers by means of peripherals

b. 1986: selection and development of system

c. 1987: commercial service

3. Video Text

a. Computer information retrieval by means of telephone and TV screen

b. 1985-86: development of peripherals and formation of test system

c. 1987: operational test; 1988: practical use for 1988 Olympics

4. Reservations and credit information system

a. Air travel, motels, rail reservations, and credit card inquiries, etc.

b. 1986: deliberate the appropriateness of; fix direction of

c. 1987-88: demonstration installation and operation

II. Disseminate Information Communication Services

A. Conversion to domestic production of and acceleration of exports of communication equipment

1. Continuous strengthening of purchasing indicator system

a. Expansion of predicted items for 3-year intermediate-term purchasing plan

aa. From 170 to 200 items

b. A concrete forecast on the period of application for technology needed in the intermediate/long term aa. Elevate the effectiveness resulting from the in-country development period

2. Strengthen balance of trade offset in communication equipment

a. Strengthen conditions in purchase of Korean-made parts and transfer of technology when purchasing foreign materials

b. Actual results of 1985

aa. Demonstration of application of operator exchange at time of purchase

bb. Effect on exports: $18.59 million

c. 1986 plan

aa. Expand those items targeted; equipment with an annual sales total of more than $1 million

bb. Strengthen cooperation with concerned organizations and carry out appraisal of actual results

B. Communication parts and the fostering of medium-size and small industries

1. After a survey of actual conditions, make selection of those targeted for aid and fostering

a. Parts fostered: seven items including printed circuit boards (PCB)

b. Promising medium-small enterprises: 15 businesses including HanGuk ChungMyong, Inc.

2. Kinds of aid:

a. A total of 3.5 billion won in financing

b. Technological guidance and promotion of purchasing aid

3. Medium-small enterprises given first priority in transfer of domestically developed technology

a. Card system public telephones

b. Collective safety devices for subscriber lines

4. Support discovery of promising medium-small enterprises

C. Establishment of a quality warranty system

1. Construct a quality warranty system in accordance with international standards

a. 1985: carry out application of a quality warranty operation with hi-tech equipment

b. 1986: convert test inspection operation into a quality warranty system

2. Activation of a form approval system for communication supplies

a. Expand the number of items being dealt with from two to four

b. Induce businesses on their own to elevate product quality and development

III. Develop Technology and Foster Superior Manpower

A. Efficient promotion of study of national policy and development work

1. Development sectors stressed

a. Technology for communication-information systems

aa. Complete electronic exchange and fiber optic communication technology

bb. Information management and transmitting technology

cc. Technology for Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

b. Technology for planning and manufacture of semiconductors and computers

c. Technology for system engineering software

d. Investment of more than 3 percent of total annual income on research and development

B. Development and conversion to practical use of core technology

1. Development of a completely electronic telephone exchange

a. Fix the establishment of a small-capacity telephone exchange

aa. 1985: install 24,000 circuits in four areas

bb. 1986: expand to provide 189,000 circuits in 24 areas

b. Design a large-capacity (50,000 circuits) system and commence manufacture of an experimental model

2. Test practical application of a city-style, completely electronic telephone exchange

a. Carry out a second test and general appraisal

3. Develop fiber optic communications

a. Promote standardization and transfer to businesses of existent technology

b. 1986: development and practical testing of long wavelength, high-speed single mode

4. Development of technology for semiconductors and computers

a. Develop semiconductors exclusively for use in communications

b. Support the development of super-large memory chip for industry

c. Promote the development of Korean-made computers for use in administrative computer network

C. Securing of manpower with knowledge of high-grade technology

1. Carry out special overseas training

2. Support the fostering of manpower with knowledge of technology of communication and information systems

a. Fostering of manpower by means of the KIST course on information and communications

aa. Contribute a total of 2.6 billion won from 1984 to 1986

bb. Secure 206 workers for the Communications Public Corporation by 1991

cc. Expand it to a communication and information engineering course and deliberate on a program of support

b. Support the College of Science and Technology's course on information and communications; contribute 500 million won as money for research professorships

3. Foster computer personnel for the Information and Communication Training Center; from 1,970 to 3,030

IV. Support Communications for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics

A. Early completion of facilities

1. Those used for 1986 Asian Games; finish the end of 1985

a. Open some facilities for use when construction of related facilities are complete

b. Testing and reinforcement: by May 1986

2. Those used for 1988 Olympics: completed by the end of 1987

B. Special measures to be carried out for clear communications in 1986 Asian Games

1. Install an organization that is responsible for facility operations

a. In sports arenas and in related organizations, 59 places

b. Period of operation: June to the end of October 1986

2. Operation of communications service center

a. Sports arenas, press center, athletes' village, etc.

b. Thirty-one post offices, 34 telegraph and telephone agencies

3. Expand the installation of equipment that searches out dangerous postal matter

4. Plan for related support

a. Publication of telephone book for Games

b. Asian sports stamp exhibition and issuing of commemorative stamps (KIIA)

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY DISCUSSED

Seoul WONJARYOK HAKHOE JI [JOURNAL OF THE KOREAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY] in Korean No 4, 1985 pp 356-360

[Article by Kim Si-hwan and Yi Sang-kun, Department of the Light Water Reactor Nuclear Energy Project, ROK Energy Research Institute: "Efficient Utilization of Nuclear Fuel"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

In a country, like ours, where the indigenous sources of energy are scarce, the energy problem is of importance in that it is directly related with the economic stabilization of the state. The limited energy resources in our country, the necessity of security such energy resources as capable of supplying low-cost stable electric power, and the problem of environment make it imperative for our country to develop atomic power generation as its major source of energy.

The atomic power generation has been developed as a promising energy source. In particular, due to the oil crises that occurred in the 1970's, it has been developed and promoted strongly as an energy that can replace oil. The reason that the atomic power generation was able to maintain superiority over power generation by fossil fuels until the latter half of the 1970's is that it had maintained a conspicuous advantage in the economic aspect by means of the low cost of nuclear fuel. However, since the current domestic economic conditions, including the accumulation of foreign debts, are facing great hardships, the economic superiority of atomic power over bituminous coal thermal power generation has been reduced and, in the long run, that caused a scale-down in the atomic power generation plan, which is a large scale foreign loan project. In particular, the delay caused in the construction due to the fact that the safety regulations were tightened in the United States and the increase caused by that in the construction expenses have become a major cause for the power company to avoid fresh investment in atomic power plants. Under such circumstances, it is of great importance that efforts should be made to improve further the reliability and economic advantage of atomic power generation; and it is imperative that the ways of doing so be studied in many aspects.

The constituent parts of the power generation expenses at an atomic power generation station are the construction cost, operation and maintenance cost, and nuclear cycle cost. Among those costs, the nuclear fuel cycle cost occupies

15 percent of the total power generation expenses, provided that the coefficient of utilization of the power generating station is set at 65 percent. Therefore, even if the coefficient of utilization of nuclear fuel is maximized, the retrenchment effects of the unit cost of power generation are really stupendous, although the retrenchment effects are apt to be evaluated as insignificant in terms of a long term effect during the life span of the power generating station. Furthermore, in view of the facts that the efficient utilization of nuclear fuel directly affects the improvement of the coefficient of utilization of the power generation station and the lengthening of the life span of operation, and that the realities of our country are such that the indigenous resources of energy are scarce, the efficient utilization of nuclear fuel is the very objective that should be sought urgently.

At present, in our country, the pressure light water reactor serves as a mainstay of the atomic power generation station, which is being operated commercially; thus, in this article, ways to efficiently utilize nuclear fuel will be presented exclusively for the case in which a pressure light water reactor is used.

2. Points at Issue Regarding the Current Nuclear Cycle

The efficient use of a fuel is aimed at producing the maximum amount of energy from the unit amount of extracted fuel with the most economic method. However, in the case of atomic power generation, while there is a plan in which the uranium resources may be conserved, there may be a plan, on the other hand, in which the unit cost of power generation may be reduced while the use of uranium resources is increased; thus choices available are diverse. Even those plans in which uranium resources may be nursed include both comparatively simple ones and very complicated ones; and, although the economic effects are great, the employment of such a plan may be restricted because of economic and policy concerns.

For example, if, after fuel is burnt in the light water reactor, the used nuclear fuel is chemically reprocessed, usable uranium and plutonium are recovered, and the recovered uranium and plutonium are recycled in the light water reactor or in the high-speed power breeder reactor, one can say that the economic effects of uranium resources become really great. However, the situation is such that the development of a high-speed breeder reactor is being delayed because of many factors, including too great a construction cost of the reactor. And, as for the recycling of plutonium in the light water reactor. the cost of reprocessing is still high and the proliferation of nuclear weapons is feared; therefore, the actual implementation of the recycling is being greatly delayed, although the technology has been firmly established.

Therefore, as things stand now, the recovery of usuable uranium and plutonium through reprocessing nuclear fuel after use is very much uncertain. Thus the world trend regarding the utilization of nuclear fuel is focused on research premised on the once-through fuel cycle. In this article, too, plans of efficient utilization of nuclear fuels will be presented in terms of the once-through fuel cycle.

3. Plans for Efficient Utilization of Nuclear Fuel

At present, in the case of the once-through fuel cycle, the following three are known as most reasonable as the plans of efficient utilization of nuclear fuel in a pressure light water reactor: 1) The improvement of the reactor core design and the management technology; 2) a long cycle operation; and 3) increasing the utilization rate. These are organically related with one another rather than independent from one another. As for the first plan, emphasis will be placed on the methods through which uranium resources may be nursed by means of efficient reactor core design and management. As for the second and third plans, this article will deal with those methods through which the unit cost of power generation may be reduced, while the demand for uranium resources may be increased.

A. Improvement of the Reactor Center Design and Management Technology

What is referred to as the improvement of the reactor core design and management technology means the difference between our design and management technology and that which is actually employed today. Therefore, this improvement includes the improvement up to the level of the technology that is being researched and developed ant the technology which is being practiced in some countries and power companies and which has not been adopted yet in our country.

1. Increase in Waste Combustibility

The current average waste combustibility of the used nuclear fuel in the pressure light water reactor in our country is approximately 33,000 MWD/MTU. It is planned to adopt soon the following method: to increase the waste combustibility up to approximately 39,000 MWD/MTU by means of introducing the optimum nuclear fuel aggregate--reducing neutrons parasitic absorption through changing the constituents of the nuclear fuel aggregate (Inconel spacer grid; Zircaloy spacer grid) and making the H/U rate optimum.

The improvement of waste combustibility is to be restricted mainly in the following two phases: namely, the increase in waste combustibility will increase the period in which the nuclear fuel is loaded in the reactor; and that increase will accordingly cause the increase in the oxidization rate of the outer surface of coated pipes and the increase in the inner pressure which will be caused by the accumulation of fission products in the reactor. In order to solve this problem, actual proof experiments are being actively conducted now. And, even by means of the present nuclear fuel technology, it is expected that the average waste combustibility of the pressure light water reactor can be increased up to 45,000 MWD/MTU by 1990.

When the average waste combustibility, which stands at 33,000 MWD/MTU, is increased in this way up to 45,000 MWD/MTU, it is evaluated that the rate of nursing uranium resources will reach approximately 7 percent.

2. A Low-Leak Loading Model

When the pressure light water reactor is reloaded, traditionally the fuel which has been in the vicinity of the center of the reactor is moved up to the center and a new fuel is inserted around that fuel in the center. However, the improvement of the technology of designing the center of a reactor, the improvement and utilization of combustible toxic agents (for example, the development of sintered elements, including gadolinia, and of those sintered elements to which boron is applied), and the easing of operational restrictions--all these are indicative of the probability that nuclear fuel can be utilized more efficiently by positioning nuclear fuel within the center of reactor.

This method has been employed as a means of maintaining the health of pressure vessels by means of reducing the exposed amount of high speed neutrons at the welds of pressure vessels of the reactor and, furthermore, as a means of lengthening the actual expected life span of a reactor. However, in connection with the long cycle (for example, an 18-month cycle) operation, with which this article will deal later, is is necessary to adopt a low-leak loading model for the following reasons: that the number of nuclear fuel aggregates is too many to be loaded around the center of reactor; and economic factors.

When this method is employed, one can expect that the consumption of uranium may be reduced by approximately 4 percent, although the amount of uranium needed varies depending on the operation cycle (due to the peak output factor and the restriction on the temperature coefficient of moderators).

3. Utilization of Blanket Material

In the power generating reactor, neutron sheaves are rapidly reduced in the vicinity of upper and lower ends of the center of the reactor. Accordingly, uranium of the same enrichment is used for the total length of the nuclear fuel aggregate; therefore, the energy output per unit of investment seems in effect to be reduced. Thus, if the enriched uranium to be loaded into the upper and lower ends of the nuclear fuel aggregate is replaced with natural uranium, it can in effect be expected that uranium resources will be conserved there.

This method is already being used in the boiling water ty reactor to some extent; however, it is not utilized widely yet in the pressure light water reactor. This method can be a more powerful one in the case when the restriction on operation is eased when the output at the central part of the reactor is somewhat increased, while the output at the upper and lower ends of the center of the reactor is somewhat reduced compared to the current output.

If a natural uranium blanket is used at the upper and lower ends of the center of reactor, it is in effect expected that uranium resources be conserved by approximately 3 percent more compared to the current nursing rate.

4. Adjustment of Axial Output

If a uranium of different enrichment is used depending on the height of the nuclear fuel pole, or if the amount of combustible axial agent is adjusted according to the height of nuclear fuel, it would be possible to acquire a better distribution of axial outputs. In the case of the latter, the ASEA-ATOM of Sweden is already utilizing it for the boiling water type reactor; and it is reported that the uranium conservation effect has reached approximately

3 percent. However, as for the utilization of this technology in the pressure light water reactor, not only is its future not clear but also it would be very difficult to evaluate the effect of conserving uranium.

Furthermore, this method has a shortcoming that the plastic processing expenses would inevitably increase; however, it is expected to have the effect of conserving uranium resources which would be similar to that of the case of the boiling water type reactor.

5. Coast Down Operation

The coast down operation is a reactor center management technique in which the length of the operation cycle is to be extended by lowering the temperature of the cooling water or by lowering the reactor output rating, when there is not enough room for excess reaction at the end of the cycle. In other words, it is a reactor center management technique designed to lower the power output of the power generating station gradually or in the form of an stepped function until it reaches an optimum output rating. The period of coast down operation can be made optimum until when the overall economic efficiency, with regard to the power grid of the power company, reaches its maximum; or, depending on circumstances, it can be extended until the time when the economic efficiency remains the same whether or not there is a coast down operation.

Since the amount of entrained air in the cooling water of the pressure light water reactor is almost nil in the state of full output, more restriction will be imposed when the coast down operation is conducted on the pressure light water reactor, compared to when it is conducted on the boiling water type reactor. However, the effect of nursing uranium at the time of coast down operation, as long as the economic efficiency is kept at maximum, is approximately 4 percent--identical in both cases--it is estimated.

6. Easing Restrictions on Operation

There has been a tendency that designers of the center of a reactor makes the nuclear fuel loading model in such a way in which the output distribution at the center of the reactor becomes very much even because of safety related restrictions on the center of reactor. Unfortunately, such a practice is behind in the efficient utilization of nuclear fuel compared to such a design made in such a way as to heighten a local output, including in particular that in the vicinity of the center of reactor core.

What we must take as a matter of fact in this case is that, in the early period of development of a reactor, much room was left for design improvement due to the inexperience in technology. However, today when the designing technique has greatly improved, excessive room puts restraint upon designers themselves and imposes restrictions on the introduction of the more flexible reactor center management technology.

Since the early 1970's, in order to prove the safety of the center of the reactor under accidental conditions, experiments and theoretical programs have been conducted widely in many countries. Through these programs, conclusions have been drawn that the safety of an optimum standard could be maintained even when restrictions on local outputs of nuclear fuel are eased. On the basis of such facts, it is expected that today's restricting conditions on nuclear fuel will sooner or later be eased--maybe just partially. And, thus, it is again expected that plans will be presented so that the distribution of outputs in the center of reactor may be improved to allow more efficient utilization of nuclear fuel.

In addition, such a calculation model or method that is capable of watching the local output distribution in the center of reactor has been developed; and it is a current tendency that restrictions caused by the insecurity of measurement and calculation of the present day output distribution are being reduced.

The combination of these two factors provides a room in which nuclear fuel can be utilized more effectively. In the case of the pressure light water reactor, it is estimated that the effect will grow greatly when one combines the low-leak reactor center loading model, which is described in the preceding protion of this article. and the plan of increasing the utilization rate which will be described in the remaining portion of this article.

7. Nuclear Fuel Services

Nuclear fuel services, conducted to maintain the integrity of the nuclear fuel aggregate and the parts of the reactor, include those services related to the transportation, handling, inspection, and measurement of nuclear fuel and the repair and storage of damaged nuclear fuel. In particular, they are to improve the safety of the reactor by quickly inspecting and determining the damage to nuclear fuel during reloading; and they are to heighten the operation rate of the power station by shortening the period of suspension of operation. Ordinarily the light water reactor is designed and manufactured in such a way in which nuclear fuel is loaded at the core of reactor for a 3 cycle period. However, accidents in which nuclear fuel is damaged or destroyed may occur due to defects of the reactor, or errors in handling procedure. When damaged nuclear fuel is found, the reactor mode design work for an emergency reloading must be carried out or the cause of damage to nuclear fuel must be clearly identified. By repairing the damaged nuclear fuel according to the degree of burning and by utilizing the nuclear fuel that has not burned yet, uranium resources are to be nursed. It would be possible for us to produce domestically the technology and equipment related to these nuclear fuel services, if we fully understand the designs and structure of the nuclear fuel aggregate.

B. Long-Cycle Operation

Traditionally the pressure light water reactor has been operated in a 12-month cycle mode, which includes the 10-month power generation period and the 2-month suspension period for regular maintenance check-ups and replacing or reloading nuclear fuel. However, of late, plans designed to increase the operation cycle up to 18 months or longer--which might improve the utilization rate of the power generation--have been put forth; and many electric power companies are actually adopting such an operation mdoe or seriously planning to adopt it.

In our country, too, it is planned to adopt such an operation mode (15-month cycle) at the Atomic Power Plant No 2 around 1987. Other power generating stations, too, have been planning to switch to a long cycle--18-month--operation mode soon. Characteristics of the 18-month cycle are as follows:

First, a greater amount of uranium is consumed in order to produce the same amount of energy.

Generally when the 12-month cycle is used, nuclear fuel is replaced when the demand for electricity is the lowest. However, as in the case of advanced countries, in our country, too, the demand for electricity increases rapidly in summer and winter--twice a year; therefore, it is desirable to adopt an 18-month cycle.

While operating with an 18-month cycle, the needed amount of uranium increases by approximately 12 percent compared to a 12-month cycle. However, a long-cycle operation is inevitably accompanied by the adoption of a high degree of burning and the low-leak loading model; so the overall increase in the needed amount of uranium is not so large. In particular, even if the needed amount of uranium increases slightly, the effect of reducing expenses of power generation would be great due to improvement in the utilization rate. Therefore, it is imperative that a long-cycle operation mode be adopted.

C. Improvement of Utilization Rate of Power Stations

The improvement of utilization rate of the atomic power station brings about an increase in the amount of uranium consumption. In other words, when the utilization rate of a power station improves, the amount of energy produced during the same period increases and thus the amount of uranium consumption also increases that much.

Ways of improving the utilization rate of a power station may be explored either from the viewpoint of the one who runs the station or from the viewpoint of the one who designs it. One who runs the station will emphasize the phases connected with the reduction, if possible, of frequency and length of suspension of operation caused by stoppings and accidents, whereas one who designs the station will emphasize ways of shortening the station inspection period and of improving the utilization rate through the increase in output. As for the first method, it is a proposition being dealt with in other articles; therefore, this article will only briefly explain changes in the amount of needed nuclear fuel in that method. As for the second method, this article will deal a little more extensively with the worldwide implementation currently being made.

1. Reduction of Frequency and Period of Suspension Caused by Accidents

The average utilization rate of atomic power stations in Europe and Japan is way over 70 percent, whereas that in the United States it is less than 60 percent. In the case of our country, although our experience in the operation of atomic power stations is not great, its utilization rate is approaching 70 percent on average.

In view of the fact that the technology of atomic power generation that is employed economically is basically identical, it is foreseen that our country, too, will reach 75 percent--Japan's current average utilization rate--by 1990; and it is estimated that the amount of nuclear fuel additionally needed in order to increase the utilization rate to that level will reach at least over 3 percent.

2. Improvement of Utilization Rate by Increasing Output

Most of those atomic power stations being oeprated all over the world at present are potentially capable of increasing the existing output rate. In fact, in Sweden and Finland, they are planning to increase by approximately 6 percent sooner or later the rated output of the boiling water type reactors they own. In France, too, it is studying the probability of increasing, by approximately 4 percent, the output of the pressure light water reactor which France manufactured on its own. What we must take here as a matter of fact is that the increase in the output of the atomic power station is accompanied by the probability of quickening the increase in the amount of needed nuclear fuel. However, only when the introduction of the reactor core management technology and the relaxation of restrictions on nuclear fuel, which are cited above, are combined, can the utilization of nuclear fuel be made optimum and, at the same time, can the output of the power station be increased.

When the rated output of a reactor is increased by approximately 4 percent, it is estimated that the amount of needed uranium will increase by approximately 6 percent.

4. Conclusion

Ways designed to reduce expenses of power generation by means of efficiently utilizing nuclear fuel are examined here from diverse angles. Among many factors that make up power generation expenses, the nuclear fuel expenses greatly affect the power generation expenses independently or together with construction expenses and operation and repair expenses; on the other hand, the increase in nuclear fuel expenses caused by the increase in the amount of uranium needed does not necessarily serve as a factor in increasing the unit cost of power generation. If we adopt an optimum method of efficiently utilizing nuclear fuel, we would considerably reduce the unit cost of nuclear electricity. The Han'guk Chollyok Kongsa or Korean Electric Power Corporation has already been employing the low-leak loading model and the coast down operation in order to utilize nuclear fuel efficiently. It is also reported that the corporation is already planning to implement a long cycle operation. As the author sees it, the corporation will, from now on, be able to increase further the utilization rate of the power generating station by means of the following: the increase in the output in the Kori Plant's Nos 1 and 2; the reduction of the test operation period after reloading nuclear fuel; easing restrictions on operation; the domestic implementation of the technology of repairing and reassembling damaged nuclear fuel; and the reduction of frequency and period of accidents and stoppages.

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CSO: 4107/132

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DAILY WELCOMES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SK150208 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "South-South Tech Transfer"]

[Text] So far, Korea has introduced an average of 300 technological items a year from other countries, making its high economic growth possible. As a result, it has now come to find itself on the technological level of simple imitation and invention.

Still, we remain doubtful whether our country has advanced enough, in terms of technology, to be ready to transfer our know-hoe to other developing countries. Quite understandably, many Koreans counsel that it is as yet premature to begin such transfer, since the possible [word indistinct] would be Korea's current competitors on the world market.

Logically, their worry is that the transfer of our technologies to our competitors would boomerang on us, weakening the competitive edge of Korean commodities overseas. This worry is perhaps similar to that harbored by some advanced countries towards Korea. True though this apprehension may be from a short-sighted, narrow-minded standpoint, it is unfounded when seen from the long-term perspective.

Thus, the Korea Institute for Economy & Technology has been well adviced to organize a 6-day international workshop to begin tomorrow in Seoul to facilitate technological transfer among developing countries. Representing 15 developing countries, some 80 industrial experts will participate in the function, titled "tech Trans '86, Seoul." About 50 foreign business concerns, eager to gain foreign high technology, will be represented at the event. The institute will make itself permanently available for counseling on technological transfer.

As KIET officials say, the Seoul workshop will hopefully contribute toward promoting an understanding of technological transfer, joint venture and other forms of economic cooperation among developing countries. The participating countries from Southeast Asia, the Middle East and South America are among those who are commonly confronted with barriers to technological transfer from advanced countries. The technological standards of most of them still remain short of handling advanced high technology, even if obtained.

With all this in mind, the Seoul workshop should set a good precedent for South-South cooperation in genuine, practical terms. Technological transfer, if well carried out, will undoubtedly benefit both sides. This basic fact must be kept in mind for the success of technological transfer. To this end, any short-sighted pursuit of selfish interests should be strongly discouraged.

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CSO: 4100/166

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ASTRONOMY, SPACE SCIENCE

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] With the aim of specializing in space science and in the research and development of communications satellite, the Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute (director, Kim Du-hwan) made its official start with a signboard-hanging ceremony in Taedok on the 26th, thereby enabling our country to participate in space science research.

By expanding and modifying the National Observatory, and built by the Korea Electronic Communications Research Institute, the Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute will be equipped with systems, including nine laboratories and two observatories by 1990, and will focus on astronomical research, celestial observation, basic research in space science, and the development of medium- and long-term plans for space development.

By the year 2000, the Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute will carry out research tasks for the advancement of space science in three phases, wherein the first phase, 1986-1990, will include the construction and operation of a large-scale, 1.5-meter telescope, the development of software for satellite tracking and orbiting, and the designing of the main body of a communications satellite and the development of its control technology. The second phase, 1991-1995, will include development of a receiving apparatus for radiowaves, research in systems of observation balloons and rockets, construction of a telescope for tracking man-made satellites, and participation in the development of communications satellites using advanced technology.

During the third phase, 1996-2000, it plans to complete the development and installation of a large-scale, 2.5-meter telescope and participate in international joint research on a very low-frequency interferometer, research and development of a scientific satellite observation system, and the development of a communications satellite with our own technology.

In order to carry out such research tasks, in addition to the existing 61-cm optical telescope at the Mt Sobaek observatory, the 20-cm solar telescope, the photoelectric photometer, and the radiowave observatory equipped with a 13.7-meter radio telescope, radiowave receivers, and large-scale computers, the Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute plans to install by the 1990's both 1.5-meter and 2.5-meter large-scale telescopes, a solar radio antenna, a control facility for man-made satellites, and satellite-chasing telescopes.

In addition, the institute plans to expand its professional staff to 98 by 1990 and plans to have them study abroad at NASA in the United States, ISAS in Japan, CNES in France, and ISRO in India.

With the official start of the Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute, our country, too, has become active in space development tasks, including the research and development of satellites and satellite tracing and exploration, with the aim of possessing communications satellites in the 1990's.

The worldwide space industry grew by an annual average of 25 percent for the past 5 years, reaching $50 billion in 1983, and is expected to reach $100 billion in 1990 and $200 billion in 2000. The Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute plans to enter the space industry market by developing a satellite antenna, a satellite center, microreceivers for satellite broadcasting, a solar battery panel for a satellite body, satellite-tracking telescopes, etc.

The Astronomy and Space Science Research Institute consists of the Mt Sobaek Astronomical Observatory (building area, 707 pyong), the Taedok Radiowave Observatory (building area, 1,000 pyong), and laboratories (building area, 440 pyong). Attending the signboard-hanging ceremony were several concerned personnel including Chon Hak-je, minister of the Ministry of Science and Technology, and Kyong Sang-hyon, director of the Electronic Communications Research Institute.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CAR PRESIDENT KOLINGBA

Chon Addresses Banquet

SK111134 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that he believes the first ever visit to Seoul by the president of the Central African Republic is of great historic momentum in bringing the existing friendly ties between the two countries into a new era.

Chon said that the visit by the African head of the state is also sure to play the role of stepping-stone to link the continents of Africa and Asia in promoting the goodwill and cooperation between the two countries.

Chon made the remarks at a dinner he hosted in honor of Andre Kolingba, visiting president of the Central African Republic, at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, here.

"Through strengthening bilateral cooperation in all aspects including political, economic and cultural fields, mutual prosperity of the two peoples is expected to be achieved and to be a model for south-south cooperation," Chon said.

He also said it is the basic position of the Korean Government that the unification of the Korean peninsula should be resolved peacefully and independently through direct dialogue between South and North Korea.

Chon said that he hopes all regional conflicts will be solved as soon as possible by peaceful means through dialogue.

In response to Chon's address, Kolingba said he hopes the bilateral cooperation will be strengthened and diversified through expanding the trade and fostering small- and medium-sized industries, which constitute the foundation for economic development of the Central African Republic.

Kolingba went on to say that he is keenly interested in the Koreans' effort for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue, extending his best wishes for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

Kolingba, who arrived here Tuesday for a 4-day official visit, visited North Korea twice--first in 1982 and again in 1983.

Earlier in the day, the African leader toured the 1988 Seoul Olympic sports complex in eastern Seoul and received an honorary doctorate in political science from Kyunghui University.

Joint Statement on Economic Cooperation

SK130620 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the Central African Republic Feiday issued a 15-point joint statement calling for the promotion of closer bilateral economic and technical cooperation through the exchange of experts and technicians.

In the joint statement, Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Andre Kolingba, president of the Central African Republic, agreed that their countries should arrange for the participation of Korean businesses in economic development projects in the African country.

The two presidents also decided to promote joint industrial ventures between Seoul and Bangui in order to develop natural resources in the African nation, according to the statement.

In the statement, Chon, explaining South Korea's formula for "national reconciliation and democratic reunification" of the Korean peninsula, said that South Korea will continue its efforts to ease tensions and to maintain peace on the peninsula.

In reply, Kolingba, praising South Korea's efforts on behalf of peaceful reunification, reaffirmed his government's support for Seoul's reunification formula through direct dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Kolingba, accompanied by his wife and a 22-member official entourage, flew into Seoul Tuesday for a 4-day official visit. He is the first head of state from the Central African Republic ever to visit Korea.

Chon requested the support of the African country for South Korea's effort to bring about the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations as an interim measure, pending peaceful reunification.

Kolingba expressed support for South Korea's peaceful reunification formula as well as its plan for the simultaneous admission of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations.

The two presidents expressed concern about the overall political situation in southeast Asia and Africa.

They also agreed that the preservation of world peace and security requires respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity in troubled regions, adherence to the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the nonuse of armed forces.

Chon and Kolingba also reaffirmed their governments' opposition to all forms of racism, including apartheid in South Africa, and colonialism.

They expressed their common hope that, in accordance with the international spirit of sports, the 1986 ASIAD and the 1988 Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul, will be held successfully, with the participation of all nations, regardless of ideology or political system.

Kolingba invited Chon to make an official visit to the Central African Republic, and Chun accepted the invitation.

The schedule for Chon's visit to the African nation will be arranged through the proper diplomatic channels.

Kolingba is scheduled to hold a press conference in Seoul's Shilla hotel on Friday's afternoon, winding up his 4-day trip to South Korea.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INDUSTRY URGES CAUTIOUS APPROACH TO U.S. PATENT DEMANDS

SK140624 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)--South Korean industrial circles Friday recommended that the government adopt a step-by-step approach in dealing with the U.S. demand for the early protection of foreign material patents in Korea.

In a written recommendation submitted to five government agencies, including the economic planning board, the Science-technology Ministry and the patent office, representatives of 16 major Korean economic organizations urged the government to limit the protection to chemical compound patent rights in the initial stage.

The protection should then be extended on a step-by-step basis to the pharmaceutical, farm chemical and food industries in order to minimize the possible impact on domestic industries, according to the recommendation.

In view of the weak structure and technological backwardness of Korean industries, the government should delay the protection of foreign material patent rights until the turn of the century, the industrial circles recommended.

The introduction of patent rights in the cited areas should be preceded by the strengthening of financial support for the technology research and development efforts of private firms and the establishment of organizations to evaluate and inspect the safety and toxicity of foreign patented chemical materials, they added.

Korean and U.S. officials have reportedly agreed to implement protective measures next year.

The recommendation also said that the U.S. demand that foreign material patent rights be protected retroactively is "unfeasible" and "too one-sided" from a legal point of view.

It also suggested that Korea delay its plan to join the Budapest treaty for the protection of original micro-organisms until after the domestic industry reaches sufficient technological maturity.

Among the 16 organizations that submitted the recommendation were the Korea Traders Association, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Korean Medical Association, the Korea Invention and Patent Association, and the Korea Pharmaceutical Industry Association.

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S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY EXPRESSES 'GRAVE CONCERN' OVER U.S. MOVES ON SALT II

SK150055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Fate of SALT II"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has discredited the SALT II pact as "fatally flawed" ever since he campaigned for the White House back in 1980, announced last week his readiness to scrap the strategic arms limitation treaty in the face of what he said were continual violations by the Soviet Union.

For the present, there seems to be some confusion about Washington's precise position on the disputed arms control treaty. While a White House spokesman elaborated on the president's remarks by bluntly saying, "SALT is dead and no longer exists," Secretary of State George Shultz tried over the weekend to obscure the verdict.

Whatever the real case may be, the Reagan administration has apparently decided to risk the burying of the 1979 treaty, to which the two superpowers have thus far adhered, though it had never been ratified by the U.S. Senate.

It may be presumed that Washington has opted(?) for such a hardline threat to pressure Moscow to discontinue its military buildup and come to agree on a new superpower arms reduction package. In fact, Mr Reagan has said that his [word indistinct] conclude a new treaty that, replacing the SALT II accord, would reduce weapons on both sides without giving either an advantage.

However(?), the stark reality is that no such new pact is presently in sight, despite numerous overtures presented by each side and on-and-off bilateral negotiations, including a summit meeting last November.

Among the proposals made by the Reagan administration were the so-called "zero option" missile solution, a 30 percent cut in nuclear missiles and [word indistinct], and a bid for START talks, breaking with the SALT's "limitation" concept to stress "reduction" of strategic arms.

Offers from Moscow, particularly following Mikhail Gorbachev's ascent to power 15 months ago, included a three-stage plan to destroy all nuclear weapons before the year 2000 and, more recently, a plan to make a 40 percent cut in strategic nuclear warheads.

Probably referring to the latest Soviet bid, the White House said last week that it [word indistinct] studying a new proposal from Moscow. But, in view of the poor records of U.S.-Soviet negotiations during the past several years, one can hardly be sure of a breakthrough forthcoming on arms control--and, at that, in time for a sort of deadline set by Washington at the latter part of this year.

If the Reagan administration adopted the threat to balk the treaty as a formidable leverage against Moscow in facilitating a new arms reduction treaty, diplomatic efforts to that end--and, for that matter, to improve overall East-West relations--should be stepped up.

We join the world community in expressing grave concern about a possible situation in which the SALT II, however flawed and fragile, is scrapped without any substitute or a corresponding ground rule to restrain the arms race--a situation that must be averted.

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EDITORIAL STRESSES INHERITING REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

SK092230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 6 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun editorial: "Let Us Defend, Inherit, and Develop the Revolutionary Tradition of the Party"]

[Text] Today, the work to actively follow and brilliantly inherit the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party is being successfully carried out among our party members and working people. Under these circumstances, we are observing the 30th anniversary of the day on which our party initiated the first march to Mt Paektu. On this occasion, the party members, working people, and new generations are emotionally recalling the day of the first march to Mt Paektu, and are filled with great pride and self-confidence in having the leadership of the great party which initiated such a march.

In June 1956, with the lofty intent to brilliantly inherit the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il organized the march to Mt Paektu and gave guidance regarding this. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught the members of the march to actively follow the revolutionary tradition of our party and become the true revolutionary warriors for the great leader. Thus, the history of the meaningful march to Mt Paektu began.

Our party's initiation of the march to visit the revolutionary battle sites was of great significance in arming the party members, working people, and new generations with the revolutionary tradition of the party and making them thoroughly embody it. The march to visit the revolutionary battle sites was the march of loyalty that provided an opportunity for a new turn in actively following the glorious revolutionary tradition of the great leader and in protecting and defending it forever. Through the march to visit the revolutionary battle sites and historic revolutionary relics, our people have come to realize deep in their hearts the greatness of the revolutionary tradition which the respected and beloved leader has established in the course of the long and arduous revolution, and the immortal revolutionary achievements which he has won along this path.

During the past 30 years, since the initiation of the march to Mt Paektu, the party members, working people, and new generations of the country have continued this glorious course of learning. In this glorious course, our people have studied the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, and have grasped it more deeply. At the same time, they have strengthened the will and determination to inherit it in accordance with the party center's intent.

The initiation of the march to Mt Paektu and the new epochal advance in the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition through the march were a noble fruition of the the wise leadership of our party, which attaches importance to the question of the revolutionary tradition in carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause. Regarding the question of inheriting the revolutionary tradition and the question of the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition as a fundamental question for success in the inheritance of the revolutionary cause and in its consummation, our party has placed great emphasis on intensifying the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. In particular, with a deep insight into the great importance of the revolutionary battle sites and historic revolutionary relics in the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, the party has seen to it that the sites and [word indistinct] been properly preserved, and has ceaselessly intensified the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition through these sites and [word indistinct].

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, the revolutionary battle sites, historic revolutionary relics, revolutionary museums, and historic revolutionary memorials have been properly organized everywhere in the country to glorify the revolutionary achievements of the great leader through all eternity. They are the bases and schools for the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition for the party members and working people. The Wangjaesan revolutionary relics along the Tuman River in the northern area of our country and the great open museum on Mt Paektu encompassing the historic area of Pochonbo and Lake Samjiyon are the excellent bases for the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. These bases are now displaying great vitality in preparing the people as true chuche-type communists.

Today, the party members and working people are facing an honorable task of purely inheriting the revolutionary tradition of our party and embodying it thoroughly by upholding the intent of the glorious party center.

In his classical work "Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK," which was published recently, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the greatness and significance of the revolutionary tradition of our party, and put forth a task for the party members and working people to arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party and glorify it.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is the historic root of our party and revolution. Our ability to overcome the severe storms of the revolution in the future and to consummate the chuche cause depend on protecting and defending this glorious revolutionary tradition and inheriting and developing it.

Our party, which upholds the ideology and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has recently elucidated the ways and methods to intensify the party's ideological indoctrination, and has stressed the intensification of the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in accordance with the demand of the developing reality.

All party organizations and members and working people should more vigorously push ahead with the work to more deeply study and grasp the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and to inherit and develop it ceaselessly.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should continue the unyielding struggle along the path of the revolution which began from the holy peak of Mt Paektu. By so doing, we should brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, the cause of socialism and communism.

The march to Mt Paektu is the march of loyalty to follow the great trait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his achievements and to hold him in high esteem, as did the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Having the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader is our people's greatest honor and pride, and is the source of all our victories and happiness. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the destinies of our fatherland and nation have been brilliantly shaped and our people have become the proudest people who have the chuche revolutionary cause.

All party members and working people should cherish national pride and self-confidence in living and carrying out the revolution by holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem. By so doing, they should further refresh their revolutionary will to glorify the revolutionary achievements of the leader and his revolutionary tradition through all eternity and to hold the leader in high esteem generation after generation.

What is also important in continuing the march to Mt Paektu is to actively follow the loyalty to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, the leader [suryong], displayed by the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolution. In those darkest days when our people were suffering under the oppression of the Japanese imperialists, the young Korean communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas were always loyal to the leader, with the revolutionary belief that only when they followed the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song could they pioneer the destinies of the fatherland and nation and win the victory of the revolution. Regardless of time and place, the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolution truly upheld and followed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and defended the leader at the risk of their lives under all circumstances.

The noble spiritual world and examples of those young Korean communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, with faith that had been built up in the struggle, and with the sense of revolutionary duty to the leader, upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution and as the center of the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and defended the headquarters of the revolution at the rish of their lives during those days of the bloody battles have now become the examples that our party members and working people should follow in their struggle and lives.

We should brilliantly inherit the noble examples of the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolution--examples they set in loyally upholding the leader of the revolution--in upholding our party center today.

The glorious WPK is the force of guidance for our revolution. The future of our revolution and fatherland depends on the loyalty of the party members and working people to our party center and on their upholding of the party's leadership. As the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolution upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all party members and working people should uphold the respected and beloved leader and our party center and further strengthen the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. At the same time, the system of the leadership of the party Central Committee should be firmly established and special interest should be given to strengthening it.

What is also important in continuing the march to Mt Paektu is to actively follow the fighting spirit of the fallen patriots of the anti-Japanese revolution. Today, as the vigorous advance to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction is being accelerated, what we need is the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu and its fighting spirit. The revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu is the unyielding offensive spirit to overcome all difficulties and the indomitable fighting spirit to rise a hundred times if we fall a hundred times, in order to carry on the struggle.

The Paektu revolutionary spirit is the noble revolutionary spirit that will not abandon faith even if it faces the destiny of being broken and is the lofty revolutionary spirit of building socialism and communism in this land without fail.

If we fight with the Paektu revolutionary spirit, upholding the banner of the chuche idea, we can build communism before any other people. The party members and workers should carry out our party's lines, policies, and directives unconditionally and thoroughly by following the example of the spirit and traits of struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who struggled and fulfilled the revolutionary missions under any adverse situation, cherishing the firm faith that they had no right to die unless they accomplished the order of the respected comrade commander.

All the party members and workers should carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly and to end with the lofty awareness that they are the masters of the revolution by manufacturing what is not available and discovering what is in short supply. Thus, we should make the entire society overflow with the trait of producing more and better goods more rapidly with existing facilities, existing materials, and existing manpower.

The Paektu revolutionary spirit demands that we continuously advance toward a new victory, not boasting of the victory we have [word indistinct] and spirit. Thus, we should make the entire society overflow with the revolutionary spirit that filled the Paektu forest and with the fresh, revolutionary, and militant trait of life. We should make the flames of revolutionary upsurges continuously burn in the struggle to attain the new prospective targets.

Strengthening education in the revolutionary tradition through the drama of the revolutionary history is of great significance in the work of ideological education to succeed the Paektu march. The dramas of the revolutionary history are historic evidence embodying the revolutionary tradition and show the history of our party's glorious revolutionary struggle through vivid facts and concrete objects.

Party organizations at all levels should better maintain old revolutionary battlefields and historic sites where the brilliant and glorious revolutionary history concerning the respected leader and our party's achievements dwell. Taking such sites as a stronghold, they should organize and carry out education in the revolutionary tradition using manifold forms and methods. Properly organizing the work of exploring the old revolutionary battlefields and historic sites is important.

Such exploration will unable the party members, workers, and growing new generations to deeply understand our party's revolutionary tradition not as mere knowledge but as their practical experience.

Traversing the old revolutionary battlefields and historic sites where traces of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle still remain, the exploration unit members can deeply realize the lofty intention of the great leader, devoted to achieving the cause of national liberation, and the ardent loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots to the leader. Thus, they will come to resolve to devote themselves to achieving the chuche cause.

Today we are in the midst of carrying out the revolution and the path of advance is still long and rigorous. Only when we tenaciously defend and protect the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and brilliantly inherit it can we overcome any storm and trial and carry out the chuche revolutionary cause to the end generation after generation.

All the party members and workers should actively contribute to the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society by being brilliant successors to the Paektu march, holding aloft the party's leadership.

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CSO: 4110/064

NODONG SINMUN ON REARING CHILDREN'S UNION MEMBERS

SK101120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 5 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 June editorial: "Let Us Bring Up the Children's Union Members To Be Reliable Inheritors of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Today, when the entire country is filled with a great joy and exultation at having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work "Historical Experience in Building the WPK," we greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union. On this significant day, all the people send warm congratulations to the members of the Children's Union who are studying as much as they wish, fluttering on the wings of hope in the bosom of our party, and are being brought up to be dependable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The Korean Children's Union is the revolutionary mass organization of the children of our country that has inherited the red banners of the Saenal Children's League and the anti-Japanese Children's Corps. With the formation of the Children's Union, the children of our country can have a true revolutionary organization and be brought up in an excellent manner to be the inheritors of the chuche cause.

Under the wise leadership and parental love of the party and the leader, the Korean Children's Union has trodden the road of proud struggle and shining victory for the past 40 years. At every time and stage of the development of the revolution our party clearly elucidated the road for the Korean Children's Union to follow, and has given special love and unsparing consideration to the members of the Children's Union for the future of the country.

During the time of peaceful construction, the stern period of the fatherland liberation war, and the days of socialist construction, our children's union members waged a daring struggle, following the members of the WPK and the LSWYK, devoting all the strength and talents they had, as young revolutionaries and little constructors. In the course of this rewarding struggle, the Korean Children's Union has been consolidated more firmly as a glorious revolutionary organization of young honor guards endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and through this, a new persistent generation that is indoctrinated, trained, and tempered organizationally and ideologically has been brought up.

Today, the ideological and spiritual condition of the Children's Union members of our country is very good. All the Children's Union members are firmly armed with our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, and are filled with the burning resolve to brilliantly inherit the chuche revolutionary cause. Our new generation is enthusiastically learning to prepare itself to be the revolutionary inheritor who will uphold the party's cause with loyalty no matter what hardships and trials it may face, tempering its body and mind in the practical struggle of contributing to carrying out the party's policy.

That all the Children's Union members are being brought up dependably as young communist revolutionaries and as revolutionary inheritors who will brilliantly complete the chuche cause is the greatest joy and pride of our party and the people. Our people are seeing the bright future of the Korean revolution and are firmly convinced of the brilliant future of the fatherland from the firmly consolidated organization of the Children's Union and from the reliable features and beautiful traits of the vigorous and bright Children's Union members.

Our revolution, which began on the spiritual peaks of Mt Paektu, is vigorously advancing today at a higher stage of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea. However, the road of revolution we must follow is still long and rugged, and the struggle is continuing. We should reunify the divided land of the country at an early date and build a socialist and communist paradise on the land of the country.

The organizations and members of the Children's Union have the duty of improving and developing the work of the Children's Union in accordance with the requirements of the revolutionary development and brilliantly inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the basic duty of the Korean Children's Union is to firmly prepare the Children's Union members to be the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The Children's Union members are the heroes of the future of our country and the inheritors of our revolutionary cause. The future of our revolution and the country depends on how we bring up the Children's Union members. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forward a policy of effecting an epochal upturn in the work of the youths and children in accordance with the development of the reality in which our revolution has advanced onto a new higher stage, and he is wisely leading the struggle to carry it out.

Upholding our party's policy of further improving and intensifying the work of the Children's Union and firmly preparing the new generation to be the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause is not only the basic duty of the Children's Union organizations but the sacred duty of all our functionaries, party members, and the entire people of the country.

In order to bring up the Children's Union members to be a chuche-type communist revolutionaries, it is important to effectively carry out the work of ideological indoctrination among them, with indoctrination in the chuche idea and loyalty forming the basis, meeting the specific requirements.

Because childhood is a very important period in forming the revolutionary world outlook, it is very significant to intensify the work of ideological indoctrination among them. The chuche idea is the source of nourishment of the Children's Union members, enabling them to be brought up to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and is a compass for them to use in following the revolutionary road without deviation. We should further intensify the indoctrination in the chuche idea among the new generation to ensure that all the Children's Union members are firmly armed with the great chuche idea and that they think and act in accordance with our party's will at all places and at all times.

Intensifying the indoctrination on the party among the Children's Union members is of important significance in ensuring that they are brought up to be true communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and that our party's revolutionary cause is completed generation to generation. In order for all Children's Union members to enthusiastically love and follow our party to the end with flawlessly clear and pure loyalty, we should firmly plan, supervise, deepen, and develop the work of learning from the glorious childhood days of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. By so doing, we should ensure that all of the new generation cherish our party's greatness, achievements, and beneficial virtue deep in their hearts and become sunflowers of loyalty having loyalty to the party as a revolutionary faith and a noble fidelity.

Today, when the new generation that has not experienced the painful and sorrowful days of losing the country is emerging as the master of the rapidly developing fatherland, with the revolutionary generations changing, it is important to intensify the indoctrination on the country among members of this generation. We should ensure that all Children's Union members highly value and warmly love the socialist fatherland that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song [as heard] founded and built and that our party is leading, and struggle for its growth and prosperity, devoting all their bodies and minds. In order to do this, we should ensure that they have good knowledge about the fatherland.

Our socialist fatherland is the true fatherland that guarantees the eternal happiness of all future generations. We should enable all Children's Union members to have sufficient knowledge of our country's shining history, culture, and beautiful rivers and mountains so that they can clearly know and warmly love our fatherland and actively contribute to endlessly making it shine. At the same time, we should carry out the indoctrination on the fatherland in close combination with the indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition so that our new generation that has not experienced the revolutionary trials can endlessly love the fatherland as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, devote everything it has to the prosperity and development of the fatherland, and brilliantly inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

The noble ideological and spiritual traits and practical examples of the unheralded meritorious persons are making a great impression. That we make all Children's Union members actively learn from the examples of the unheralded meritorious persons is of great significance in bringing them up to be patriots who can devote all their lives to the fatherland.

Under the conditions in which the generations are changing, we should continue to intensify the revolutionary indoctrination and communist indoctrination for the children. Our children are a new generation who have been growing up enjoying happiness only, not having experienced exploitation and oppression. If the educational institutions, the [word indistinct] Children's Union organizations deepen the revolutionary and class indoctrination among the children, they will not forget the painful [word indistinct] people have experienced, and will wage a resolute struggle for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

By making the children be clearly aware of the corruption of the capitalist system and the exploitative nature of the landlords and capitalists, we should ensure that [they] have extreme hatred for the exploitative system and the exploitative class. In particular, we should make the children clearly know the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature and the South Korean puppet clique's treacherous, nation-selling, and antipopular nature and make them prepare themselves to wage a resolute struggle against them.

Intensifying the education on knowledge, virtue, and physical development among the Children's Union members is an important requirement put forward by our party in order to bring them up to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries. The revolutionary idea, communist morality and traits, deep knowledge, and healthy physical strength are the quality and traits that the new chuche-type generation must have.

Studying well is the foremost duty of the Children's Union members and the basic revolutionary task entrusted to them. The Children's Union members should study hard, holding aloft the slogan of study first. They should voluntarily follow the rules of study, prepare for their lessons well, and study hard without wasting even a little time, so that they can all become the most excellent honor students.

The beautiful communist morality is an important trait that the chuche-type communist revolutionaries must have. We should intensify the indoctrination in communist morality among the Children's Union members to ensure that they adhere to the socialist way of life and the collective rule of life in an exemplary manner, respect their parents and superiors, love their comrades and brothers and sisters, and always have good manners, wearing clean clothing and red neckties. We should also ensure that they like to work from childhood, sincerely participate in school work and other collective labor, highly value the properties of the country and society, and live meticulous lives.

Healthy physical strength is the basis for an active contribution to revolution and construction. The Children's Union members should always engage in running and exercises to increase their height and participate in many kinds of sports, such as soccer, basketball, volleyball, pingpong, swimming, and mountain climbing, thereby tempering their bodies to be strong. They should have at least one sports skill.

Vigorously carrying out social and political activities and the movement to do good deeds is one of the good methods to solidify the knowledge learned in school, to make it useful practical knowledge, and to prepare them to be able social and political activists. The Children's Union organizations should ensure that all Children's Union members actively participate in the scientific and technological propaganda and sanitation propaganda, as well as many other social and political activities, making it a basic activity to explain and publicize the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Marshall Kim Il-song and the party's policy, their embodiment, and actively wage a campaign to do good deeds, such as the [word indistinct] activities to love and protect the homeland, tree planting, and rabbit raising.

At the same time, we should organize various kinds of activities such as meetings to make presentations on the books they have read, film appreciation meetings, and activities of the children's art propaganda unit so that the Children's Union members can recite poems, sing songs, engage in sports, write articles, make good speeches, and play at least one musical instrument, in accordance with their hobbies and talents. By so doing, we should ensure that everything the Children's Union members learn and carry out is filled with a bright and vital atmosphere.

The organizational life of the Children's Union is the beginning of the people's political organizational life. One should live a good life in the Children's Union in order to foster good working and living habits on the basis of an organization, to have a brilliant political life, and to be brought up to be a chuche-type communist revolutionary. The Children's Union members should cherish the honor of the Korean Children's Union deep in their hearts, highly value the organization, always study and live in accordance with the organization, and carry out the assignment given by the organization without fail. We should also ensure that they abide by the Children's Union regulations well and voluntarily and sincerely participate in all the work organized by the Children's Union.

In order to bring about a new upturn in the work of bringing up the Children's Union members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries, we should thoroughly carry out our party's will to improve the guiding method of this work. The party organizations should lead the Children's Union organizations so that they can carry out all work in a new and vital manner without attaching excessive importance to formalities and set a framework and work with various forms and methods and with distinctive characteristics in a manner suitable to the characteristics of the new generation, which is sensitive to what is new, is full of youthful vigor, and has a lofty ambition and ideal.

Bringing up the Children's Union members to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries is a glorious work to make the honor of the fatherland shine in the world and to complete our party's cause to the end. All party organizations and children's organizations should firmly adhere to and add shine to the immortal achievements attained by our party in deepening and developing the work for children and firmly prepare the new generation to be the militant (?honor guard) of the WPK in order to brilliantly realize the cause of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL ON ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, CONSERVATION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Produce More and Conserve Electric Power"]

[Text] One of the important questions we face today in thoroughly implementing this year's New Year's address of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the decision of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee is the vigorous waging of the struggle to produce and conserve electric power.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "To meet the rapidly increasing demand for power, it is necessary to establish a whole series of new power bases while at the same time conserving electricity to the utmost."

Electric power is the basic power of production and the technological foundation of modern production. To be able to normalize production and meet the high demand for electric power during the period of the new prospective plan, it is necessary to develop the electric power industry rapidly and amply satisfy the demands of the national economy.

Technological development of all sectors of the national economy such as industry, agriculture, railroad transportation, etc. presupposes incorporation of electricity and it is impossible to conceive of technological development without the introduction of electricity. Consequently, our party has always devoted its consummate interest to development of the electric power industry and required that electric power production be endlessly increased in harmony with the development of socialist economic construction at a new high stage.

At present, what factories, enterprises, and key construction sites in all sectors of the national economy such as the extractive, metallurgical, and chemical industries and railroad transportation need more of is electric power. As the spring farming battle progresses, the demand for electric power rises sharply in the countryside as well. The continuously rising demand for electric power must be fully met so as to enable the struggle to attain the steel summit and accomplish the technical revolution to be more energetically carried on, chemical fertilizer production further expedited, and farming first line thoroughly implemented. Consequently, producing and conserving more electricity are tantamount to expediting production and construction, strengthening the economic prowess of the country, and rapidly heightening the living standard.

There are large reserves of electric power production and conservation. Even by innovating technology and remodeling such things as hydroturbine blades in all power-generating stations, more electric power could be obtained and by mapping out the organization of production and living conditions, factories, enterprises, organizations, and households can conserve a lot of electric power.

Functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy, including the electric power industry, must profoundly understand the significance and importance of electric power production and conservation and substantially pursue this work on a mass scale.

We must, above all, map out organizational work and operate already existing power stations at full capacity.

By thoroughly implementing the party line on properly combining the construction of hydroelectric and thermal power stations with large, medium-size, and small power stations, a firm power base has been established in our country and the potential production force is very large. Under such conditions, operating already existing power generation equipment at full capacity would enable electric power production to increase notably. This matter depends, however, on how economic organizational work is formulated. If the functionaries in the appropriate sectors would plan for equipment management, coal provision, and technological revision, the power stations now in existence would be able to produce much more electric power. The functionaries in the electric power industry must establish thoroughly planned preventive maintenance systems for generating equipment and enable the producing masses to perform equipment management as a mass campaign. Furthermore, they must innovate technology, technically renovate old generating equipment, or replace it with new generating equipment in accordance with scientific and technological development so as to improve continuously the technological level of facilities in the power bases.

Formulating coal supply work is one of the most important questions encountered at the present time for operating thermal power stations at full capacity. The electric power industrial committee must map out detailed organizational work to provide a sufficient quantity of coal to the thermal power stations through close liaison with the extractive industrial committee and the railroad transportation sector. In connection with this, the coal mines which are to provide coal to the thermal power stations must vigorously wage the struggle to mine much more coal and the railroad transportation sector must actively introduce concentrated transportation methodology and immediately deliver the coal to the thermal power stations.

It is important to expedite the construction of hydroelectric power stations to create more electricity-generating capacity.

Hydroelectric power stations construction is one of the key elements in capital construction this year. Hydroelectric power station construction must be positively expedited so as to enable the ever increasing demand for electric power to be satisfied and attain the electric power summit which is forecast in the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction. The construction sector must exert a great effort in building the Taechon and Wiwon power stations to hasten the date of completion while preparing to build new power stations. Sectors, factories, and enterprises which are to provide cooperative production goods, equipment, and materials for power station construction must produce and provide these on a priority basis.

The vigorous waging of the struggle to conserve electricity now underway is an important way to assure that the demand for electric power, which is rising sharply following production upswings in all sectors of the national economy, is fully met.

If factories and enterprises which consume a lot of electricity and even households and public service sectors carry out the struggle to conserve electricity as a mass campaign, it would be possible to conserve much electric power and set up conditions for achieving more production to that degree.

All sectors and all units of the national economy must continue to get a strong grasp on and wage vigorously the struggle to conserve electricity.

Today, tremendous reserves for conserving electricity can be found in lowering the level of electric power consumption in all sectors of the national economy.

All factories and enterprises must actively engage in the technical innovation movement to lower the level of electric power consumption per unit product and properly perform the inspection, maintenance, control, and management of machinery and thereby drastically decrease electric power losses due to machine friction. Likewise, they must drastically conserve electric power by converting electric furnaces and boilers to coal and employing effective heat retention methodology, heat reflective paints, etc.

Organizations, enterprises, cooperative farms, and households must actively seek out electricity conservation sources and wage the struggle to conserve even 1 kwh of electric power on a mass scale.

The proper performance of cross-production organization is the consistent requirement of our party for effectively using electricity.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has spoken about properly performing cross-production organization on several occasions recently and taken appropriate steps for this.

In the appropriate sectors, electric power consumption limits and times must be accurately determined for each sector, district, factory, and enterprise; cross-production organization must be responsibly formulated in accordance with this; and guidance and control must be performed to prevent excessive use of electric power.

In particular, consolidated enterprises, factories, and enterprises must responsibly organize cross-production between their subordinate factories, workshops, and work teams to enable production to be increased even while effectively using electric power. To this effect, factories and enterprises must properly plan to prepare raw and processed materials and perform equipment inspection and maintenance work during the times they are not using electric power.

To strive steadfastly to conserve drastically and use electricity effectively is the attitude of the masters of the revolution and an expression of love of country. One must become a person who sparingly uses electric power which was produced by using precious coal and water to be able to do production well also. Party organizations at all levels must continue to explain and instill the instructions of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, on vigorously waging the struggle to conserve electricity in their own sectors and units in conjunction with their own circumstances. Accordingly, all party members and workers must be able to adopt the strong position of masters of the country and masters of production, conserving and using sparingly even 1 kilowatt-hour of electric power.

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COGENERATION AT NAMPO SMELTERY REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "New High-pressure Waste Heat Boiler; At the Nampo Smeltery Complex"]

[Text] Upholding the great leader's instructions on vigorously waging the technological revolution and the will of the party, the three revolutions team members who have been dispatched to the Nampo Smeltery Complex and the workers and technicians there have recently made a magnificent high-pressure boiler which uses waste heat.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, checked over personally the considerable effectiveness of this high-pressure waste heat boiler which was made here at the complex and expressed his tremendous satisfaction with it.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "All party organizations should adopt the technological revolution as the party's important strategic line and vigorously organize and mobilize the scientists, technicians, and broad mass of workers to accomplish the technological revolution."

The working class and members of the three revolutions team at the complex here have wholeheartedly displayed all their wisdom and energy to repay loyally with their technical achievements the tremendous generosity of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who arranged to supply on a priority basis those materials and cooperative goods which were urgently needed to manufacture the high-pressure boiler which utilizes waste heat.

They thereby completely solved the complex technical problems through their own efforts and technology and ultimately succeeded in brilliantly building a modern high-pressure waste heat boiler.

The high-pressure waste heat boiler which they made was able to use the waste heat emitted from the roasting furnaces which had been discarded as useless up until now. The operating machinery and processing apparatus installed on the boiler are all automated and remote-controlled.

As a result of making the high-pressure waste heat boiler and operating it for 3 months, it became evident not only that its efficiency was very good but that it had not a few other good points as well.

Most of all, the high-pressure waste heat boiler produces huge quantities of high-pressure steam equivalent to one-tenth of the steam produced in the central boiler of the complex with 1 year's consumption of coal.

Being able to use effectively the previously useless waste heat from the roasting furnaces and freeing up a great deal of coal over a year are indeed tremendous innovations.

Moreover, after utilizing the high-pressure steam, the smelting recovery rate rose 8 percent over the past and production took a leap of 1.3 times. This is not all, however. By operating the waste heat boiler, they were also able to conserve 700,000 kwh of electric power per year in the electrolysis process.

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DAILY URGES NEW COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT

SK110340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 3 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 June Editorial: "Let Us Increase the Speed of the Development of New Coal Mines"]

[Text] Developing the extractive industry rapidly and making it go far ahead of the processing industry are a basic principle of economic construction. In order to make the extractive industry, the coal industry in particular, go far ahead of the processing industry, many new coal mines should be developed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Many large new coal mines should be developed in the areas where the prospects of production are great and the conditions of development are good. At the same time, small- and medium-size collieries should be actively developed.

Coal is an important material and fuel for our country's chuche industry. As many sectors of the people's economy vigorously struggle to stabilize production at a high level, the demand for coal is growing rapidly. In particular, through the continued active capital construction, the number of new plants and enterprises is increasing. Thus, the demand for coal will ceaselessly grow.

To properly meet this growing demand of the people's economy for coal, coal production in the existing coal mines should be drastically increased and new coal mines should be developed.

Today, we are struggling to implement the great program of the Sixth Party Congress. The capital construction projects to attain the goals of power, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, and textile production set forth by the party are being carried out everywhere and many light industrial plants are also being built. When all these plants have been built, the demand for coal will further grow.

Considering the present coal consumption of the people's economy and considering the future demand for coal, developing new coal mines to increase coal production rapidly is presently an urgent question. For this reason, our party has put forward as an important political task to develop new coal mines, and is demanding that many small and large coal mines be developed everywhere.

Our country has very rich coal resources. The Anju, Sunchon, and Tokchon districts, the Kangdong District, and the northern area have great deposits of good quality coal. More coal mines should be developed in these districts and coal production should be increased rapidly. Only then can the existing production capacities of many sectors of the people's economy be fully utilized and production be increased, thus further strengthening the economic foundation of the country and drastically improving the people's standard of living.

In particular, increasing the speed of the development of new coal mines is related to the special character of coal production. At present, at many coal mines, coal is produced in deep pits. Under these circumstances, more new coal mines should be developed. Only then can coal production ceaselessly increase. Increasing the speed of the development of new coal mines and putting them into operation ahead of schedule are an honorable task to establish a reliable foundation for the overall development of the people's economy. As the demand for coal grows with each passing day, the concerned sectors and coal mines should increase the speed of the development of coal mines and put them into operation ahead of the schedule.

To increase the speed of the development of coal mines, investment in the development of coal mines should be increased. Developing new coal mines is more difficult than building plants on the ground. For the development of new coal mines, tremendous amounts of materials, facilities, and manpower and a long period of construction are necessary. However, the development of new coal mines is the task which should be accomplished for the prosperity and growth of the fatherland as well as for the rapid development of the people's economy.

The existing coal mines are producing much coal. However, if great interest is not directed to the development of new coal mines and if investment is not increased, coal production cannot be increased ceaselessly. The concerned commissions and ministries of the State Administration Council and concerned complexes should plan the development of coal mines and should continue to increase investment for the distant future.

By specifically calculating the future demand of the development of the people's economy, its prevailing situation, and economic effects, the responsible functionaries of the concerned sectors should correctly decide on the direction of investment and the area of the development of new coal mines and should concentrate facilities, materials, and manpower. By so doing, they should increase the speed of the development of new coal mines.

In increasing the speed of the development of new coal mines, the functionaries and construction workers of the units responsible for the development of new coal mines are facing heavy tasks. The development of coal mines is a primary revolutionary mission of the functionaries and construction workers of this sector. Support from other sectors and units is important and an increase in state investment is also important. However, what is most important is to adopt an attitude worthy of masters and responsibly accomplish the given tasks by those who are engaged in the development of coal mines. The experience of those functionaries and combatants of the Anju construction brigade who built the youth vertical shaft shows that all difficulties can be overcome and the speed of the eighties can be created when functionaries and construction workers unite as one and accomplish the given tasks responsible with an attitude worthy of masters.

The functionaries of the concerned coal mine complexes and construction offices should give firm priority to geological survey work and planning work for the development of new coal mines. [Word indistinct], they should make meticulous preparations for the development of coal mines. In addition, correct combat goals should be established for each stage of development and annual, quarterly, an [word indistinct] evaluations of progress should be made scientifically and realistically. On the basis of this, adequate assignments should be given to combat units.

Functionaries should adhere to the supply of materials and the management of facilities, make correct evaluations of progress by individual combat units, and properly conduct the redistribution work.

Those who are directly in charge of the development of new coal mines are tunneling workers, pit builders, and other pit construction workers. By displaying the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu and the Chollima spirit, all coal mine development workers should properly accomplish their given tasks through their own efforts and technology. The coal mine development workers should pool their strength and skills, introduce advanced work methods, and vigorously carry out the high-speed tunneling movement. By so doing, they should ceaselessly create new standards and records in tunneling work. In the honorable struggle to conquer nature, they should display all their wisdom and courage.

In expediting the operations of the new coal mines, the correct combination of pit construction and ground construction is important. Large underground construction can be smoothly carried out only when ground construction properly progresses. Therefore, in order to guarantee production with the completion of underground construction, coal mines and construction offices should vigorously push ahead with the construction of transport and loading facilities, and cultural and service facilities on the ground in synchronization with the underground construction.

Bringing about innovations in the related sectors and units and swiftly supplying facilities and materials are very important in increasing the speed of the development of new coal mines. Proper production and supply of materials and facilities needed for the development of coal mines are an important guarantee to increase the speed of the development of new coal mines and to put them into operation ahead of the schedule, as demanded by the party.

The plants and enterprises responsible for the production of facilities needed for the development of coal mines should increase the invention and production of high-performance tunneling facilities, transport facilities, and water-pumping facilities which can play great roles in pit construction.

In particular, the building material and metallurgical industries should increase the production of cement and steel materials for timely supply. In addition, the related sectors and units should constantly intensify service and support work for construction workers.

All coal mine construction workers should realize deep in their hearts and benevolence of the party which has assigned them to the most difficult guardposts to remake nature and which has extended great love and trust to them. By so doing, they should wage the speed battle in the development of new coal mines so that coal production can be increased at an early date.

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PRODUCTION OF ORDERED EQUIPMENT ACCELERATES

SK182302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The output of ordered equipment has risen 30 percent in June above the comparable period last year under the Machine Industry Guidance Bureau of the Metal and Machine Industry Commission.

Machine plants and enterprises in all parts of the country give priority to the production of ordered equipment for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Taechon power station, the expansion of the Tanchon magnesia factory and the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

The Yongsong machine complex has begun the production of large-size compounding towers for the Sunchon vinalon complex. The complex has laid in 3 months a base for the continuous building of large-size compounding towers.

Over 80 industrial establishments across the country have undertaken the production of ordered equipment for the vinalon complex.

The Taean heavy machine complex finished in a short period the manufacture of various equipment including installations of revolving furnaces [transmission garbled] speed reducers to reinforce the iron production base.

The complex is now effecting innovations every day in the production of large hydraulic turbines, generators and transformers for the Taechon power station.

The Akwon machine complex, the October 5 general automation work, the May 10 factory and others supply in time equipment and goods of coordinated production including high-speed tunnelers, large-size compressors and electric and automation apparatuses.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

HO CHONG-SUK ATTENDS 'LOYAL SOCIALIST EMULATION' MEETING

SK190445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--The employees of the hydraulic power station construction complex No 1 who are vigorously stepping up the construction of the Taechon power station, a new power base held a meeting on 17 June and appealed to the working class throughout the country to launch a "loyal socialist emulation."

At the meeting the reporter and speakers said that the builders of the Taechon power station and their helpers have performed new feats at all construction sites to most brilliantly celebrate in the history of our people and our country the most auspicious holidays of the nation in 1987.

They stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attached importance to the construction of the Taechon power station which is now being built by a new method of developing hydraulic resources and assigned this task to the hydraulic power station construction complex No 1 and repeatedly gave programmatic instructions on bringing earlier the commissioning of the station.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took steps to supply equipment and materials preferentially and make the whole party, the whole country and the entire people strengthen their help in the construction so that the construction of the Taechon power station could be carried on in a big way, they noted.

Determined to make a report of loyalty, a report of glory to the great leader and our party by completing the construction of power stations Nos 1 and 2 of the Taechon power station, greeting the most auspicious holdays of the nation next year, we appeal to the working class throughout the country to launch a "loyal socialist emulation," they said.

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned were present at the meeting.

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NODONG SINMUN ON TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS

SK180800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 13 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June editorial: "Let Us Continually Concentrate Greater Efforts on the Work of Training Technical Personnel and on Developing Science and Technology"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the party and leader, the struggle to improve and strengthen the work of training technical personnel at a new higher stage and to rapidly develop science and technology is being carried out vigorously in our country.

Further deepening and developing the work of training technical personnel and science and technology according to the practical demands is an important task for socialist and communist construction as well as for national prosperity. The party of the working class in power should always pay deep attention to and concentrate greater efforts on this work.

Twenty-five years ago the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged the fifth plenary meeting of the Cabinet and at this meeting made an important conclusion "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Training Technical Personnel and on Rapidly Developing Science and Technology." This meeting has been recorded as a historic meeting serving as a new milestone in developing the work of training technical personnel and the nation's science and technology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's conclusion at this meeting serves as an important theoretical and practical weapon to accelerate socialist and communist construction and to realize national prosperity. In this work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward new theoretical and concrete ways to further deepen and develop the work of training technical personnel and the nation's science and technology based on what has already been achieved in these fields.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is important to thoroughly establish chuche in the work of scientific study and educational work.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has remained deeply concerned about educational work and the work of scientific study, has clearly elucidated tasks arising in increasing the number of factory colleges where people learn while working in accordance with the nation's practical demands, in raising the quality of education at these factory colleges and full-time regular colleges, and in rapidly developing science and technology, as well as ways to realize such tasks.

This is a straightforward shortcut that enables our party to improve and strengthen the work of training technical personnel and to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology on its own as well as a guiding principle that must be adhered to continuously in accelerating socialist and communist construction and in realizing the work of turning society into one filled with intellectuals.

The justness and indomitable vitality of the outstanding ideas and ways stated in the work have been clearly proven by the tireless struggle of our party and people waged for their realization over the past 25 years.

Our party has increased the number of factory colleges and other colleges of various types where people learn while working and has concentrated efforts on making them prove their own worth. As a result, the countless graduates of factory colleges are genuinely contributing to solving difficult and arduous problems arising in accelerating technical revolution and in socialist economic construction.

In our country today a high educational system of learning while working has been established in good order, and countless working people are receiving higher education without being left behind in their production activity and their main work.

Our scientists and technicians, rising to implement the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, have energetically conducted scientific research work aimed at accelerating socialist economic construction through the reasonable use of the nation's natural resources. They have succeeded in introducing into various domains of the national economy the industrialization of the gassification of anthracite as desired by the party. Not only have they succeeded in solving the technological problem concerning the production of carbide based on a new method and weaving various kinds of cloth from vinalon fiber, but they also have achieved unique successes in developing the nation's science and technology by manufacturing large-size machine tools such as large-size oxygen separator and 10,000-ton press. All such successes are a noble fruition of a vigorous advancement, under the tested leadership of our party, on a victorious path directed by the cuche idea.

Attempting to lift the work of training technical personnel and the nation's science and technology up a higher notch is our party's firm will. Our party demands that the work of training technical personnel be improved and strengthened, that scientific and technological problems arising in socialist construction that urgently await solutions be solved smoothly by way of effecting new upsurges in the development of science and technology, and that the struggle to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology be staged vigorously.

Today, we face the heavy but honorable task of implementing the programmatic teachings made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the fifth plenary meeting of the Cabinet and the decisions made at the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committeee.

What is now needed everywhere are able technical personnel and modern science and technology. All functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and working people should continuously study the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Training Technical Personnel and on Rapidly Developing Science and Technology" so as to have a deep understanding about the profound ideas, theories, and ways contained in the work and to thoroughly embody them in their work and life.

Increasing the number of colleges where people learn while working, strengthening them, and raising the qualitative degree of college education is an important condition for developing the nation's science and technology and for realizing the work of turning society into one filled with intellectuals.

We should build a great number of such colleges where people learn while working as factory colleges, farm colleges, and fishery village colleges in the cities, rural communities, and fishing villages and guarantee them with a greater number of modern instruments for experiments, including computers. At the same time, party organizations at all levels and functionaries should plan and coordinate organizational work aimed at running better the higher educational system while working in accordance with the practical demands of their own units.

They should arrange good lecture rooms on the production sites, make the working people attend on-the-spot lectures regularly, without being absent from such lecture, and amply guarantee them with all conditions for their learning.

The goal of having students learn in colleges is to develop the nation's science and technology by training them as able scientists and technicians. Colleges should strengthen the work of political and ideological indoctrination for students and raise the quality of education.

Teachers should make the substance of all curriculum courses at colleges party policy-oriented from start to finish and should make positive efforts on teaching the students living knowledge necessary to solve the scientific and technological problems arising in accelerating the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and science-oriented and in achieving the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

Party organizations should systematically rear more talented people so firmly prepared and so equipped with high scientific knowledge so as to devote themselves to working for the party and revolution, for the fatherland and people, by firmly organizing the ranks of teachers and by raising the quality of education.

One of the important problems facing us today is to develop science and technology onto a high stage. Without rapidly developing science and technology, it is impossible to make socialist construction advance even a step forward, or to fulfill any given targets of economic construction, or make our people's lives happier lives.

The entire party, the whole nation, and all the people should rise up vigorously to effect new upsurges in the implementation of the technological revolution, upholding our party's leadership so as to accelerate socialist economic construction and to raise the degree of the nation's science and technology onto a higher stage at an early date.

The fortress of science and technology to which our party has given priority at present is very high. However, we have at our disposal strength and potential to occupy it. In our country today there is a great unit of 1.25 million scientists, technicians, and specialists trained in the bosom of the party and leader. It has also built mighty scientific research bases with conditions for scientific research work sufficiently guaranteed. As long as such firm foundations exist and as long as there is a wise leadership of the party and leader, we can ably occupy any kind of scientific fortress.

All the scientists, technicians, and working people should perform proud exploits by vigorously joining in today's march launched for attaining new development of science and technology with firm conviction and optimism.

The central task of today's scientific research work is to successfully solve the scientific and technological problems arising in accelerating the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and science-oriented, and in occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

First of all, it is important to make scientists and technicians thoroughly establish cuche and push ahead vigorously with scientific research work. Only when chuche is firmly established will it be possible to rapidly develop science and technology capable of effectively using our country's raw material and resources in conformity with the trends of the modern scientific and technological development onto a higher stage.

Scientists and technicians should strengthen scientific research work designed to develop the economy on the basis of rich natural resources and raw materials of our country and bolster the occupying the grand 10 major prospective targets scientifically and technologically.

Now is a time when science and technology are developing very rapidly. We should positively develop the basic science field, conduct research work designed to introduce modern scientific and technological successes into the national economy prospectively, and bring the nation's science and technology up to the world's advanced levels.

Scientific research work is creative work which requires the maximum display of human intellectual ability. It is also difficult and complicated work that explores an unknown world.

Scientists and technicians should genuinely contribute to the party, revolution, fatherland, and people with new inventions and practicable successes by vigorously conducting scientific research work with loyalty to the party and leader, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and extraordinary passion, as demonstrated by the unsung heroes.

The scientists and technician shock brigade movement put forward by our party is a mass technological renovation movement of scientists and technicians that combines science and putting science into production, and embodies the principles of the speed battle in scientific research work.

We should vigorously accelerate the march for the development of the nation's science and technology by further raising the role of the scientist and technician shock brigade and by further strengthening the creative cooperative relations among the scientists themselves, between the scientists and technicians, and also among the scientists, technicians, and producing masses.

Technological progress and the successes in scientific research work are dependent in large part on the qualifications of the scientists and technicians. Scientists and technicians should establish the revolutionary trait of learning, be industrious in learning foreign languages along with their own major field by becoming self-teachers and enthusiasts themselves, and nourish themselves on modern science and technology without interruption.

In order to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology, it is imperative to strengthen guidance over it. Party organizations and functionaries should ensure good conditions for the scientists' and technicians' research work, learning, and living and take measures to accept the successes resulted in their studies into production in a timely manner.

Scientists and technicians, who are the ones directly in charge of developing the nation's science and technology, cannot say that they have paid back the party's high trust in, consideration for, and expectations of them if they have failed to come up with more than one research success.

Party organizations and functionaries should see to it that the scientists and technicians raise their own pride and dignity, assign them research projects based on their abilities in a bold manner, and stand behind them with a sense of responsibility until such time as they bear fruit and become successful.

All functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and working people should make the 1980's shine more as the peak era of socialist construction by strengthening the work of training technical personnel and by rapidly developing science and technology under the leadership of our party.

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N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KANG SONG-SAN, KIM HWAN ATTEND TECHNICAL INNOVATION MEETING

SK180540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A national technical innovation meeting of three-revolution team members was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 17 June. Attending the meeting together with three-revolution team members were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Kun-mo and Kye Ung-tae, alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

The meeting heard a report and speeches of many attendants.

The reporter and speakers said that the technical revolution was an important task facing the three-revolution teams and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely directed the three-revolution team members to play a vanguard role in the van of the technical revolution and took revolutionary steps on several occasions particularly after the meeting of the three-revolution team members in 1984 and showed deep care for them so that they might take the lead in carrying out the technical revolution.

In a short period of less than 2 years since the meeting of the three-revolution team members, they noted, many three-revolution team members have been advanced more than 20,000 technical innovation proposals, solved many scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction and registered signal successes in carrying out the technical revolution through the powerful mass technical innovation movement.

A main topic at the meeting was that the three-revolution team members should take the lead in carrying out the technical revolution.

The reporter and speakers said that all the three-revolution team members should firmly grasp the line of chuche-orienting, modernizing and scientising the national economy and direct efforts to the solution of scientific and technological problems awaiting an urgent solution particularly in the main construction objects put forward by our party such as the reclamation of tideland, the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and salterns, and in other domains of the socialist economic construction.

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CSO: 4100/172

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION OF SILICATE BRICK FACTORY--Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)--A modern silicate brick factory has been built in Pihyon County, north Pyongan Province, northwestern region of Korea. All the production processes from raw material feeding to pressing are mechanized and automatised on a conveyer line. The raw materials of silicate brick are sand and quicklime abundant in Korea. The factory situated near the raw material deposits can reduce the production cost to a minimum and increase economic effectiveness. With this brick one can diversify the color of buildings and, its intensity being high, can build high-rise apartment houses without reinforcing iron and it can do without plastering the outside walls. The construction of the factory will help solve more satisfactorily the problem of building materials for housing construction and construct dwelling houses on an extensive scale. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 11 Jun 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/165

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

TOKYO MEETING MARKS CHOSON UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

SK111044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)--A meeting was held in June 8 at Choson University in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of its founding, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A congratulatory message sent by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to the teaching staff and students of the university of the occasion of the anniversary was read out at the meeting.

Then gifts of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the university of its founding anniversary were conveyed.

A speech was made there by honourary rector of the university Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

He said that the founding of Choson University was the birth of the first chuche-type university of overseas compatriots and a historical event that added a new chapter to the world history of education.

With this Chongnyon was put in possession of its own solid national cadres training centre and became able to strengthen and develop the democratic national education to a new, higher stage, he noted.

A letter to Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting, which says:

It was thanks to the fatherly love of you the great leader that Choson University has been able to bring up a large number of national cadres in the past 30 years, reliably guarantee the succession of the movement of Koreans in Japan and contribute to the development of the overall educational work of Chongnyon.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AWARD TO SWAPO LEADER--Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)--An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded and a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter presented to Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, on a visit to Korea today with a due ceremony. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the ceremony together with Sam Nujoma. Present there were members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-president Pak Song-chol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kwon Min-chun and major general of the Korean People's Army Yi Hong-sun. The members of the SWAPO delegation were also present. Comrade Kim Il-song awarded the freedom and independence order first class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and presented the statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter to Sam Nujoma. The latter expressed deep thanks for this. [Text] [Pyongyang KNCA in English 1020 GMT 11 Jun 86 SK] /8918

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER SAYS U.S. TURNED S. KOREA INTO 'HOTBED OF NUCLEAR WAR'

SK141019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 14 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today says that South Korea has turned into a dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. If the U.S. imperialists unleash a nuclear war in South Korea, its flames will not be confined to the Korean peninsula but will easily spread to Asia and the rest of the world, plunging mankind into a horrible nuclear holocaust.

In a signed article the daily says:

The U.S. imperialists seek a heinous aggressive aim in having chosen South Korea as a hotbed of nuclear war. This stems first of all from the aim of their global strategy. Their global strategy seeks above all to contain and stamp out the socialist forces, the most powerful revolutionary forces and a reliable bulwark of peace in our era, by "predominance of strength."

They regard South Korea as a most effective nuclear forward base. They consider that they can make an effective first strike on our republic and other socialist forces from a short distance if they trigger off a nuclear war in South Korea.

South Korea has therefore been chosen by the U.S. imperialists as a most advantageous area for a nuclear war in all parts of the world in view of military strategy.

The conversion of South Korea into a hotbed of nuclear war by the U.S. imeprialists is also a product of their racist idea.

U.S. racism is the most vicious and chauvinistic of racism.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to make South Korea a scapegoat for their nuclear war and sacrifice the Korean nation on the altar of nuclear war.

They have chosen South Korea as a most advantageous ignition point of nuclear war also because they keep a tight hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

They have seized the perogative of supreme command over the puppet army and all other real powers in South Korea and hold sway over there, subordinating everything to their policy of aggression. This is why they can introduce nuclear weapons there at will and pull the nuclear trigger any moment.

They have already deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types, such as nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, "backpack nukes," neutron bombs and nuclear missiles. Further, they scheme to introduce their new type medium-range nuclear missiles and even strategic nuclear missiles. They have set up the nuclear war observation system and nuclear war control and command system and are staging various military exercises simulating nuclear war.

Owing to such schemes of the U.S. imperialists, a dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of nuclear war any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/173

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, OLYMPICS

SK150915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 86

[KCNA headline: "President Kim Il-song on Harare Summit Conference"]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 20 May 1986 gave answers to questions raised by the editor in chief of the Yugoslav newspaper OSLOBODJENJE.

NODONG SINMUN on June 15 devotes its first two pages to his answers.

In his answers President Kim Il-song elaborated on the 8th summit conference of non-aligned countries, way of checking and frustrating imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres to maintain and extend their spheres of influence, way of solving disputes between newly emergent countries, termination of division of the Korean peninsula, the 24th Olympic Games and other questions.

He said:

We hope that the Harare summit conference ill be held successfully by the joint efforts of all the non-aligned countries so as to contribute greatly to the settlement of the burning questions facing our time and the non-aligned movement such as those of adhering to the fundamental principle of the non-alignment, of forcefully developing anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign, of promoting South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order. We also hope that the forthcoming summit conference will be an important occasion to give powerful encouragement to the front-line countries and all the African people in their struggle against the apartheid policy and aggressive acts of the South African racists and for the complete liberation of Africa and in defence of their national independence and sovereignty.

He declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attaches great importance to the summit conference and would bend every effort to make it a success.

He further said:

I think the most effective way to check and frustrate the imperialist aggressive moves for maintaining and expanding the spheres of influence is for the non-aligned nations and all anti-imperialist forces to form a broad united front and, in step with each other, develop a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The non-aligned and newly emergent nations must not be deceived by the imperialists' tricks to disguise their true colours as aggressors and must not give up principle and compromises with imperialism.

Noting that force of arms must not be used to settle the disputes between the newly emergent countries but they must be resolved peacefully on the principles of mutual understanding and solidarity in all circumstances, he stressed:

The non-aligned nations must always refrain from any action that may aggravate the disputes between newly emergent countries or lead them to armed conflicts. Moreover, they must not support or oppose any one side in connection with these disputes.

The non-aligned countries should always take an impartial position and help newly emergent countries to settle their disputes themselves in a peaceful way in the interests of both sides and as required for the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and for the cause of world peace.

Turning to the way to establish a new international economic order, he said: the non-aligned countries must adopt effective measures to increase South-South cooperation through joint consultation and work hard to implement them.

President Kim Il-song stated that when the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction which were put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are attained in a new long-term plan period we are not preparing, our country will rank well among those countries which lead the world in economic progress.

Calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, he said that as long as they remain there neither the barrier between North and South can be pulled down nor the tension on the Korean peninsula can be eased.

He stressed: If a peace agreement is concluded between our republic and the United States and if a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and the South through the tripartite talks, the U.S. Army will be obliged to withdraw from South Korea, the tension on the Korean peninsula will be eased, and North-South relations will improve.

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CSO: 4100/164

FORMER PUPPET SECURITY COMMAND EXAMINER HOLDS INTERVIEW

SK201040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--Mun Yong-pin, former director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company and special examiner of the Puppet Security Command of South Korea, 56, who had come over to the northern half of Korea was interviewed by home and foreign reporters here yesterday.

He said that he came over to the northern half of Korea to live a worthy life, disillusioned about the society and ruling circles of the South.

He engaged in overseas intelligence mainly in Japan for nearly 10 years from 1960 and in overseas special intelligence as a special examiner of the Security Command from 1983.

South Korea today is a colonial society of modern version held in bondage to the United States, he said, and went on: When a man is judged useless by Americans, his doom is irrevocably sealed, whoever he might be.

Knowing this quite well, the rulers of the South strain every nerve to win the favour of American "patrons" and see if they are going to dismiss them. This is the same with the case of the incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, and Kim Song-chin who have an eye on "presidency" of next term and other politicians.

The policy of the South is totally devoid of independence and it is corrupted to the core.

Mun said he was greatly shocked by the violent anti-U.S. struggle spreading in South Korea and involuntarily thought that he should at least give up service in intelligence for Americans and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, if he could not fight the U.S., and his mind gradually ran towards the North. He said he got many chances to read publications of the North, and was deeply impressed by BIOGRAPHY OF KIM IL-SONG, ON THE CHUCHE IDEA and other great works, reading their Japanese editions in Japan. He said he seized a chance while he was abroad on official business and came to Pyongyang, intending to do what little he could for the country and the nation, though it is a bit late.

What impressed me most deeply in Pyongyang, he said, is that in the North everything from A to Z is for the nation and the whole of society is overflowing with the national spirit. The North is the genuine fatherland, noted he, and further said: The Tongil Technical Company where he worked is a company in charge of designing and building mainly special objects of strategic bearing on the war preparations of the U.S. and the South Korean authorities.

The Americans and the Chon Tu-hwan group are now hell bent on preparations for the war of northward invasion. The underground setups and powder magazines under construction on the forefront of the South are intended for the storage of equipment to back attack battles.

Branding the "Security Command" as an intelligence organ which Chon Tu-hwan set up with those having personal ties with him to maintain his power and foothold, Mun said: the important posts of the "Security Planning Board" are all held by those from the "Security Command."

The infrastructures of the "Security Command" stretch from central to local areas like octopus arms. All the work of the "Security Command" is kept top secret.

The special examiner is a secret agent who is not made public. His job is to provide advices indirectly and his main task is to have a part in overseas operations.

He said in the middle of September last year he flew to Jakarta on a mission given by the "Security Command" to collect information about a high-ranking government official of the North who would visit there. At that time, he continued, five members of a special unit organized in Kangrong area went to Jakarta to perpetrate terrorism against the government official, but failed. This special unit is guided directly by the Okinawa-based "Green Berets" of the U.S. Army.

Special organs in the South worked out plans not only to terrorize important persons of the North but also to kidnap diplomats, correspondents and artists and gave orders in this connection to all officials dispatched abroad. They are promised in secret a prize of 100 million won in case they abduct a diplomat above councilor level or a people's artist.

On the occasion of 15 August last year the first-stage operation was launched only to suffer a failure. Now the second-stage operation is being promoted. An order to spirit even drivers of family members of overseas officials from the North was issued some time ago.

Saying that the operations of the South Korean Puppets to destroy Chongnyon have been going on from quite long ago, he stated: On the whole, these operations, too, are carried out in link with special organs of Japan under the manipulation of the U.S. Intelligence organ on the Asian strategic line of the United States.

Chon Tu-hwan is not only a murderer who massacred thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju alone but also a despicable wretch who select good-looking women engaged in entertainments to sport with. His eroticism puts that of Pak Chong-hui into the shade.

Saying he has realized keenly here in the North that it applies a really lenient policy to those who committed crimes like him, he called upon his colleagues engaged in intelligence service in South Korea to wash their hands of it.

He advised his colleagues not to have misunderstanding and mistrust as regards the North.

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CSO: 4100/181

JURISTS MEETING FOR DEMOCRACY IN S. KOREA HELD IN PARIS

SK181025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 18 June (KCNA)--An enlarged meeting of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea was held in Paris on 14 and 15 June.

The meeting was attended by delegates from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, delegates representing the defence of human rights and lawyers from Great Britain, the United States, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, Denmark and other countries, Zvar Bentoum general secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, French lawyers, professors and representatives of political parties and organisations and figures of various strata and press officials of various countries in France.

At the first-day sitting of the meeting Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and professor of Nice University of France, delivered a report on the violation of political, economic, social and cultural rights in South Korea.

In his report he exposed the present military fascist system of South Korea, true picture of violation of human rights in South Korea and brutal suppression of South Korean students and people who have risen in the struggle for the democratisation of society and logically proved that the United States and the South Korean Puppet clique were their root cause and responsible for them.

Noting that South Korea is subjugated to the Untied States politically, economically and militarily, the reporter stressed that a period should be put to all manner of brutal suppression including violation of human rights in South Korea and peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification be realized.

Many speakers at the meeting--delegates from France, the United States, Austria, Denmark, Luxemburg, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy, a delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, a delegate of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, French professors, lawyers, etc.--roundly exposed and bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist Junta's brutal suppression of the South Korean people calling for human rights, democracy and reunification.

The second-day sitting discussed the problem of further strengthening in the future the activities of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and adopted an action programme of the committee and a white paper on the violation of human rights in South Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS DENOUNCE POLICE EMERGENCY ORDER IN SOUTH

SK180546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 18 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today comment on the "A-Class Emergency Duty Order" issued by the South Korean Puppet Police Headquarters on 16 June under the pretext of "National Sports Games."

Noting that South Korea has been turned into a terror-ridden zone with the issue of this order on top of double and treble repressive orders which are numberless, a signed commentary of Nodong Sinmun says:

This is a symbolic indication that traitor Chon Tu-hwan finds himself in the worst crisis and his dictatorship has not many days to survive.

The paper continues:

In South Korea the "A-Class Emergency Duty Order" has to be issued on top of a string of repressive orders even for home games. If such international games as the Asian games and the Olympics were held there, it would be man-hunting games forcing fetters and sacrifice upon a great many people.

Utterly isolated from the people, the puppets are compelled to throw police cordons ring upon ring wherever people assemble. It is ridiculous of them to intend to refurbish their image through international games in such a place.

The intensified repression by traitor Chon Tu-hwan these days results from the tighter straits into which he has been driven with the failure of his last trump card to lull the people's struggle by deceiving them with a gesture of democracy.

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CSO: 4100/173

DAILY HAILS KPA SUPREME COMMAND'S PROPOSAL

SK190456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 June (KCNA)--All papers in Pyongyang today run editorials on the proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to hold talks of military authorities with the participation of the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in South Korea and the South Korean Minister of Defence to seek ways for a measure to uncoil tensions in Korea.

The editorial of Rodong Sinmun headlined "New Momentous Initiative to Remove Danger of War and Ease Tensions" says:

Ours is a signal peace proposal for discussing and resolving most urgent and essential problems arising this moment in removing the danger of war and easing tensions. The situation on the Korean peninsula which is in a touch-and-go crisis, it is necessary to put a stop to military exercises and arms buildup, the immediate factors of the growing tensions and danger of war, and cut military strength and armaments. This can be solved by those holding real power in military affairs.

The talks of military authorities proposed by us are to solve this urgent question. To open the talks would be an important step towards the resumption of the suspended North-South dialogue and a progress in it.

The historical experiences of North-South contact and dialogue prove that distrust and antagonism cannot be dispelled and not a step can be taken in the dialogue and the solution of the reunification question when the danger of war hovers over this land. This is one of the reasons why we proposed a step towards relaxation in the military field to create a favorable climate for North-South dialogue by averting the danger of war and lessening the tensions.

The talks of military authorities would be a realistic step to contribute to the cause of Asia and world peace by discussing and resolving pressing questions arising at this juncture in removing the danger of war and reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The proposal of the Supreme Command of Korean People's Army is a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone who desires peace on the Korean peninsula.

The editorial declares:

We have no intention to invade the South. Our people's armed forces are reliably standing guard over the security and peace of the country against policies of aggression and war. No one should be dubious of this.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should come out to the negotiating table of the military authorities and buckle down to a practical solution of problems with us, renouncing the anachronistic stand and stance of crying over non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and building up tensions behind its scene. Their approach to our proposal will be a touchstone indicating whether they want peace on the Korean peninsula or scheme a war.

We consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept without delay the peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army which fully accords with the desire of our people and the world people.

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CSO: 4100/173

OLYMPIC GAMES

KIM IL-SONG STADIUM UP TO OLYMPIC STANDARDS

SK210151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--The Kim Il-song Stadium is a modern one fully equipped with sports facilities up to Olympic standards.

Situated at the foot of the Moran Hill, the beauty spot of Pyongyang, the 100,000-seat stadium reeaches 46,000 square metres in total building area. It has a football ground, a 400-meter track, a jumping pit, training grounds for various events and gymnastic rooms.

The tiers of seats are roofed with a 30-metre wide cover.

Four lighting towers [word indistinct] of illuminating lamps overlook the stadium. Their total intensity of light is 2,000 luxes.

The 36 exists on the second and third landings allow very quick inflow and outflow of the spectators.

Available at the satdium are players rest rooms, referees rooms and rooms reserved for special guests, shower bath rooms, a restaurant, a shop, a first-aid centre, and telephone and telegraph rooms of highest standards. There is parking spaces as broad as a plaza in front of it and an auxiliary playground behind it.

The stadium is less than ten minutes' drive from hotels in Pyongyang. It is situated scores of metres above sea level and the average temperature in August is 24.3 degrees centigrade. The surroundings of the stadium are a huge park, with the thickly wooded Moran Hill standing on its background.

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CSO: 4100/180

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN LEADERS SUPPORT DPRK COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK131025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The olympic cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has enlisted warm support from party and state leaders of many countries.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers, in his report to the 3rd Party Congress said Cuba would participate in the 24th Olympics on condition that the question of staging it in the North and the South of Korea was solved. He declared that Cuba would boycott the Olympiad, if a correct outlet was not offered.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said Czechoslovakia fully supported and would continue to support the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the North and the South.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, stated that Bulgaria stood by the Olympic cohosting proposal of the DPRK.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee declared that Ethiopia would refuse to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games, if they were not cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, declared that Nicaragua will stand away from the 24th Olympic Games if the DPRK's co-hosting proposal was not realized.

Voices fully supporting the DPRK's proposal and calling for its sure realization also came from other foreign party and state leaders including Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Tomas Macgiolla, president of the Irish Workers' Party; and Gearg Degen, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations.

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CSO: 4100/172

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN MEDIA SUPPORT OLYMPIC COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK162329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The managing editor of ANTA news agency of Madagascar in his press statement on 4 June stressed that the South Korean authorities must unconditionally accept the Olympic cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If the 1988 Olympic Games were not cohosted by the North and the South of Korea, many countries would boycott them and, as a result, the Olympic movement would face an irretrievable crisis.

The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH 3 June noted that if the Olympic Games were held only in Seoul with the backing of U.S. imperialism, it would result in creating an obstacle to the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

The Malawi paper DAILY TIMES pointed out that many countries decisively reject the singlehanded hosting of the Olympics in Seoul and stressed that a fair solution to the problem of the 1988 Olympic Games was that they should be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

The magazine KORYO NEWS published by the French committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on 1 June said that the basic purpose sought by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the Olympic Games was to create "Two Koreas."

The secretary general of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in his letter dated 1 June to the president of the International Olympic Committee strongly urged the IOC to accept the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal unanimously supported by the world people.

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CSO: 4100/172

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN FIGURES CITED ON MODERN SPORTS FACILITIES

SK171158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign visitors to Korea say that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has modern sports facilities to hold any international games.

Macharios Frank Chitambala, chief political advisor to the general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, said: While visiting Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang indoor stadium, ice rink, etc. during my stay in Korea I was convinced that Korea has sufficient conditions to hold any international games including the Olympic Games. The 1988 Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea on all accounts.

Alexandru Siperco, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, said: My inspection of Kim Il-song Stadium situated at the foot of the beautiful Moran hill left deep impressions on me. It is a stadium of world standard both in the scale and modernization.

What impressed us most deeply is that the Korean people have built many modern gymnasiums and stadiums in a short span of time by their own technique, materials and efforts under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Even the countries where sports are said to be developed do not have such beautiful and modern sports facilities suited to the tastes of players as the indoor stadium and ice rink in Pyongyang.

The coach of a Soviet ice hockey team said: I have visited many European countries but have not seen such a modern ice rink as that in Korea. The Korean people have built an ice rink of first class by world standard in a short time without receiving aid or support from other countries.

The coach of a Soviet table-tennis team said indoor stadiums and gymnasiums in Pyongyang have all conditions to hold different games.

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CSO: 4100/172

JUSTICE, EDUCATION MINISTERS QUESTIONED IN ASSEMBLY

SK150122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said yesterday a total of 997 people are being detained for allegedly political reasons.

In testimony before the National Assembly, Kim said the number includes 165 violators of the National Security Law and 52 rioters.

The others are 260 violators of the Law Governing Arson, Destruction of Public Properties and Violence, 460 violators of the Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration and 30 others.

The minister was responding to lawmakers' questions on the fifth day of a six-day interpellation session.

Kim said 192 of the total are under interrogation, 612 on trial and 193 serving their prison terms.

By status, 611 of the 997 are students, 139 workers and 247 expelled students and ordinary citizens, the minister said.

"The issue of releasing them is a matter to be handled on an individual and gradual basis, depending on the seriousness of their crimes and signs of repentance," he said.

In accordance with this principle, most of them have already been set free, except for leftist-oriented people, masterminds of violent demonstrations and those who perpetrated arson and other serious crimes, the minister said.

Kim said the government will extend clemency to those who are now under interrogation and who promise not to commit crimes, at the conclusion of the interrogation.

The proposed leniency is designed to respect the spirit of grand compromise between rival political parties and to promote national harmony, he said.

Those who have served more than two-thirds of their prison terms in an exemplary manner and who are not expected to commit crimes again will be paroled, he said.

It is up to the judiciary whether or not to grant leniency to those who are now standing trial, he said.

However, the minister said he expects the courts will grant clemency to those who show clear signs of repentance.

Three lawmakers took the floor to question the government on social and cultural issues.

They were Reps. Kang Chang-hui and Cho Il-mun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Rep. Cho Sun-hyong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Questioning on social and cultural issues will continue tomorrow.

In other testimony, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said the government will study the issue of granting Kim Tae-chung amnesty and restoring his civil rights "from the standpoint of national harmony."

No said the government will also study a plan to release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan from the same point of view.

Mun, leader of Mintongryon, a dissident organization, is now being detained in connection with so-called May 3 Inchon incident.

He said that though they would discuss the release of the two, legal order and legal equity must not be undermined in studying the issue.

The remarks fell short of a plan to grant Kim and Mun leniency, but it was the first time that the prime minister has said the government will study the issue from the standpoint of national harmony.

Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition stemming from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

In response to lawmakers' queries, the prime minister said, "The nation's present political situation is not easy to handle. But I do not think it is the worst situation or crisis since national liberation in 1945."

No rejected the opposition NKDP's demand for the reinstatement of news media dismantled or merged to existing media, by saying, "The government has no intention to do so."

"I think the merger or abolition of some news media was a necessary step to resolve the political and social confusion at that time (1980). The government will make efforts to improve and redress the step," he said.

The prime minister said the government is preparing for the implementation a national pension system during the Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan period starting next year.

The government plans to enable farming and fishing people and self-owned people to join the pension system, he said.

In other testimony, Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said that the political statement issued June 2 by 265 college professors "cannot be overlooked."

Denouncing the statement, saying it supports some radical students, Minister Son said the government is paying "deep attention" on what steps each college will take against the professors involved in the statement.

"We who believe in free democracy cannot accept their ideas," said Son.

On June 2, 265 professors of 23 colleges and universities across the country issued a statement in which they demanded a direct presidential election system and that a "progressive force" be recognized. Lawmakers concentrated their questions on campus unrest issues and the issue involving the alleged political detainees.

Rep. Kang of the DJP asserted that the realization of social justice based on the promotion of welfare is the key to solving social conflicts and other issues.

He urged the government to increase employment as part of its effort to promote welfare for the people.

Kang asked the government about the timing and contents of a minimum wage system the government is planning to introduce in the near future.

Noting 5.5 percent of the population or 2,273,000 people fail to earn their living costs, he said the government should work out measures to protect the livelihood of low wage earners.

Rep. Cho of the NKDP demanded that the government grant general amnesty to detainees to renovate the social atmosphere and create a mood for grand compromise.

At the very least, those arrested for calling for democracy should be given clemency, the opposition lawmaker said.

Cho asked the prime minister if he would be willing to recommend a direct presidential system to President Chon Tu-hwan.

He also called for the government ot review the educational system including the college graduation quota and the college entrance examination.

Rep. Cho of the DJP suggested the government should overhaul the current education system of six years in primary school, three years in middle school, three years in high school and four in college or university.

Meanwhile, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong turned down the opposition's demand that the Christian Broadcasting Station be allowed to resume commercials and news reporting. Yi said, "CBS seems to be under the umbrella of the Korean National Council of Churches. However, I think it is ideal for as many churches as possible to join in financing the broadcasting network."

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CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FULL NEGOTIATIONS DUE ON FORMING REVISION COMMITTEE

SK170046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Partisan negotiations will be in full swing this week to create a special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision work.

Assistant chairmen of the House Steering Committee from the three major parties huddled yesterday to fix operation schedules of the panel to discuss the formation of the special body.

Today, the House standing committees, including the Steering Committee, will begin their activities, following a Cabinet Interpellation session.

Floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party met yesterday afternoon, but they only found themselves wide apart in their opinions.

In the meeting at the National Assembly building, Yi Se-ki of the DJP maintained that the special constitutional committee should be formed before the release of "political prisoners," while Kim Tong-yong of the NDP insisted that it should precede the creation of the special body.

They will meet again today to try to narrow the gap in their positions. Rep. Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition Korea National Party will also attend the gathering this afternoon.

Despite their sharp differences, the rival parties hold the identical opinion that the special House panel on the Constitution should be formed within the current extra House sitting, ending on June 24.

Therefore, the rival parties are expected to arrange a meetingbetween DJP chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u late this week to reach an accord on the release of the political detainees.

Prior to their contacts, DJP whip Yi Se-ki yesterday reported to President Chon Tu-hwan the results of his previous meetings with his opposition counterpart Kim Tong-yong.

After the visit to Chongwadae, Yi told reporters, "Today, the DJP will make a recommendation to the administration on the release of detainees, to create a good milieu for the formation of the special constitutional committee. We will ask the release of as many detainees as possible."

Yi revealed that of the total 997 "political prisoners," 192 who are under the police investigation may be freed on a gradual basis after questioning has been completed.

He went on to say that 193 who are serving their terms will be set free in phases on occasions of national holidays in consideration of their remaining terms and their conduct in jail.

Yi noted that 612 people who are on trial are out of the hands of the administration but the party will make efforts to produce good results.

A party source said that of the total figure, approximately half are expected to be freed and their release will be made gradually in case the special constitutional panel is formed.

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CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MINISTRY TO INVESTIGATE PROFESSORS' STATEMENT--The Ministry of Education yesterday indicated that it will conduct a thorough probe into a statement issued by a group of 264 professors last Monday on touchy issues. Ministry sources said yesterday that appropriate measures may be taken to prevent such recurrence based on the outcome of the probe. He said no concrete disciplinary plans have been set. Presidents and deans of their schools will personally interview the professors to determine whether they were actively involved in the statement or simply signed it at the persuasion from their colleagues without even reading it. An initial investigation revealed that a majority of the professors casually signed the statement even without carefully studying its content, and some of them have already expressed their regrets over their acts. The officials said the ministry could not but take the statement seriously since it was the second such a collective action by professors this year and carried phrases bluntly denying the government and encouraging students' violent antigovernment protests. The 264 professors are from 23 colleges and universities across the country. They included four from Seoul National, one each from Korea, Yonsei and Sogang, three from Songkyongkwan and two each from Chungang and Sukmyong Women's universities. Professors from theological seminaries and some provincial universities who joined in the issuance of the statement numbered relatively large. It was learned that 18 of them were those who were once "laid off" but were later returned to their schools. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

1986 STUDENT RALLIES--The on-and-off campus demonstrations which have so far occurred in Seoul this year were tallied at 557, according to the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday. The figure represents an increase of seven cases over the same period of last year. But the number of demonstrators fell from 174,922 to 144,748. Of the total demonstrations, police said, 510 cases were held inside campuses, drawing a total of 141,583 participants. This is a decrease of 23,999 from last year. The street rallies were also reduced to 47 cases from 68 cases. Those who took part in them dropped from 9,106 to 3,165. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION--Some 200 students of four universities staged a demonstration Friday night at Chungang Market in Pongchon-dong, southern Seoul. The students chanted slogans, opposing the establishment of a special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision. They were dispersed around 8:20 p.m. by riot police after some 20 minutes of protesting. The protesters were from nearby Seoul National University and Myongji, Konkuk and Hongik universities. Police led away five students, including Yun Chong-chol, a sophomore at Konkuk University. At Hwayang-dong, a surprise demonstration was staged by some 50 SNU students at 7:45 p.m. They demanded the direct presidential election. Their complaints included their opposition to the double executive system reportedly envisaged by the ruling party. The students insisted that the government should stop what they call the suppression of the popular movement for the nation and democracy. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

DJP MAJOR RESHUFFLE DENIED--The ruling DJP's key officers yesterday denied rumors that a major party will be reorganized soon. Rep. Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary-general of the party told reporters yesterday that now is not the proper time for the DJP to replace key postholders. He said emphatically, "I don't think party officers will be reshuffled, even after the ongoing extra House session, in light of the pending negotiations over constitutional revision with opposition parties." Another party leader said that a major reshuffle of the DJP, as well as the government, may be considered after the ruling and opposition parties have reached an agreement on the constitutional revision issue. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

REPORTAGE ON PHONE CALL THREATS AGAINST AMERICANS

Police Seek Caller

SK160627 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)--South Korean National Police Headquarters Monday instructed Seoul metropolitan police to set up a task force to locate a man who allegedly makde threatening phone calls to foreigners stationed here.

The measure followed reports that 13 foreign residents in Seoul, mostly Americans, received phone calls from an unidentified caller who told them to leave South Korea unless they want to be killed. Among those who received the threatening calls were American lawyers, soldiers and journalists.

The calls were made between May 25 and May 27, according to the police.

Police believe that the threatening calls were made by the same person, who speaks fluent English.

In addition, police have strengthened security measures around the residences of the foreigners who received the threatening calls.

Further on Threats

SK170114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police have reinforced security around the homes of foreign dignitaries and organizations in connection with a series of recent threatening calls against Americans, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The National Police Headquarters (NPH) dislosed that 13 Americans, including businessmen, lawyers, military officers and journalists, have received threatening calls between last May 25 and 27.

An NPH spokesman said the threats were all made between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. apparently by the same caller, a man believed to be in his 30s.

The caller reportedly called the homes of 13 Americans and told them, in poor English, to leave Korea with a week. Otherwise, he said he would kill them, the spokesman said.

Police did not regard the threats as serious, the spokesman said. Nonetheless, they have beefed up patrols around the homes of the Americans and other foreigners and foreign facilities in view of the recent anti-American sentiment aired by some radical activists.

It was reported earlier that an American teacher at Seoul Foreign School and a professor at Yonsei University received telephone calls around 5:50 a.m. on May 26 in which the caller said he would kill them unless they leave the country within a week.

A police investigation into the threatening calls is under way in the capital area, according to the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau.

The bureau said investigators have found no clue to the identity of the culprit to date.

In a related development, the NEW YORK TIMES reported in a Seoul-datelined story Sunday that three weeks ago, 14 Americans living in Seoul answered their telephones to hear a Korean-accented voice tell them in English to leave Korea or they would be killed.

Among them was Edwin White, Seoul bureau chief of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, who said he received a threatening call at 5:40 a.m. on May 26 at his home, the U.S. daily reported. The caller, according to White, said, "You have been selected as a target. You have one week to leave Korea or you will be killed."

White quoted the caller as saying, "We are anti-American, anti-U.S. military, anti-imperialist. We are youths."

The TIMES quoted Korean officials and opposition digures as saying that antagonism against the United States is growing in Korea, fed by a mixture of economic tensions, pride in Korea's accomplishments and a belief that the United States is too close to the present government.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON UNIFICATION AT ACRP MEETING

SK170850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)--About 650 religious leaders from 22 countries are participating in the Third Asian Conference on Religion and Peace (ACRP), which opened here on Tuesday.

Attending the five-day conference are delegates from 15 religious sects, including Roman Catholicism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam

In the opening ceremony, Stephen Cardinal Kim, co-chairman of the ACRP, delivered a welcoming speech. Yi Won-hong, Korean culture and information minister, and John B. Taylor, secretary general of the World Conference on Relgiion and Peace, also made congratulatory speeches.

Kang Won-yong, chairman of the ACRP, said in a keynote address that religious people are those who create peace in a broad sense, despite doctrinal or political differences.

The religious should reject divisiveness, confrontation, hostility and war, and should promote liberty, harmony, balance, love and peace, Kang said.

Kang asked the representatives to cooperate in establishing peace between North and South Korea through dialogue.

In a congratulatory address, Culture-Information Minister Yi said that religion should achieve peace through positive, non-violent means in these "uncertain and insecure times."

Yi also said that in many cases, religion, which established the ideal of realizing peace, has threatened peace through its connection with ideology and by causing disharmony, confrontation and strife.

Minister Yi said that the inter-Korean dialogue has been cut off because of Pyongyang's unilateral refusal to participate in the talks, but that Seoul has not slackened its efforts on behalf of peace and unification of the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON RSA SANCTIONS--Ambassador to France Yun Ok-sop will lead a Korean delegation to an international conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be convened in Paris June 16, said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. The five-day meeting, the second such world conference in five years, is to discuss punitive measures against South Africa as a way to help abolish the apartheid, said ministry officials. They said the Korean delegation will reaffirm its opposition against South Africa's apartheid and express its willingness to participate in international efforts to remove the racist system. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /6662

YOUTH COUNCIL ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK--Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)--The Korean Ecumenical Youth Council said Wednesday that it would not "sit by idly watching the reappearance of Japanese imperial militarism and a renewed Japanese intention of invading Asia." In a statement, the council expressed concern over Japan's reported distortion of historical facts in high scholl textbooks and the Japanese Government's recent decision to deport Kim Yong-sik, a Korean student who refused to be fingerprinted under Japan's controversial alien registration law. "With its 'reidolization' of Emperor Hirohito, a war criminal of World War II, and whitewashing of wartime crimes, Japan has declared its intention to launch another invasion of all Asian peoples," the statement said. The council also expressed strong opposition to the proposed visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito. Plans for the visit have been upheld by the Korean and Japanese governments. The council expressed hope that Kim will not become the first foreigner expelled from Japan for disobeying the alien registration law and urged Tokyo to "immediately halt all racial discrimination against Korean residents in Japan." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 18 Jun 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PACKAGE SOLUTION WITH U.S. EXPECTED AT TRADE TALKS

SK270344 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States are expected to reach a package solution to their trade friction at the fifth Korea-U.S. economic consultative meeting to be held here early next week, a government source said Tuesday.

The bilateral trade problem involves U.S. demand for Korea's market opening to more U.S. goods, the U.S. application of GSP (generalized scheme of preferences) benefits to Korean-made export items and Korea's protection of foreign intellectual property rights.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Vice Trade and Industry Minister Hong Sung-shua will represent Korea at the meeting, while Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state, and Bruce Smart, undersecretary of commerce, will lead a 16-member U.S. delegation.

Since the U.S. Administration invoked article 301 of U.S. Trade Act last year, the introduction of U.S. insurance and banking firms to Korea and the protection of foreign material patents and other intellectual property rights in Korea have emerged hot trade issues between Seoul and Washington.

In addition, both countries have had to tackle the knotty trade problems arising from the growing protectionism by the U.S. Congress embodied in the form of moves toward excluding some Korean-made products from the GSP list, reducing Korea's export quotas for the U.S. market and opposing the extension of the multi-fiber arrangement which expires on July 30 this year.

Because working officials of the two countries have had many rounds of talks to solve these trade issues and shared the same views in many points, the two sides will come to a package solution to these problems in whatever form at the forthcoming Seoul meeting, the source said.

Prior to the economic consultative meeting June 23-24, officials of the two countries will meet once again in Seoul on June 19-20 to pave the way for the package solution.

High on the agenda of the working officials meeting are Korea's market opening to help redress the trade imbalance between Seoul and Washington, the U.S. application of GSP benefits to Korean products, and bilateral cooperation in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations and in [word indistinct] extention negotiations.

Pak Un-son, director of the Trade-Industry Ministry's International Trade Promotion Bureau, will represent Korea at the working officials meeting and Peter Allgeier, assistant U.S. trade representative, will head a 10-member U.S. delegation.

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CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LAWMAKER FAST AGAINST FARM IMPORTS--A lawmaker from a farming district began a hunger strike in protest against the government policy on imports of foreign agricultural and fishery products Monday afternoon. Rep. Hwang Pyong-u of the "New Conservative Club," which is composed of 12 defectors from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, staged the solitary protest at the conference room of the House Agriculture-Fisheries Committee he is assigned to. Upon entering the sit-in, the 55-year-old lawmaker said in a statement, "I will do anything to stop the importation of farming products because they affect the very existence of our farmers." He pledged to continue the struggle until the government makes a clearcut decision (not to import the foreign products). Rep. Kim Sik, chairman of the committee, came to the conference room early in the morning and tried unsuccessfully to stop the hunger strike. Kim told Hwang, "I share the same feeling as you as I am also a member of the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 4 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERMENT

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG LECTURE ON PARTY BUILDING

SK180353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text of the transcript of a lecture entitled "Historical Experience in Building the WPK," by DPRK President Kim Il-song, released on 31 May on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School--read by announcer]

[Text] Last year we greeted the significant anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Today we are greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Higher Party School.

During the past 40 years, our party traversed the proud road of victory and glory. Thus, it has attained great achievements that will shine forever in history. Since its founding, our party, while continuously expanding the strengthening the party ranks, has led the revolution and construction along the straight and single road of victory.

By leading the masses of the people, our party has successfully carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions, and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction, it has changed out country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country. Our party has gloriously defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the imperialists' aggression.

Through the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has won absolute support and trust from the masses of the people and has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party that has been united firmly and that has rich experience and tested leadership capability.

Our party is a matured party that has done many things while traversing a long and difficult road and is a sanguine party overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion.

Our revolution has reached the new, higher stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea, and our party has firmly consolidated the organizational and ideological foundation for achieving the sacred chuche cause to the end generation after generation. Our party is struggling vigorously, entertaining a great ambition and feelings of firm confidence in the justness of its cause and in victory.

The struggle to achieve the sovereignty of masses of the people can advance victoriously only under the leadership of the party. In order to imbue society with the chuche idea and to fulfill the demand and ideal of the masses of the people for independence, we should further consolidate the party organizationally and ideologically to comply with the advance of the revolution and with the development of society and should continuously increase the leading role of the party.

In order to strengthen and develop our party forever into a chuche-type revolutionary party, we should abide by and thoroughly implement the revolutionary principle of building the party in all sectors of party activities. To achieve this end, party functionaries should correctly understand the historical experience in building our party.

The Kim Il-song Higher Party School is our party's base for training cadres members--a base for bringing up party functionaries. During the past 40 years, after its founding, the Higher Party School shared its destiny with our party and attained proud successes in training party cadre members. The Higher Party School has struggled, always taking the lead in carrying out the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, and it has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing our party and to achieving our revolutionary case by training many able party functionaries and by continuously retraining incumbent party functionaries. I am very satisfied with this.

Today the Higher Party School is assigned the weighty but honorable task of training and preparing a greater number of party functionaries to meet the requirements of the developing situation. The Higher Party School should correctly explain the history and experience of our party so that they can possess the capability to show endless loyalty to the party and to skillfully carry out party work. Greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Higher Party School, I would like to refer to the historical experience of building our party so that I can contribute to the training and indoctrination work of the Higher Party School.

1. The Struggle of the Korean Communists To Build the Party

Our party is a party that has developed from deep historical roots. Although our party was founded in 1945, the struggle to found the party was launched a long time ago in our country. Through the protracted and grim struggle, the Korean communists have laid the firm foundation for founding a revolutionary party, and, on the basis of this foundation, they have founded our party.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Marxism-Leninist spread in our country, and when the working class positively emerged in the arena of struggle, the communist movement began to develop. However, the initial stage of the communist movement in our country had serious weakness and limitation. Instead of calling on the masses of the people to wage the revolutionary struggle by indoctrinating and rallying them by mingling with them, those who joined the communist movement in the initial stage of this movement uttered empty words that contributed nothing to the revolution by keeping away from the masses of the people and scrambled for power--struggled to seize leadership. Without trying to firmly consolidate the party in an independent manner after being captivated by toadyism, they visited various places to obtain approval from the international party, saying that their factions are legitimate ones and true Marxist factions. As a result, the initial stage of the communist movement in our country failed to traverse the smooth road of development and suffered throes and turns and twists. The Korean Communist Party that was founded in 1925 failed to successfully function as the vanguard organization of the revolution. It failed to exist for a long time under the oppression of the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean revolution required a new-type revolutionary party, and the sacred cause of founding a new-type revolutionary party loomed before the young communists from the new generation. Our young communists from the new generation learned a serious lesson that they could not carry out the revolution by doing just as the communists who joined the initial stage of the communist movement did and chose a new revolutionary road that was entirely different from one chosen by them. The young communists firmly believed that if they wanted to carry out the revolution, they should deeply mingle with the masses of the people, should struggle by resorting to them, and should build the party and lead the revolution by themselves to meet the situation in our country so that they could naturally obtain recognition and sympathy from the peoples of other countries. They struggled, embracing feelings of such a faith. This is the new revolutionary line adopted by our young communists from the new generation and is the revolutionary policy of building the party.

In the course of independently pioneering the advance path of the revolution and of waging the struggle by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the situation in our country, we came to possess the chuche idea--a new revolutionary idea. Together with Marxism-Leninsim, the chuche idea became the firm leading guideline for our revolution.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union, which we organized in 1926, was a vanguard organization designed to lead the chuche revolutionary cause to victory and was the first and true communist revolutionary organization in our country. The Down-With-Imperialism Union regarded the struggle to achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, to build socialism and communism in our country, and to win the victory of communism in the world as its program.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a historical declaration signaling the new start of our revolution. With the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union as the momentum, the revolutionary struggle of our people greeted a new era, which, bidding farewell to all sorts of timeworn ideological trends, such as toadyism and dogmatism, advanced in accordance with the principle of independence, and the Korean communist and national liberation movement came to be carried out vigorously with a correct fighting goal and strategy and tactics.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was the starting point in building a new-type revolutionary party in our country, and our party began to take its glorious roots from the Down-With-Imperialism Union.

The Korean Communist Youth League [KCYL], which was organized by inheriting the Down-With-Imperialism Union, played an important role in the struggle to found a revolutionary party. While vigorously struggling to overcome the splittist maneuvers of factious toadyists and to achieve the unity of the revolutionary ranks, the KCYL developed advanced youths into core members in founding the party by rallying them around the organization and by training them, and by uniformly leading the broad strata of anti-Japanese organizations, it laid a firm mass foundation for founding the party.

At the historical Kalun meeting held in 1930, we set forth a chuche-type revolutionary line, and while making preparations for waging an armed struggle in accordance with this line, we struggled to organize a primary party organization and formed the first party organization with the young communists from the new generation. The first party organization formed at the Kalun meeting was the glorious origin of our party and was the prototype of party organizations that were organized subsequently and successively. With the first party organization as a mother's body, we rapidly expanded party organizations.

Having organized over a short period of time many primary party organizations in broad areas, including the area along the Tuman River, we established an organizational and leading system for this. When party organizations were organized and when the activities of these organizations were strengthened, the Korean communists came to be further united organizationally and to much more positively wage the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of party organizations.

When the anti-Japanese armed struggle was aged, the struggle to found the party was aged in a much more full-fledged manner. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the sacred liberation war to save the country and the people, was a most positive struggle to achieve the victory of a noble communist-type idea, and was a glorious struggle to found the revolutionary party of the working class.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle opened a new, decisive phase in the struggle to found the party. In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we trained the great number of the organizational core members in founding the party, firmly guaranteed the unity of the communist ranks, and laid the firm mass foundation for founding the party.

While organizing party organizations at all levels in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in guerrilla districts and while helping continuously to increase the role of these party organizations, we extensively organized party organizations in Korean residential areas in the northern border area of our country and in the northeast region of China.

When party organizations quickly expanded and when the armed struggle was strengthened, we formed the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in order to uniformly guide party organizations at all levels and to successfully guarantee the party leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The KPRA Party Committee uniformly guided party organizations in various areas inside and outside the country as well as party organizations at all levels in the unit.

When the KPRA Party Committee assumed the role of uniform leadership, the leadership system for party organizations at all levels was established in an orderly manner, and the party leadership of the armed struggle and of the overall Korean revolution was guaranteed firmly. All party organizations were rallied organizationally and moved under the guidance of the KPRA Party Committee.

We expanded party organizations into broader areas inside and outside the country with the party committee as the central figure. In particular, we organized many primary party organizations in industrial centers and strategically important rural and fishing areas in the country and strengthened the uniform guidance for these organizations. As a result, party organizations took roots among the broad strata of the people, including workers in the important industrial sectors, and the preparatory work of founding the party was carried out in a much more brisk manner throughout the country.

Thus, during the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we steadily struggled to found the revolutionary party of the working class. Through this struggle, the intrinsic weakness of the initial stage of the communist movement in our country was overcome, and the foundation for founding a revolutionary party was laid firmly.

Through the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party was laid. Laying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party is the basic requirement for building a revolutionary party. The work of building the party of the working class begins with the struggle to lay the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party. Without laying this organizational and ideological foundation, we cannot found a revolutionary party. Even though we may found a party, such a party cannot successfully assume the role as the staff headquarters of the revolution and avoid the fate of downfall before an antirevolutionary offensive. This is shown by the historical lesson of the initial stage of the communist movement in our country and by the experience of the international communist movement.

What is important in laying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party is to firmly form the organizational core members of the party by forming party organizations, by thoroughly establishing the system of organizing and leading the party, and by developing core communists. Just as I mentioned previously, during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we formed party organizations at all levels, including primary party organizations, and established the system for uniformly organizing and leading these organizations. We set forth the policy of founding the party not through the method of proclaiming the party center [Central Committee] but through the methods of first organizing primary party organizations after making full preparations and of expanding and strengthening these organizations. We then struggled to implement this policy. Of course, we can build the party through the methods of proclaiming the party center by rallying core communists and of gradually forming lower party organizations. However, we could not traverse such a road in our country. The majority of those who posed as communists in our country at that time were factious toadyists who were engaged in factious struggles and in uttering empty words, looking at others. We could not found a revolutionary party by resorting to them.

In order to found a revolutionary party, we had to organize primary party organizations deeply taking roots among the broad strata of the masses of the people, including workers and peasants, and to bring up fresh communists from the new generation, who were not contaminated by factionalism and toadyism, through party organizational life and through the revolutionary struggle, and to guarantee the ideological and spiritual unity of the communist ranks. To achieve this end, we first organized primarily party organizations and gradually helped form upper party organizations to fit the situation in relevant units and areas and made all party organizations move under the uniform guidance of the KPRA Party Committee.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we brought up many core communists. Core communists are those who possess a firm revolutionary world outlook, who do not waver under any difficult and adverse circumstances, and who successfully and independently accomplish assigned revolutionary tasks. Only by possessing core communists can we organize the party's organizational core members, achieve the ideological and spiritual unity of the communist ranks, and consolidate the mass foundation for founding the party.

The quickest revolutionary way to develop core communists was to receive men into the anti-Japanese armed ranks and to train them in the practice of the grim revolutionary struggle. The anti-Japanese armed ranks was a school for revolutionary training--the school for developing people into core communists and resolute revolutionaries.

By accepting excellent sons and daughters of the workers and peasants into the anti-Japanese armed ranks, we reared them as the indomitable revolutionary fighters possessing a communistic [kongsanjuijok] revolutionary spirit as well as the communistic core elements, who are prepared politically and militarily by being endlessly chastened in the bloody struggle against the enemy.

Revolutionary organizational life is a mighty means of educating and chastening people. We accepted into the party organizations workers, peasants, and progressive intellectuals who had a high degree of class awareness and who had been tested in the course of struggle and had them educated and chastened without interruption through organizational life.

In this way, the party organizations trained a great number of people as excellent communist core members, possessing a strong organizational and disciplined spirit, as well as the party's organizational backbone.

In training the communist core elements, mass anti-Japanese organizations also played an important role.

We organized various forms of mass anti-Japanese organizations in areas where guerrillas were active and in broad areas at home and abroad and united with them a broad range of anti-Japanese masses, including workers and peasants, training them in a revolutionary manner amid practical struggles against the Japanese imperialists. In this course, we prepared a great number of people as ardent communists.

A great number of core communists we brought up in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became the strong backbone force for the founding of our party.

What is also important in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for party founding is to firmly ensure a purity of the communist ranks and their ideological and volitional unity. Only when the purity of the communist ranks and their ideological and volitionary unity are guaranteed can a revolutionary party be founded and the might of the party be strengthened.

The ideological and volitional unity and cohesion of the communist ranks is the fundamental condition for the founding of the party and for the strengthening and development of the party as well as an inexhaustible source of party strength.

We tirelessly struggled to guarantee the purity of the communist ranks and to strengthen their ideological and volitional unity during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We fully laid bare the crimes committed by the factionalist elements who destroyed the initial communist movement of our country, led the communists to wage a fervent struggle against the factionalists, and saw to it that even the slightest factionalist elements could not infiltrate into the revolutionary ranks by establishing a rock-firm discipline within the organization.

By arming the communists and members of the revolutionary organizations firmly with the chuche-oriented lines, tactics, and strategies of the Korean revolution, we also guaranteed an ideological uniformity and unity of action for the communist ranks.

What is important in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party is to build a solid mass foundation. Building a solid mass foundation is an important guarantee for founding a mighty party with its roots striking deeply among the broad masses of all walks of life.

Only a party enjoying a solid mass foundation can become an indomitable and invincible party. In order to build a mass foundation for the founding of the party, it is imperative to raise consciousness among the masses and to make them organization-oriented. The masses, though they are the masters of the revolution, cannot properly play their role as masters or become the credible political foundation of the party unless their consciousness has been raised and they are made to be organization-oriented.

During the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we positively struggled to raise consciousness in the masses and make them organization-oriented.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we sent a large number of political operatives to various parts of the country and had them conduct mass political work broadly. The political operatives tirelessly educated the people and made them revolutionalized by going deep among them and organizationally united the broad masses by organizing mass organizations.

We vigorously organized and mobilized the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, in the revolutionary struggle and chastened them in the course of struggles.

In the course of practical struggles the broad masses of all walks of life were awakened to their class and grew as powerful political forces.

The struggle to build a mass foundation for the founding of the party was waged in close association with the united anti-Japanese national front movement.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland [ARF] was founded on 5 May 1936. This was a historic event of epochal significance in strengthening the mass foundation of the party.

With the founding of the ARF, it became possible to closely unite the broad masses of all walks of life under the banner of national liberation.

The ARF's organizational network rapidly expanded. The ARF's substructure were broadly organized not only in the areas along the Amnok and Tuman rivers, but also in remote areas inside the country. The ARF's substructures were organized under various names in conformity with the concrete conditions of each district.

As a result of the expansion of the ARF's organizational network into broad areas at home and abroad, the broad masses of all walks of life were united firmly around them. Even religious personages energetically rose up in the anti-Japanese struggle by uniting firmly around the ARF organizations.

As a result, a new turn was achieved in realizing party leadership over the masses of all walks of life and the mass foundation for the founding of the party was consolidated still further.

With the firm organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party built in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, full preparations were made to found a revolutionary party of the working class any time a favorable situation was created in our country.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party were established in the course of the hard fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The ideological system of chuche was established, and immortal revolutionary feats and experiences of struggle were achieved, and the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work were created in the course of the bloody struggle of the anti-Japanese revolution.

Abundantly contained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions are the endlessly valuable ideological and spiritual treasures, the noble revolutionary feats, and experiences.

The revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle served as powerful assets for founding our party and developing and strengthening it and as stout historical roots of our party and revolution after the national liberation.

Following the national liberation, we wasted no time in tackling the work of founding the party on the basis of the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party and the brilliant traditions provided during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The situation that prevailed in our country following national liberation was very complicated. Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists in particular, quite disparate situations were created in the North and South of our country.

All the people in the northern half who were made the masters of the country rose up as one in the building of a new fatherland cherishing a joy of having been liberated. The state of affairs in the southern half, however, was not so.

The southern half was put under U.S. military administration, the revolutionary advance of the communists and the patriotic people was harshly suppressed, and the people's committees that had been formed thanks to the creative activities of the people were forcibly dismantled.

Under such circumstances, it was difficult to found forthwith a united party holding in line all the communists from the North and South. Nevertheless, we could not sit calmly, idling the time away, waiting for the conditions for the founding of a united party to mature.

The disparate situations that prevailed in the North and South of the country required that the North and South develop the revolution and proceed with the work of founding the party in conformity with the characteristics of the regions concerned.

We wasted no time in founding the party in the northern half where a favorable situation has been created. Only when we were able to found a party quickly in the northern half could we uniformly guide the Communist Party organizations that had been organized and were active in various parts of the country, achieve the organizational and ideological unity in the communist ranks, and turn the northern half into a strong base of the Korean revolution by rallying the broad masses around the party and by making a good job of the work of national founding.

We helped found the party with the communists who had been hardened and brought up in the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as core members and by encompassing the communists who had carried out their activities in various areas in the country. At that time, there were some opinions calling for founding the party only with the communists who had joined the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Although we could found the party only with the communists who had been brought up in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we did not do so. If we had organized the party only with these communists, other people would have tried to organize the party. If they had done so, the communist movement in our country would have been divided. Because of this, we decided to found the party by encompassing all communists. Of course, some communists who dispersedly carried out their activities in various areas might not have been trained in an organizational manner. However, under circumstances in which there were reliable core units that had been hardened and tested in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we could receive them into the party and rally them in an organizational manner.

By sending the core communists who had been brought up during the period of the anti-Japanese revolution to various areas, we maintained and expanded party organizations in local areas and helped rally communists who had carried out their activities dispersedly. Thus, we accelerated the preparatory work of founding the party. Finally, we founded the Central Organizational Committee of the North Korean Communist Party--a powerful central party guidance body--on 10 October 1945 and proclaimed the founding of our party to the world.

The founding of our party was the emergence of a chuche-type revolutionary party for the first time in history and was the brilliant fruition of the protracted struggle of the Korean communists to found the revolutionary party of the working class. With the founding of our party as the momentum, the Korean revolution came to possess its powerful and militant staff headquarters, and our people came to victoriously advance the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party.

2. The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of the Chuche Type

The WPK is a chuche-type party of Marxism-Leninism--the new-type party of the working class. If we characterize the WPK in a word, we can say that it is a revolutionary party of the chuche type. The WKP is a party that is guided by the chuche idea and is a party struggling to achieve the chuche cause. A party is a people's political organization--a body united on the basis of a common idea and ideal. A party represents a certain class, a social group, or the common demand of society, and it struggles to fulfill this demand.

The nature and mission of a party are determined by the class basis [kyegupjok kicho] of society to which it belongs and by the guiding idea of this society.

The WPK is the revolutionary party of the working class and is the popular party of the working people. With the vanguard fighters of the working class as core members, our party extensively encompasses in its ranks the excellent and advanced elements of peasants and working intellectuals as well as the working class, and firmly assuming the revolutionary stand of the working class, it has carried out all its activities to meet the demand and interests of the working class and of the broad strata of the working people. The emblem of our party clearly symbolizes the revolutionary and popular nature of our party.

The guiding idea of the WPK is the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the revolutionary idea of the working class, reflecting the aspiration and demand of the masses of the people for independence, and is the most correct leading guideline for our revolution and construction. The chuche idea is a revolutionary world outlook with primary emphasis placed on man and is a revolutionary theory designed to achieve independence for the masses of the people.

Through the practice of the revolution in our country, the justness of the chuche idea has been clearly verified. Through the protracted revolutionary struggle, this idea has invariably become the guiding idea of our party.

Our party carries out the work of building the party and all party activities by regarding the chuche idea as a leading guideline and on the basis of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the starting point of the work of building our party and of its activities.

Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party regards man as a basis in the work of building the party and in its activities, makes everything serve to increase the position and role of the masses of the people, and firmly assumes an independent and creative stand.

The chuche idea is the basis of the work of consolidating our party's organizational and ideological foundation. Our party firmly guarantees the unity of the party by firmly organizing the party organizationally on the basis of the chuche idea and by ideologically dyeing the entire party.

The chuche idea is the leading guideline for our party in leading the revolution and construction. With the chuche idea as a guideline, our party formulates the line, strategy, and tactics for the revolution and construction and implements party lines and by organizing and mobilizing the creative capacility of the masses of the people.

Our party has advanced by always upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Our party has been founded, strengthened, and developed through the struggle to materialize the chuche idea, and by materializing the chuche idea, it has victoriously led the revolution and construction.

The basic mission of the WPK is to struggle to achieve the victory of the chuche cause. The chuche cause is the cause of the masses of the people, which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is a sacred cause designed to achieve the sovereignty of the masses of the people through the materialization of the chuche idea.

While proclaiming the founding of the party, we regarded effecting democratic reforms in society through the materialization of the chuche idea and the work of building a wealthy, powerful, and independent state in our country as the program of the party. This was a fighting program that we had regarded as a goal during the period of the anti-Japanese revolution.

Our party vigorously organized and mobilized the entire party and all the people of the struggle to implement the party program. As a result, the first program of our party was implemented brilliantly in the northern half of the Republic. However, this program was not implemented on a pan-national scale.

The revolutionary mission looming before our party today in achieving the chuche cause is to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Regarding achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic as the mission of the party at present, our party has struggled to perform this mission.

Realizing a classless society by achieving the complete victory of socialism is the most important revolutionary task in completing the cause of building communism following the establishment of the socialist system. The material and technical foundation of socialism will be laid firmly when the maneuvers of the hostile class and corrosion by timeworn ideologies end as a result of the complete victory of socialism and when differences between cities and rural areas and class differences between the working class and peasants are eliminated. When workers are freed from difficult and arduous labor, a decisive change will be brought about in the work of achieving the cause of building communism.

Achieving the complete victory of socialism is the matured requirement for developing our revolution today. Our party has laid the firm foundation for achieving the complete victory of socialism in all sectors of social life, including the political, economic, ideological, and cultural sectors, by vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic after completing the task of liberating the people and the class.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism, we should accelerate the work of making society revolutionized, working class, and intellectual; firmly lay the material and technical foundations for socialism, and much more firmly consolidate and develop the socialist system.

On the basis of the successes already attained in socialist construction, our party has successfully performed the strategic task of achieving the complete victory of socialism.

Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the most urgent fighting task assigned to our party. Only when the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is achieved can national sovereignty be realized nationwide, the social and political independence of the South Korean people be realized, and the unified development of the country and the nation be guaranteed.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we must struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, to powerfully support the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, and to create an international environment favorable to our revolution.

Our party makes all efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date and achieve the unified development of the country and the nation.

The ultimate revolutionary task of our party in realizing the chuche cause is to build a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. A communist society is an ideal society of mankind in which the legacies of the old society are ultimately eradicated and the independence of the popular masses is completely materialized. Only through the struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea can a communist society, the ideal of mankind, be successfully built. Only when all members of society are turned into chuche-type communist men by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and society and nature are thoroughly reformed as demanded by the chuche idea can the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured and a communist society in which the independence of the popular masses is completely realized be built.

Our party set forth building a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea as its supreme program and has vigorously pushed ahead with the work of remodeling man, society, and nature as demanded by the chuche idea.

Along with carrying out the revolution of our country well, our party struggles to attain the victory of the world revolution. The world revolution is a struggle to eradicate imperialism and colonialism worldwide, realize national and class liberation, and build communism. World revolution is the common international cause of the communist and workers' parties and the world's revolutionary peoples. Struggling for the victory of the world revolution is an international duty of the working class and popular masses of each country.

An important question rising in attaining the victory of the world revolution is powerfully pushing ahead with the international communist movement. The international communist movement is a sacred cause to achieve the victory of socialism and communism worldwide and consummate the task of the liberation of mankind. Only when communism wins victory worldwide will the revolutionary cause for independence of the working class and the popular masses be ultimately consummated.

To achieve the victory of the world revolution, the working classes and peoples of many countries in the world should strengthen international unity and cooperation and vigorously stage a joint struggle against imperialism.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist banner of independence, our party will firmly unite with the fraternal communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties in the world and continue to powerfully wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and all types of aggression and subjugation and for the independence of the people.

Our party's cause for the independence of the popular masses can be realized only through continuous struggle. Our party will fuflill its honorable mission to the end on the road of the sacred struggle for the independence of the popular masses.

The party of the working class is basically different from other parties in light of its social and historical positions. Because of this, the party of the working class should be build on the basis of a unique principle that complies with the nature and characteristics of the party. Only in this way can the party assume its leading role and perform its historic mission.

By always firmly grasping work with men, the party of the working class should build the party and carry out party activities toward smoothly achieving the political leadership of society. Realizing the political leadership of society by basically grasping work with men is the basic principle of building the party of the working class. First, regarding the basis of party work as work with men, our party has helped resolve all questions in party activities by carrying out work with men. Work with men is the work of helping men willingly rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, by indoctrinating men in a revolutionary manner and by rallying them in an organizational manner.

Basically grasping work with men in party activities is the requirement of the chuche idea. On the basis of the philosophical principle that men are the masters of everything and that they determine everything, the chuche idea demands that everyting be considered with men as the central figures and that everything serve men. Proceeding from this demand, men should be placed at the central point, and every question should be resolved through work with men.

Work with men is the basic way for the party of the working class to realize its politics. Politics of the party of the working class are politics that collectively represent the will of the masses of people, and the basic requirement of these politics is to help the masses of the people willingly rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, by indoctrinating and rallying men to meet the independent rights and interest of the masses of the people.

The party is not a power organ that rules people but is one that politically indoctrinates and organizes the people. The target of party work is men, and the mission of the party is to help party members and workers willingly and zealously join the revolutionary struggle by indoctrinating and rallying them. Accordingly, work with men is the basic content of party work and is the unique way of party activities, and party work and activities should be carried out thoroughly on the basis of work with men.

The party is the leading political organization in society. Under the leadership of the party, the political activities of the working class and the working people are carried out, and revolution and construction advances. Uniformly grasping and leading the political activities of the masses of the people constitutes the unique position and role assumed by the party of the working class in society.

Only when the party firmly guarantees the poltiical leadership of society can it become the true representative of the independent rights and interest of the masses of the people and a true leading political organization that leads the revolution and construction to meet the demand of the masses of the people for independence.

During the past period, our party truly protected the independent rights and interest of our people by firmly guaranteeing the political leadership of society by basically grasping work with men through the [words indistinct] of the principle of building a revolutionary party, and victoriously advanced the revolution and construction.

We should firmly abide by a revolutionary principle in [word indistinct] the party so that we can strengthen and develop the party into an organizationally and ideologically solid, powerful, and invincible party and into a revolutionary party that leads the cause of the masses of the people for independence to victory.

The basic principle firmly abided by our party in building the party is firstly to establish a monolithic ideological system within the party, secondly to make the party be harmoniously blended with the masses of the people, and thirdly to guarantee inheritance in building the party.

The revolutionary party of the working class should establish a monolithic ideological system within the party. Establishing a monolithic ideological system in building the party implies dyeing the entire party with a revolutionary idea and guaranteeing the monolithic nature of leadership on the basis of this. The party of the working class should be organized and led on the basis of a single idea. The party of the working class should be united by a single center and should carry out all its activities under sole leadership. In other words, a monolithic ideological system should be established thoroughly within the party. Only when the party firmly establishes a monolithic ideological system within the party can it protect its revolutionary nature, achieve the organizational and ideological unity of its ranks, and smoothly perform the function and role as the staff headquarters of the revolution.

A single idea alone should exist within the party of the working class, and the entire party should be dyed with a single idea. The party that has failed to guarantee the monolithic nature of its idea cannot protect its revolutionary nature, and the entire party cannot become an organization of a complete whole, with which the entire party moves unanimously. The party that has failed to guarantee the congruity of ideologies and actions cannot be termed a party.

The unity of the party ranks is the lifeline of the party of the working class and the source of the invincible strength of this party. Only when the party achieves its unity on the basis of a single idea can it develop its unity into a powerful one that is most solid and that can overcome any storms whatsoever.

In order to firmly achieve the ideological, spiritual, and revolutionary unity of the party, we should dye the entire party with a single revolutionary idea by firmly arming all party members with the leading idea of the party.

Only on the basis of ideological dyeing can the party firmly achieve the monolithic nature of leadership. Only by guaranteeing the monolithic nature of leadership can the party smoothly assume a function and role as a leading political organization. By achieving ideological dyeing on the basis of the leading idea of the party, the party of the working class should help all party members think and act only in accordance with the party's idea and intent and should help the entire party move unanimously under the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

The principle of establishing a monolithic ideological system in the party is the principle of building the party--the principle that reflects a centralized democratic ruling system. This principle demands that a centralized democratic system be thoroughly implemented in carrying out party activities.

Party lines and policies are the party's organizational intent collectively reflecting the aspirations and demands of party members. Only by positively promoting democracy in the party can we make party lines and policies correctly reflect the intent of the masses of people and possessed by the masses of the people. Only by making all party members and organizations unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement party lines and policies and only by establishing the centralized discipline of making party members become submissive to party organizations--the lower party organizations to upper party organizations; and the entire party to the party Central Committee--can we firmly establish a monolithic leadership system in the entire party.

The party of the working class should be harmoniously blended with the masses of the people. By deeply taking root among the masses of the people and by firmly rallying the broad strata of the masses of the people around the party, the party of the working class should make the party and the masses of the people become harmoniously blended with each other so that they can breathe and move and share their destinies with each other. Becoming harmoniously blended with the masses of the people is the intrinsic requirement of the party of the working class, which struggles for the masses of the people and carries out its activities by resorting to them.

When the working class party is united with the popular masses, it can become an invincible party that can win every battle. A party that does not have its roots among the popular masses and that cannot win their support is like a castle in the air and cannot maintain its existence. Only a party that has its deep roots among the popular masses and that wins the absolute support and trust of the people can it possess the invincible might and can it be strengthened and developed endlessly.

Only when the working class party is united with the popular masses, can it make the popular masses the great creator of history by providing a correct guidance for them. The party's might and the greatness of the popular masses lie in the unity between the party and the popular masses. Only with the help of the leadership of the party, can the popular masses, a core element in the society and history and one who is in charge of the revolution, become the true masters of their own destiny and the powerful force behind the revolution.

By leading the popular masses in a revolutionary manner, after being united with them, the working class party can raise their consciousness and organize them, thus making them actively wage a revolutionary struggle and carry out construction work with a high, fervent revolutionary will and creativity. If a party is to be united with the popular masses, it must be built as a popular party of the working popular masses and must thoroughly protect the interest of the popular masses and sincerely serve them in carrying out its activities.

The working class party must guarantee a hereditary nature in the construction of the party. To guarantee a hereditary nature in the construction of the party means to purely succeed the bloodlines of the party in the whole process of the construction of the party and to consistently maintain in the important principles concerning the construction of the party in the entire process of the construction of the party. Guaranteeing the hereditary nature in the construction of the party is a just demand of the communist movement and the development of the party.

The communist movement and the cause of building the party is a long-range work that is continuously carried out generation after generation. Under circumstances in which the revolutionary cause of the working class is carried out on a long-range basis through many generations and in which a shift in generation is taking place endlessly in the process of the development of the communist movement, the cause of building the party must be continuously carried out generation after generation. Succeeding the unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership is fundamental in succeeding the cause of building the party generation after generation. If the unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership is not succeeded in the construction of the party, when revolutionary generations change hands, the party's revolutionary traits and its achievements in struggle cannot be maintained; the party's role in leadership cannot be guaranteed; and in the long run, the party cannot carry out the popular masses' cause of independence to the end. The unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership must be inherited and guaranteed in the entire process of the development of the party and the society.

Maintaining, inheriting, and developing the party's revolutionary tradition is very important in inheriting the cause of building the party generation after generation. The revolutionary tradition is a valuable revolutionary cause and its cause of building the party, and is a thread of life that connects the lines of the party and the revolution. The ideologies, theories, and methods of the party's leadership are wholly embodied in the revolutionary tradition, and the valuable revolutionary achievements and experiences that had been attained throughout the historical revolutionary struggle are also accumulated in the revolutionary tradition.

The working class' revolutionary cause and its cause of building the party can be successfully completed only in the process of maintaining, and inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition. If the revolutionary tradition cannot be maintained and inherited, the threat of life of the party and the revolution cannot be maintained and the ultimate victory of the revolution cannot be attained.

The working class party must put forth inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition as an important task in the construction of the party and must wholly inherit all contents of the revolutionary tradition, which has been attained, developed, and enriched for a long-term period of the revolutionary struggle since the beginning of the revolution. Our party could open a new road for the construction of the party and could be strengthened and developed into a chuche-type revolutionary party by firmly adhering to the principles on the construction of a revolutionary party and thoroughly embodying them in the construction of the party and in the activities of the party. The historical experience attained in the construction of our party is a valuable experience which has been attained in the process of strengthening and developing our party into a new-type working class party and into a chuche-type revolutionary party.

3. Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Ranks

Consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is the main content of the construction of the party and a central aspect of its tasks. The construction of the party is, in a word, the work of founding the party and incessantly strengthening the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Only when the party ranks are constantly enhanced organizationally and ideologically can the party smoothly perform its leadership role and fulfill its historic mission. Therefore, the first priority in party work should be given to consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically.

We have vigorously conducted the work of consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, always adhering to it as a central task of the party work, and have gained a precious experience and lesson in this course.

The most important thing in consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the entire party. Establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a decisive guarantee for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Only when the monolithic ideological system is thoroughly established in the party can the party ranks be firmly consolidated, unity and cohesion in their ideological will be solidly realized, and a strong organizational discipline and an orderly organizational system be established throughout the entire party.

From the first days of its founding, our party set forth establishing the monolithic ideological system as a basic line in the construction of the party and has steadily struggled to this end.

The main struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system in our party is a struggle to establish chuche.

The entire party should be imbued with one idea to establish the monolithic ideological system in it. To this end, all types of evil ideas running counter to the monolithic idea of the party should be, above all, thoroughly overcome.

Establishing chuche was a struggle to embody the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome all kinds of evil ideas, including flunkeyism and dogmatism, and imbue the entire party with our party's revolutionary idea--the chuche idea.

Because of the peculiarities of the historical development of our country and the complicated circumstances facing our country, the tendencies of flunkeyism and dogmatism once manifested themselves to no small measure in our party.

Flunkeyism is a slavish subjugatory idea of serving big countries and the national nihilism of despising one's own nation. When one is tainted with flunkeyism, one unconditionally worships and follows others and uphold others' things, disregarding one's own things for no reason. Flunkeyists are, without exception, dogmatists.

As shown by historical experiences, if a person follows flunkeyism, he becomes a fool; if a nation does so, the country is ruined; if a party does so, revolution and construction are ruined. Herein lies the fatal harm of flunkeyism.

In the past, flunkeyism had an immeasurably harmful influence on the development of our nation and on the communist movement of our country. Looking back upon the history of our country, it was because of flunkeyism that the country was ruined and the communist movement failed in the initial period. Even after the country was liberated, flunkeyism hindered the revolutionary struggle and construction work and laid great obstacles in the way of building our party. Those tainted with flunkeyism and dogmatism tried to mechanically use others' things as a model, not relying on the lines and policies of our party, and to depend on others, not believing in our own strength.

The harm of flunkeyism was more seriously manifested during the war period, and became something that could no longer be tolerated as the socialist revolution and construction was pushed ahead in a full-dress manner during the postwar period. Without uprooting flunkeyism, the entire party could not be imbued with the revolutionary idea of our party and the party's leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work could not be smoothly realized.

Since the first days of leading the revolution and construction, our party has steadily struggled to oppose flunkeyism and establish chuche. During the postwar period in particular, it put forward a resolute policy of establishing chuche and struggled determinedly to implement it.

Our party did not overlook even the slight expression of flunkeyism and dogmatism, but timely staged an ideological struggle to overcome it. Our party has strengthened ideological work so that all cadres and party members might deeply study the specific conditions of our country and work in reliance upon our party's lines and policies, and has struggled to establish among functionaries the traits of solving all problems from an independent and creative stand.

With regard to introducing the experience of other countries, our party has seen to it that things are not mechanically used as models, but are introduced in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Through the struggle to establish chuche, a great turn took place in setting up the monolithic ideological system of the party. Our party's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, has filled the entire party, and all cadres and party members think and act as demanded by the chuche idea. Today the phenomenon of looking up to or yielding to others cannot be found in our party.

The main struggle of our party to establish the monolithic ideological system was also a struggle against all hues of sectarian elements, including factionalism. Along with realizing the imbuing of the entire party ideologically, organizational unity should be achieved to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Only through struggle against all kinds of sectarian elements, including factionalism, can the unity and cohesion of the party ranks be successfully realized.

Factionalism is an antiparty and antirevolutionary element which undermines the unity and cohesion of the party and destroys the revolutionary movement and has its ideological origin in bourgeois ideas--individual heroism and the idea of seeking fame and a career in particular. For this reason, factionalists resort to all means and methods in displaying fame and realizing their wild ambition for a career.

If a factionalist element is tolerated even a little, the unity and cohesion of the party ranks cannot be achieved and, later, even the existence of the party cannot be maintained.

The reason why our party could not but strongly wage its antifactionalist struggle from the beginning is connected with the fact that it greeted the liberation of the country without overcoming factionalism that emerged in the communist movement in the initial period. There was no unified party of the working class in our country until the fatherland was liberated after the party, organized in 1925, was dissolved due to the factional strife of factionalists and the Japanese imperialists' suppression.

For this reason it was impossible to check systematically the communists who were engaging in activities in a dispersed manner at home and abroad, nor was it possible to wage a struggle against factional elements in an organiized and vigorous manner. Therefore, factionalism continued to remain, and the factional elements' maneuvers continued in various forms.

Our party was confronted with the historical task, after liberation from the Japanese, of overcoming factionalism, which has caused enormous harmful and poisonous effects on the communist movement of our country. With a view to forming a unity with as many people as possible, our party maintained a policy of generously accommodating, indoctrinating, and remaking even those who participated in factional strife in the past or who were affected by it, if they regretted their mistake and did not engage in acts of factionalism.

However, despite the party's consistent indoctrination and repeated advice, the factional elements did not abandon their bad habits of the past but continued acts of factionalism, gravely hampering the party's unity and cohesion. The factional elements in particular openly challenged the party whenever our revolution was confronted with trials and difficulties.

In order to realize their malicious ambition, the factional elements followed the counter-revolutionary road in collusion with the enemy during the stern period of the fatherland liberation war, and even engaged in a plot to overthrow the party and the government during the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Seeing through in time the wicked maneuvers of the antiparty and counter-revolutionary factional elements, our party exposed and crushed them, mobilizing the party organizations and party members, and liquidated them in an organized manner. While liquidating the factional elements in an organized manner, we conducted a vigorous ideological struggle on a pan-party basis to root out the vicious ideological effect of factionalism. Our party adhered to the principle of rigorously discriminating between the leading activist elements and the passive elements in the antifactionalist struggle and of dealing with them on an individual-by-indivudal and case-by-case basis according to their degree of crime. We handed down thorough and stern punishment to the leading activist elements and accommodated and indoctrinated the passive elements.

In opposing factionalism and strengthening the party's unity and cohesion, the plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee held during the fatherland liberation war, the plenary meeting held in August 1956 during the postwar period, the party delegates' meeting held in March 1958 were meetings of historical significance.

By holding the plenary meeting of the fifth party Central Committee, we laid bare and purged the antiparty and counter-revolutionary spy ring, and by holding the August plenary meeting and the party delegates' meeting, we liquidated the last remnants of factionalism. By so doing, we overcame factionalism that existed historically, further strengthened the organizational unity of the party ranks, and firmly realized the unity of the Korean communist movement.

After liquidating factionalism, our party waged a vigorous struggle against the antiparty revisionist elements and boosted our party's unity and cohesion onto a new plane. Today, our party's unity and cohesion have reached a very high level. The entire party membership is firmly rallied around the party Central Committee, and is firmly united based on the chuche idea. No power can demolish our party's unity and cohesion formed on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our antifactionalist struggle was a very complicated and arduous one. To be frank with you, the antifactionalist struggle carried out by our party was a struggle against the enemies within and without, and it was as difficult a struggle as the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists.

The main reason why we could successfully carry out the complicated antifactionalist struggle was that our party possessed a strong core. Because our party had strong core consisting of outstanding communists trained in the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party was able to successfully defeat the factional elements' maneuvers. The fact that we enhanced the political consciousness of the party members and workers and intensified criticism and self-criticism in the party, especially criticism from below, was a major factor which enabled us to lay bare and purge in a timely manner the factional elements who were maneuvering to split our party ranks.

Through the long struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system, our party has become a strong party in which the entire party membership is imbued with the chuche idea and which is in firm unity and cohesion in terms of ideology and will on the basis of it. It has become a revolutionary party in which the entire party organization and party members function consistently under the monolithic leadership of the party center.

Even though we have attained great success in the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, we should not be self-conceited over this. We should never forget the fact that the antiparty and counter-revolutionary elements who were hiding within the party attacked the party when the situation within and without was complicated and when our revolution was undergoing trials.

We are still on the road of revolution. We may encounter unexpected difficulties and trials as our revolution advances. How can we definitely say that apostates will not turn up within our party in the future when our revolution experiences trials? Moreover, under the condition in which there are still remains of the old ideology within us and in which the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration from outside is continuing, there is no guarantee that there will not be a revival of various kinds of foreign ideological trends, including flunkeyism, dogmatism, and factionalism.

Originally, the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a permanent work that must be endlessly carried out as long as the working class party exists. In view of the legitimate demand of the construction of the party and in view of the practical experience attained in the construction of our party, continuously deepening and developing the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is very important. We must further strengthen the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party in conformity with the deepening and development of the revolution and must continue this work generation after generation.

A basic core in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is to have the staff members and party members regard loyalty to the party as firm faith. When all staff members and party members regard loyalty to the party as a firm faith, they can wage an arduous struggle against foreign ideological tendencies that are contrary to the monolithic ideological system in the party, can maintain the unity and cohesion with the party like valuables, and can share the same destiny with the party to the end no matter what hardships the party may face. This is a serious lesson and a valuable truth that we have attained in carrying out the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party.

We should make all cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as their revolutionary faith, sincerely uphold and follow the party under any adverse and difficult circumstances, safeguard and defend the party politically and ideologically, unconditionally accept the party's lines and policies, and implement them to the end. We should also make all cadres and party members firmly arm themselves with the chuche-oriented outlook on the world, resolutely safeguard the unity and cohesion of our party achieved on the basis of the chuche idea, and faithfully uphold the unitary leadership of the party center.

The practical experience of building our party has shown that it is very important to firmly build the party ranks organizationally while continuously grasping the work of establishing the unitary ideological system of the party as the basis in consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically and to properly carry out the work of educating cadres and party members in a revolutionary manner and enhancing the function and role of party organizations.

In view of the practical experiences of building the party, we should continue to properly conduct the work of firmly building the party ranks organizationally, educating cadres and party members ideologically, and enhancing the function and role of party organizations.

It is very important to consolidate the party ranks organizationally. The party is the organizational unit around which party members are rallied. Only when we firmly build the party ranks with revolutionaries of chuche type and build the entire party into a firm and consolidated organizational body can the party become a genuine political organization capable of leading the masses of people.

To firmly consolidate the party ranks organizationally, we should firmly build the ranks of cadres. Cadres are core elements of the party and leading members of the revolution. The party is organized with cadres as its core elements. All activities of the party can be ensured by the role of cadres. In other words, cadres decide all things.

What is important in personnel affairs work is to properly conduct the work of selecting and assigning cadres. The first traits of cadres is their loyalty to the party and the revolution. Cadres should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche, should possess the firm and lofty ideological will to share their destinies with the party, and should struggle to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and to complete the chuche oriented revolutionary cause, devoting everything.

Cadres should also possess a great wealth of knowledge, high technological and practical ability, skilled organizational ability, and revolutionary driving force. They should also possess people-oriented work habits. Infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, high practical work ability, and lofty and noble people-oriented character--this is precisely the symbol of cadres that our party demands.

In personnel affairs work, we should select those who have this symbol as cadres and assign them in posts under the principle of right man in the right post. In selecting and assigning cadres, we should thoroughly abide by the principle of evaluating the personal character and ability of cadres. For this purpose we should not evaluate merely the personal history and documents of cadres but should evaluate them through their practical work results. Only by doing so can we correctly evaluate men and select those who have been thoroughly evaluated in this way as cadres.

The constant improvement of the qualitative composition of the cadre ranks is important and significant in firmly building the cadre ranks politically and in terms of class. In building the cadre ranks, primary attention should be directed toward increasing the proportion of cadres of working-class origin. Our party is the revolutionary party of the working class. Accordingly, in view of its class origin, the working class is the basic standard of cadres of our party.

Only when we systematically increase the proportion of cadres of working class origin in building the ranks of cadres can the party invariably bend its class character and smoothly play the role as the vanguard unit of the working class.

Our party should find the basic source of cadres in the working class and should select as cadres those workers who have been tempered and tested in labor and those core workers in the key industry field. What is important in building the ranks of cadres is to properly combine old and young cadres. Old cadres have many experiences and are skillful in resolving problems. Young cadres are very sensitive to new things and are full of youthful vigor. They also have a progressive spirit. Therefore, only when we build the ranks of cadres with old cadres and young cadres in a proper and adequate manner can we constantly strengthen and develop our party into a skillful and tested party struggling with vigor and enthusiasm.

Properly building the ranks of cadres by combining old cadres and young cadres is also very important in guaranteeing continuity in building the party and in developing the revolution. We should not only actively assist the old cadres, who have faithfully served the party and the revolution for a long time, so that they can properly continue their service for the party and the revolution by displaying their abilities to their hearts' content, but we should also boldly select as cadres those young cadres who have received chuche education and who have been tempered and tested in practical struggle.

What is important in the personnel affair work is to thoroughly revolutionize cadres and to steadily improve their political and practical qualifications. Selecting and assigning cadres is nothing but the first process of personnel affairs work. When we continue to leave ironware out in the air, it rusts and becomes useless. Likewise, when we fail to continuously temper and educate men after selecting them as cadres, they may deteriorate ideologically and finally be dropped out of the ranks of the revolution. Therefore we should constantly revolutionize all cadres, and the revolutionization of cadres should be conducted at higher levels than the revolutionization of the masses.

We should continuously concentrate major efforts on revolutionizing cadres so that all cadres can faithfully and invariably work for the party and the revolution without being old and infirm ideologically and with lofty loyalty and indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and zeal. Enhancing the political and practical qualification of cadres is the important requirement for strengthening the leadership of the party. This is also the decisive factor which makes it possible for cadres to carry out their duties as the leading members of the revolution.

As the revolution and construction are deepened, the qualification problem of cadres becomes a more important problem. To enhance the political and practical ability of cadres, it is important to strengthen study among themselves. Cadres should establish revolutionary study habits and make study a part of their daily routine so that they cannot only possess knowledge regarding various fields, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, but can also be well versed in their work. In particular, responsible cadres should conduct study harder. Party organizations should regularly grasp and understand the status of cadres' study work and should encourage them to conduct study through adequate control.

We should properly operate the 1-month training course system, the superiority of which has already been proven in practical life, and should make all cadres receive this 1-month training course once every year at regular education organs on a compulsory basis. Along with this, we should conduct re-education for cadres in a systematic manner in an effort to constantly enhance the level of cadres.

What is also important in personnel affair work is to properly and correctly establish a cadre training system and to train reserve cadres under a far-reaching plan. Only by properly conducting the reserve cadre training work can we smoothly meet the daily increasing demands of cadres and constantly improve the qualitative composition of the cadre ranks.

Through our practical work, we should not only understand and grasp reserve cadres and train them systematically, but should also firmly build and organize cadre training organs to train many cadres firmly prepared politically and practically.

To consolidate the party ranks organizationally, we should make the party ranks a crack unit. Making the party ranks a crack unit means to build the party ranks as a collective of elite revolutionaries. In other words, this means to foster all party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries. Chuche-type revolutionaries are genuine communists who have mastered the political and ideological traits and ability that communistic man should possess.

Making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is one of the basic demands of our party. What is important in making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is to guide all party members to work and live as required by party rules. Party rules are the norm of the party members' lives and the rule of their conduct.

When party members work and live in accordance with the demand of party rules, they can become outstanding revolutionaries. Therefore, party members should prepare themselves to become genuine chuche-type revolutionaries and enthusiastic communists by working and living in accordance with party rules.

What is important in making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is to bring up all party members to be hand-picked elements by firmly building the hardcore ranks of the party cells and enhancing their role.

The revolutionary party of the working class is, in essence, a group of the advanced elements of the classes. However, the level of the political and ideological preparation of party members is not the same. Within the party, there are those party members whose political and ideological preparation level is high and those party members whose political and ideological preparation level is relatively low.

It is very difficult to bring up all party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries and enthusiastic communists at the same time. Therefore, we should bring up all party members to become elite elements in such a way as to constantly build the hardcore ranks of the party cells with those party members who have been prepared first and then to constantly increase the hardcore ranks by enhancing the role of these party members. What is important in making the party ranks a crack unit is to correctly conduct the work of building the party. Only by correctly conducting the work of building the party can we constantly increase and expand the party ranks with chuche-type revolutionaries and continuously strengthen the combat capability of the party.

The work of building the party should be carried out in conformity with the class character and revolutionary principle of the party. The outstanding hardcore elements of workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals can join our party.

Party organizations should understand and grasp the reserves of party members among the working class and other strata of the working masses, systematically educate them, and admit qualified persons to the party in a timely manner through the individual procedures for admission. In particular, party organizations should admit many people of the new generation who have been firmly armed with the chuche idea and who are overflowing with revolutionary fighting spirit and vigor.

In the work of building the party, we should prevent the emergence of such leftist and rightist tendencies in which the door of the party is left opened without principles on the excuse of increasing the party ranks and the door of the party is left closed on the excuse of keeping the purity of the party ranks.

If the door of the party is left opened without principles, the purity of the party ranks cannot be ensured. If the door of the party is left closed completely, not only the quantitative growth of the party ranks cannot be ensured, but also the grave consequence of alienating the party from the masses can be brought about.

Party organizations should oppose such tendencies and should normally conduct the work of building the party under the party and class principles so that all qualified persons can join the party in time.

The work of building the party should be conducted in such a direction in which the party influence can uniformly reach all fields and units of the revolution and construction. Only by so doing can the leadership of the party in the revolution and construction be smoothly ensured and the kindred ties between the party and the masses be strengthened.

Democracy should be given play and revolutionary discipline be established with the party in order to organizationally strengthen its ranks.

The party is an organization in which the people with the same ideas and purpose have voluntarily gathered and the masters of the party are the members of the party. Dogmatism or tyranny should not be allowed within the party and democracy should be thoroughly ensured. Only when democracy is ensured within the party, can the party members participate in the party's work and activities with the lofty creativity and zeal worthy of masters.

In order to highly demonstrate democracy within the party, the party members' will should be respected to the maximum degree and conditions should be guaranteed so that the party members may correctly exercise their rights as party members.

Guidance organizations of the party at all levels should be elected in a democratic manner and all issues should be discussed and decided in accordance with the collective will of the masses of the party members. Criticism from the lower units should be strengthened.

Guidance organizations of the party at all levels should work under the supervision and control of the masses of the party members and should make a routine report to party members about their work.

The party is a political unit organized for the revolution and the party's combat capability has a strong organizational nature and discipline. Only when we establish revolutionary discipline within the party, can we ensure the unity of action of the party ranks and make the entire party vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction with united strength. Our party's discipline should be a revolutionary one for firmly uniting all party organizations and party members organizationally and for thoroughly ensuring the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

We should make all party organizations and party members act in accordance with the organizational principle and rule of the party and should establish strong organizational discipline to make the entire party move as one under the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

The discipline of the party is one equally applied to all party members are equal and dual disciplines should not be allowed.

Obeying the party's discipline is a duty of the party members. Party members, irrespective of positions and levels, should equally obey the party's discipline as one. The party's discipline can be maintained only by the lofty awareness of the masses of party members and can demonstrate their vitality.

Party members should voluntarily obey the party's discipline and actively strive to strengthen it. Self-consciousness of the party members can be more highly demonstrated when it is combined with strong demand [kanghan yogusong]. Party organizations should call on all party members to strictly obey the discipline of the party.

In order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, we should strengthen the party life of party members. Strengthening the party life of party members is a basic factor for the work of the party and a guarantee for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically.

Only when we consolidate party life, can we make the cadres and party members make the chuche-type communist revolutionaries loyal to the party and successfully resolve all problems arising in consolidating the party ranks.

The party life is the political life and the organizational and ideological life of party members. Engaging in the party life as a party member is the most honorable and most valuable life for man, a social being.

We should encourage all party members to firmly train themselves organizationally and ideologically by strengthening the party life among party members. Without party organization, party members can neither live a moment nor maintain their political life.

Party members should treat the party with dignity, regarding the party organization as a mother's bosom, and should work and live by thoroughly depending on party organizations. Thus, they should consciously strive to have the party's leadership and control.

We should see to it that all party members participate in party life actively and voluntarily in accordance with the rule of the party life by enhancing the sense of organization and establishing the traits of conscious party life among party members.

The party life of party members is a course of ideological reform through constant education and criticism and is a course of organizational and ideological training to enhance the revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness are the spirit of loyalty to the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people and are the sense of devoted service. They are the noble traits that party members should preserve.

Through party life, party members should constantly enhance the revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

In order to consolidate the party members' party life, we should see to it that party organizations correctly organize and properly guide their party life. Party organizations should organize and conduct in a normal manner [chongsangchokuro] the organizational and ideological life of the party, including the summation of party life and the study of the party, and should encourage all party members to participate in them without exception. Party organizations should also substantively organize and operate the party's meetings with a lofty political and ideological standard.

Properly operating the new system of party life established by our party is important in organizing and conducting the party's organizational and ideological life. Party organizations should thoroughly revolutionize party members by substantively operating the new system of party life which was creatively developed from the traits of the party life of anti-Japanese guerrillas in accordance with the reality of today.

Party organizations should give party assignments to party members in accordance with the degree of their preparedness, actively help their implementation, and timely summate the status of the assignment's implementation. At the same time, party organizations should make all party members always engage in activities by constantly giving new assignments.

In particular, party organizations should make party members always live in an atmosphere of strong criticism by strengthening criticism. In order to strengthen criticism, we should oppose the erroneous attitude toward criticism and should educate party members with the spirit of principled criticism.

We should see to it that party life is led in close connection with the implementation of revolutionary tasks. Closely linking the party life with the implementation of revolutionary tasks means that party members lead the organizational and ideological life of the party by paying primary attention to the implementation of revolutionary missions.

The course of activities of party members as revolutionaries is the course of carrying out the revolutionary mission. Therefore, we cannot think of the pure party life of party members without carrying out revolutionary tasks.

Party organizations should organize and guide party life by directing primary attention to encouraging party members to smoothly fulfill the assigned revolutionary missions and should evaluate the party life of party members in accordance with the actual situation of carrying out revolutionary tasks.

In order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically we should strengthen the work of ideological indoctrination among cadres and party members. Only when we consolidate the party's ideological indoctrination work, can we train and reform cadres and party members to be communists and strengthen the ideological unity and cohesion of the party and the unity of its will.

We can successfully carry out the work of organizationally strengthening the party ranks only through consolidating the party's ideological indoctrination work. In the work of the party, we should always direct primary attention to ideological work and should give more emphasis to ideological work over any other work.

The party's ideological indoctrination work is, in essence, the work of ideologically dyeing the party and the revolutionary ranks with one color and of inspiring party members and workers to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The basic mission of our party's ideological work is to firmly establish the system of the party's monolithic ideology among party members and workers and to revolutionize them and make them members of the working class. It is also aimed at vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society by inspiring the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the broad strata of the masses.

We should vigorously carry out the ideological indoctrination work among party members and workers in accordance with the aims and mission of the party's ideological work. What our party should adhere to as a basic line in the ideological work is the education of monolithic ideology. The essence of the education of the monolithic ideology is to educate party members and workers so that they will be endlessly loyal to the party.

Loyalty to the party is the loftiest trait of a communist revolutionary. We should thoroughly establish the system of the party's monolithic ideology among party members and workers by strengthening the education of loyalty.

The monolithic ideology of our party is the chuche idea. We should strengthen education in chuche among party members and working people to make them thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and deeply grasp the revolutionary theory and leadership method of chuche.

The lines and policies of our party that embody the chuche idea are the correct strategy and tactics of our revolution and are the guidelines of all our activities. Education in party policy should be deepened to let all party members and working people correctly understand the essence and validity of party policy and make it their unshakable faith.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party comprehensively retain the ideological and spiritual assets required in fostering men to be revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and have embodied as a vivid example the lofty outlook which chuche-type revolutionaries should preserve.

We should strengthen education in revolutionary traditions among party members and working people so that they may firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary traditions of our party and thoroughly apply them in their work and lives.

Revolutionary and communist education constitutes an important content of our party's ideological work. When we strengthen revolutionary and communist education, we can foster party members and working people to be revolutionaries who have a firm revolutionary outlook and communist traits. Revolutionary and communist education should be deepened to train all party members and working people to be true communists.

In the revolutionary communist education, we should concentrate efforts on strengthening the education of class, the education of collectivism, the education of socialist patriotism, and the education of communist morality.

The class consciousness of the working class constitutes the core of the communist ideology. The ideological and spiritual traits of communists are formed and deepened on the basis of the class consciousness of the working class.

We should educate party members and the working people to be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end with a firm working class viewpoint, to hate imperialism and the exploitation system, and to resolutely struggle against them. In particular, we should strengthen the education of class among the young people of new generations who have never experienced exploitation and represssion and who have never experienced the trials of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Collectivism is the basis of the social life of socialism and communism and is the way of activities of communists. From the ideological viewpoint, the course of socialist and communist construction is the course of surmounting individualism and egoism and establishing collectivism.

We should strengthen the education of collectivism among party members and the working people. By so doing we should educate them to oppose individualism and egoism, to treasure the interests of groups and the society, and to work, study, and live in accordance with the collectivist principle of one for all and all for one.

Socialist patriotism is the patriotism of the working class and the working people aspiring for socialism and communism. This is precisely the spirit of loving the socialist fatherland in which the party of the working class, the people's government, and the socialist system exist.

Those who do not love their fatherland and nation cannot become communist revolutionaries. Communists are precisely genuine patriots.

By strengthening the education of socialist patriotism, we should lead all party members and the working people to have the lofty national dignity and honor of living and carrying out the revolution in the socialist fatherland of chuche under the leadership of our party, to enthusiastically love the fatherland and the people, to treasure the national culture and tradition, and to struggle for the grandeur and prosperity of the nation, devoting their all.

We should also educate all party members and the working people to conserve and care for the state and social property, to properly manage and operate communal economic facilities, and, thus, to assiduously operate the country's economy.

Socialist patriotism is closely related to proletarian internationalism. Only those who are faithful to the revolution in their country can be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the international working class. At the same time, only those who are genuine internationalists can become genuine patriots.

We should educate party members and the working people to actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the progressive peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them, to make the world independent, and to win the victory of the world revolution.

By strengthening the education of communist morality among party members and the working people, we should lead them to treasure communist duty, to demonstrate revolutionary comradely love, to properly abide by public morality and social order, and to live in conformity with the socialist life-style and rules.

We should conduct the ideological education work in close combination with the ideological struggle against old ideologies.

The old ideologies which have been deeply ingrained in the people's minds for a long time are very conservative and tenacious. Old ideologies can be successfully eliminated only through constant ideological education and the tenacious ideological struggle.

We should powerfully wage, among the party members and workers, an ideological struggle against old ideologies to uproot all types of ideological legacies remaining within them. Along with this, we should be thoroughly alert to the infiltration of reactionary ideological toxin from outside.

Today, the imperialists are maneuvering to obliterate the national cultures of other countries through ideological and cultural infiltration, paralyze the sound ideological consciousness of peoples, and make them spoiled and corrupt. By waging a powerful struggle against the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, we should prevent our lives from being infected by the reactionary bourgeois ideas and corrupt capitalist way of life spread by the imperialists.

To successfully carry out the party's ideological work, the form of and method for ideological work should be correctly established, and ideological work should be conducted on the basis of this form and method.

Propaganda work is the work of helping the masses acquaint themselves with the ideas, theories, lines, and policies of the party, and agitation work is the work of arousing them to the struggle to perform revolutionary tasks. In conducting the party's ideological work, propaganda work should be correctly combined with agitation work and both should be powerfully carried out. Propaganda work should be conducted in a logical, truthful, easy, comprehensible, and persuasive manner, and agitation work should be carried out in a touching and vigorous manner and in compliance with the demands of a concrete situation. Only logical, truthful, and popular propaganda and only appealing, militant, and mobilized agitation can attain smooth success and achieve their purposes.

To successfully carry out propaganda and agitation work, the system of propaganda and agitation should be established in an orderly manner, the forces of propaganda and agitation should be firmly consolidated, and various methods and means should be widely applied to propaganda and agitation.

The party organizations should rationally organize the networks of indoctrination, lecture, and propaganda and operate them normally, correctly establish the agitation system, and powerfully carry out agitation work in various forms and ways.

Publications, press materials, literature, and art are mighty means to indoctrinate, organize, and mobilize the masses. The political and ideological level of publications and press materials should be increased and many literary and art works with a high ideological and artistic nature should be created to make effective use of them for propaganda and agitation work.

The ranks of propaganda functionaries, including lecturers, agitators, and propagandists, should be firmly consolidated and their role should be increased. Because they are functionaries indoctrinating others, propaganda functionaries should have more knowledge than anyone else to carry out propaganda and agitation work in a popular and substantial manner. Propaganda functionaries should make active efforts to possess rich and versatile knowledge and to increase cultural knowledge.

Ensuring the party Central Committee's unitary guidance of ideological work is very important. Because ideological work is the work of dealing with the ideas of men, the party Central Committee should grasp and guide the work in a unitary manner. If the party Central Committe's unitary guidance of ideological work is not guaranteed, the purity of ideological work cannot be ensured and the infiltration of evil ideas contradicting the party's ideas cannot be prevented. This is a serious lesson that our party learned from its ideological work in the past.

Party organizations at all levels should organize and conduct all the ideological work in conformity with the intentions and demands of the party under the unitary guidance of the party Central Committee.

The function and role of the party organizations should be raised for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks. Success in the party work of thoroughly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, of organizationally consolidating the party ranks, and of educating the cadres and party members entirely depends on how the party organizations perform their function and role.

Only when the function and role of the party organizations at all levels are raised can the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successfully pushed ahead.

To raise the function and role of the party organizations, the party organizations should be rationally organized and their guiding organs should be firmly consolidated. The party is the organic body of party organizations. Only when the party organizations at all levels are firmly consolidated and constitute a monolithic system like an organic body can the party smoothly perform its function as an organized unit.

Party organizations should be rationally formed at administrative, regional, production, and work units so that they can enhance the party life of party members and smoothly give the party's guidance to the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Correctly organizing fundamental party organizations is particularly important in rationally forming party organizations. Only when fundamental party organizations are correctly organized can the party life of party member be enhanced; the entire party be strengthened; the party take deep root among the popular masses; and the lifeline of the party reach everywhere the masses are. Therefore, deep attention should always be paid to rationally organizing fundamental organizations in compliance with the demands of the concrete conditions of units concerned.

In accordance with the deepening and development of the revolution and construction, new production units can come into being and some administrative regions can be reorganized. The work of reorganizing party organizations should be carried out well in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

Organizing the party committees at all levels with prepared functionaries is an important way to strengthen the role of party committees as the headquarters of units concerned. The party committees at all levels should be formed by properly mixing cadres from many fields, who are acquainted with the work of sectors concerned, with core party members working at production sites on the principle of removing the tendency of organizing the party committees at all levels on the basis of giving priority to intimacy, and on the principle of forming them with functionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party, have leadership ability, and enjoy confidence and popularity from the masses. Thus, the formation of party committees in this way should make it possible to increase the guiding role of the party committees at all levels and give full play to the wisdom and creativity of the masses of the party members.

It is important to correctly enforce the semi-candidate member system, set for by our party, in forming the party Central Committee and the provincial, municipal, and county party committees. The semi-candidate member system is a system in which core members directly taking part in production labor are embraced in party committees. The semi-candidate member system makes it possible for party committees to take deep root among the masses, grasp the circumstances of lower units in a concrete manner, and take correct measures to execute the party's policy by reflecting the demands of the masses.

The party organizations should pay deep attention to embracing core members working at production sites in party committees.

To raise the function and role of the party organizations, the party organizations at all levels should smoothly conduct their work to suit their positions and duties. The activities of the party are carried out through its organizations, and its lines and policies can be correctly implemented only by the positive activities of its organizations.

Increasing the role of the county party committees is particularly important in strengthening the activities of the party organizations. The county party committees are the party's lower guidance unit and execution unit that directly guides fundamental party organizations and implements the party's policies. The county party committees should firmly consolidate fundamental party organizations, constantly grasp and guide their activities, and unitedly guide work in all fields, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, in the counties. The county party committees should permeate the party's policies among party members and workers and vigorously organize and mobilize them to implement the party's policies.

Primary party organizations are the strongholds of party life to which party members belong and with which they live and are militant units that directly execute party policies. Only by strengthening the role of primary party organizations can we strengthen party members' party life and successfully perform all revolutionary tasks looming before the party by increasing party members' vanguard role.

As is well known, our party's lower, primary organizations are party cells. The basic mission of party cells is to organize and guide party members' party life. Party cells should carry out their activities with emphasis placed on correctly organizing and guiding party members' party life in accordance with the requirements of party regulations.

Through party life, party cells should indoctrinate party members in a revolutionary manner, train them organizationally and ideologically and help them assume a vanguard role in performing their revolutionary task.

It is important to strengthen the guiding function of party committees in increasing the function and role of party organizations. Collective guidance is the basic method of the activities of party committees and is a revolutionary guidance method that resorts to the wisdom and strength of party members. Collective guidance makes guidance scientific and smooth by eliminating individuals' subjectivism and dogmatism and by helping the broad strata of the people display creativity and talent.

Party committees at all levels should collectively discuss important questions in carrying out party work and revolutionary tasks and should make it a rule to carry out all work in this direction. By holding committee meetings on a regular basis and by fully displaying the spirit of democracy, party committees at all levels should discuss and resolve all raised questions to meet the demands of the party and the revolution and the interests of the masses of the people. By successfully carrying out political and organizational work, they should effect the correct implementation of the decisions of party committees.

In order to help party committees correctly assume its collective guidance role, we should increase the sense of responsibility and role of the members of party committees. The members of party committees should participate in the work of the party committees in a manner worthy of masters and should responsibly implement party decisions and perform their assigned task.

The responsible functionaries of the party committees should correctly organize the activities of the party committees and should routinely grasp and guide the status of the party committee members' work of performing tasks assigned by the party. They should set an example in implementing the decisions of the party committees.

In order to strengthen the guiding role of the party committees, we should increase the roles of the departments of the party committees. The departments of the party committees should place their work on the right track in accordance with their revolutionary functions and should organize and carry out the work of their assigned sectors in a responsible manner. On the basis of smoothly assuming their functions, all departments of the party committees, along with guaranteeing arrangements, should successfully carry out cooperative operations among departments.

The departments of the party committees should routinely discuss matters concerning work among departments, should carry out joint operations, and should closely cooperate with one another in carrying out revolutionary tasks looming before the party committees.

It is important to increase the roles of the organizational and propaganda departments in increasing the roles of the departments of the party committees. The organizational department should regard the guidance of party members' party life as a basic mission and should concentrate on the guidance of party life. By strengthening propaganda and agitation work, the propaganda department should indoctrinate and remodel party members and workers into chuche-type communists who are loyal to the party and the revolution and should vigorously call on the broad strata of the people to implement party policies.

4. Unity Between the Party and the People

Achieving unity between the party and the people is the important principle of building the party of the working class and is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks. Only by consolidating its mass foundation by achieving unity with the masses of the people can the party possess invincible might and successfully forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work by resorting to the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people.

We have brilliantly achieved unity between the party and the people by positively struggling to materialize the principle of making the party and the people harmoniously blended with each other.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to build the party into a mass party for the working people. Only be becoming a mass party that extensively encompasses advanced elements from workers, peasants, and working intellectuals can the party of the working class deeply take root among the masses of the people as a vanguard unit that represents the interests of the broad strata of the people and become harmoniously blended with the masses of the people.

We set forth a policy for developing the Communist Party into a mass party for the working people to meet the requirements of the situation that developed in our country after liberation, and brilliantly implemented this policy in a short period of time. Shortly after liberation, there were not a loarge number of prepared communists in our country; the working class was inexperienced; and the people did not have the correct understanding of communism. Such being the case, without developing the Communist Party into a mass party, we could not quickly expand and strengthen party forces, nor could we rally the broad strata of the people around the party.

Developing the Communist Party into a mass party posed an urgent question under circumstances in which other parties existed, encompassing workers. After liberation, there was the New Democratic Party encompassing workers in the northern half, along with the Communist Party, the party of the working class. Under circumstances in which because of this, the danger of dividing the working people increased, it was necessary to form a mass party uniformly representing the interests of the working people in order to vigorously forge ahead with the work of building a new fatherland by preventing the division of the revolutionary forces and to firmly rally the working people into a political force. Despite the fact that the need to build a mass party by merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party was clear to everyone, factionalists opposed a party merger, saying that if the Communist Party was merged with the New Democratic Party, the party would become the working class of small capitalists [sojasan] and that the guiding idea of the party should be changed. By resolutely rejecting the maneuvers of factionalists to oppose a party merger, we founded the Workers' Party in August 1946 by merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party in accordance with the requirements of developing the party and the revolution. As a result, our party has developed and has been strengthened into a mass party, organized by advanced elements from workers, peasants, and working intellectuals.

We carried out the work of merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party through the method of coming up from party cells after first discussing this matter at the centers of the two parties and after having subordinate party organizations at all levels discuss it. This was a very just measure for making the organizational combination of two parties realized in a democratic manner.

The merger of the two parties made it possible for our party to strike roots deep among the broad strata of the people and to much more firmly unite the revolutionary forces around the party.

The founding of the Workers' Party prevented the division of the working class; strengthened the alliance of workers, peasants, and working intellectuals; and further increased the role of the masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle and construction. This clearly demonstrates the justness and vitality of a line for building a mass party and is a valuable success that is of great significance in the history of building our party.

I believe that although the line for building the party was a line proceeding from the requirements of the concrete situation in our country shortly after liberation and of developing our party, this line complies with the requirement of the present age during which the broad strata of the people are positively participating in the struggle to achieve independence and during which the people's aspiration for socialism and communism has increased with the passage of time and the legal requirements of the course of social development in which the social and economic positions and interests of the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals further agree with each other with the progress of the revolution and construction and in which unity and cooperation among them are strengthened with the passage of time.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to organize workers' organizations, the party's peripheral organizations, and to continuously increase the function and role of these organizations.

Worker's organizations are the mass political organizations of the masses of the people and are the party's combat-ready unit [imjondae]. Workers' organizations unite the people from all walks of life by indoctrinating them, and the party maintains its ties with the masses of the people through workers' organizations. Therefore, in order to achieve unity between the party and the people, we should organize workers' organizations and should continuously increase the function and role of these organizations.

It is important to uniformly organize workers' organizations by class and circles in forming workers' organizations. Only by uniformly organizing workers' organizations by class and circles and only by encompassing relevant classes and circles in this regard can we prevent the division of a mass movement and achieve the unity of the revolutionary ranks.

On the basis of the experience of building mass organizations--the experience gained during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--our party set forth after liberation the policy of organizing workers' organizations by class and circles and of uniformly encompassing relevant classes and circles. In accordance with the party's policy, we formed in a short time workers' organizations by class and circles, and regardless of their party affiliations and differences in religious beliefs, we rallied workers and office workers around trade unions; peasants, around peasants' unions; and women, around women's unions. In particular, our party organized a democratic youth union and concentrated on uniformly uniting young men, the masters of the future of the fatherland.

Many youth organizations, including the Communist Youth Union, the Student Union, the Liberation Youth Union, the Christian Youth Association, and the White-Robe Youth Union, carried out activities in our country shortly after liberation. The class enemy organized reactionary youth organizations and maneuvered in various ways to divide the youth movement, and various parties attempted to attract young men around them. If we had ignored this situation, the youth movement would have been divided.

In order to prevent the division of the youth movement and to rally young men from all walks of life under the banner of democracy, our party initiatively dismantled the Communist Youth Union and organized a democratic youth union. The Democratic Youth Union was a mass youth organization encompassing all young men from all walks of life, who sought democracy, and was a sole political organization, which carried out activities under the leadership of our party.

With the founding of the Democratic Youth Union as the momentum, we came to firmly rally the broad strata of young men around the party and to further strengthen the unity of the youth movement.

Following the formation of workers organizations, it is important to strengthen and develop these organizations to comply with the development of the revolution.

The new circumstances that developed in our country as a result of the establishment of the socialist system required the strengthening and development of workers organizations to comply with these circumstances.

Our party developmentally dismantled the Peasants Union, an organization of private peasants, to meet the requirements of the changed situation; organized the Union of the Agricultural Working People; and strengthened and developed the Democratic Youth Union into the League of Socialist Working Youth. At the same time, our party newly prescribed the nature and mission of the trade unions, maintained the organizational system of the Women's Union, and reorganized its work system.

Our party has continuously strengthened its leadership over workers organizations to comply with their characteristics. Without party leadership, workers organizations cannot carry out their activities, nor can they exist as mass political organizations because they are political organizations that are organized by the party and are carrying out their activities. Only under the party's guidance, can workers organizations assume their missions and roles.

What is important in party guidance for workers organizations is to develop workers organizations into ones that are endlessly faithful to the party. Safeguarding the party is the most important mission of workers organizations. We have made workers organizations firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system within their organizations, resolutely defend party lines and policies, and thoroughly implement these lines and policies.

Another important aspect of party guidance for workers organizations is to make workers organizations correctly assume their missions. The basic mission of workers organizations is to firmly rally union members around the party by indoctrinating them and to vigorously organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

We have assisted workers organizations in helping union members bring about a collective innovation in socialist construction by strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational life among union members and by helping them display revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

In order to help workers organizations correctly assume their missions, we should help them develop the spirit of self-reliance. Developing the spirit of self-reliance among workers organizations is the basic requirement of party guidance for the work of workers organizations. Only by possessing the spirit of self-reliance can workers organizations carry out work with union members in an independent and creative manner to comply with the mission and characteristics of their organizations.

Our party has always correctly indicated the direction of work and the way to carry out this work to meet the characteristics of workers organizations, has helped party organizations boldly entrust workers organizations with work, has positively assisted them, and has provided them with favorable work conditions.

Today the trade union, socialist working youth, agricultural workers, and women's union organizations, our party's peripheral organizations, have been strengthened and developed into the party's reliable combat-ready units, and under the party's guidance, are positively and successfully carrying out their work.

By further strengthening party guidance for workers organizations, we should help all workers organizations much more successfully assume their missions. In particular, by increasing the function and role of socialist working youth organizations, we should bring up a wholesome manner youths, members of our party's reserve units and the inheritors of the chuche cause, as members of a reliable force for the construction of socialism and communism and should help youths take the lead in difficult and arduous work on all fronts of socialist construction.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to correctly carry out the work of the united front. Various classes and circles that differ from one another in their social and economic positions and in their political views exist in a class society. Accordingly, various political parties and social organizations carry out their activities in this socieity, representing the interests of these classes and circles.

Establishing political parties, social organizations, and a united front, which seek democracy, by the party of the working class is of strategic significance in expanding and strengthening the party's social foundation, in isolating and weakening antirevolutionary forces, and in forming powerful revolutionary forces.

After liberation, democratic political parties, such as the Democratic Party and the Chonggu Party, and various social organizations representing the interests of different classes and circles were organized in our country and carried out their activities.

Our party's forming a united front with democratic political parties and social organizations was the urgent requirement of the development of our revolution at that time. Proceeding from this, our party, regarding the formation of a united front in alliance with patriotic and democratic political parties and social organizations and the founding a democratic people's republic on the basis of this as a basic political line of the party, struggled to achieve this end.

Our party initiatively carried out joint activities with democratic political parties and social organizations in establishing a people's government and in effecting democratic reforms, and on the basis of this, formed the Democratic National United Front, a standing united front body, in July 1946. As a result, a united front was formed brilliantly in the northern half in the form of the alliance of political parties and social organizations, and all patriotic forces were united firmly with our party as the central point.

Our party formed the Democratic Front for the Reunificaton of the Fatherland in June 1949 in order to rally into a democratic force all the progressive political parties, social organizations, and patriotic people in the North and South of Korea, who loved the fatherland and desired reunification. The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland encompassed more than 70 political parties and social organizations in the North and South of Korea, excluding a political party that was under the direct control of Syngman Rhee.

In strengthening the work of the United Front, our party has consistently adhered to the principle of achieving independence and of assuming a leading role. The party of the working class should not lose its independent nature and should not abandon its principled stand under the pretext of forming a united front in alliance with other political parties and social organizations.

Our party has firmly assumed its political stand under all circumstances and has not made any concessions and compromises in handling basic questions. Our party has strengthened the work of expounding and advertising the party's political line to all members of the united front, has always taken positive actions in maintaining relations with other political parties and social organizations, and has helped various political parties and social organizations traverse the right road. Thus, our party has helped all political parties and social organizations in the united front truly trust and follow it.

While regarding the united front of the rank and file as bases, our party abided by the principle of realizing the united front of the upper strata on the basis of this stand. Thus, it came to smoothly realize the united front.

The experience of our party in the work of the united front is a matchlessly valuable asset in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification through the joint efforts of democratic political parties, social organizations, and the people from all walks of life in the North and South of Korea and of all the compatriots abroad.

By making good use of the historical experience of founding our Republic in the past through the joint efforts of all the democratic forces in the North and South of Korea, we should form a powerful anti-U.S. nation-saving united front under the banner of grand national unity with all the democratic political parties, social organizations, and the people in the North and South of Korea and with overseas compatriots, who love the country and the people. On the basis of this, we should much more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, the supreme task of the people.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to successfully carry out work with the people from all walks of life.

Our party is the vanguard unit of the people, including workers, peasants, and working intellectuals, and the masses of the people are the social foundation of our party. Only by successfully carrying out work with the people from all walks of life can we strengthen the social foundation of the party by rallying the broad strata of the people around the party.

Our party has strengthened work with the people to comply with the characteristics of class and circles so that it can thoroughly isolate the minority of reactionaries in accordance with class and mass lines and win over the broad strata of the people to the maximum.

Our party has preferentially directed efforts to work with the working class. The working class is the most advanced and revolutionary class and the leading class of our revolution. The working class possesses a high revolutionary, organizational, and disciplinary nature and assumes the core role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Only by firmly rallying the working class around the party by successfully carrying out work with the working class can we strengthen and develop our party on a solid class foundation and successfully forge ahead with the work of turning society into one of the working class.

Our party has positively struggled to firmly consolidate the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically and to revolutionize them. In order to revolutionize the working class, our party has helped promote the revolutionary, organizational, and disciplinary nature of the working class by increasing the functions and roles of plants, enterprises, and party organizations and by strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational training within the working class. In particular, our party has paid close attention to promoting the class consciousness of the working class of the new generation. Thus, it has developed the working class into a pillar and cornerstone supporting our party and has helped it assume a vanguard role in the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of our party.

Today our working class is vigorously advancing, loyally following the leadership of the party and taking the lead in socialist construction, and is successfully performing the role as the leading class of the Korean revolution.

By taking its roots deep in rural areas, our party has strengthened work with peasants.

Peasants are the most reliable allies of the working class and are one of the basic units of our revolutionary ranks. Only by rallying peasants around the party by successfully carrying out work with them can we consolidate the party's positions in rural areas and firmly solidify the revolutionary ranks.

In order to rally the agricultural people around the party, our party paid close attention to resolving questions concerning peasants in every stage of the development of the revolution, formulated correct policies for the class in rural areas, and thoroughly implemented these policies. In particular, we strengthened work with peasants by regarding the acceleration of the work of revolutionizing peasants and of making them the working class as a basic issue by increasing the level of the ideological consciousness and cultural and technological levels of peasants after remodelling them into socialist agricultural workers through the socialist revolution. When party organizations at all levels effectively carried out work with peasants to comply with the concrete characteristics of rural areas and with the degree of preparations made by peasants, great progress was made in the struggle to revolutionize peasants and to make them the working class.

Today our party's positions in rural areas have been consolidated firmly, and upholding the party policy of building socialist rural areas, peasants are positively struggling to implement this policy as reliable forces in socialist construction.

Our party paid close attention to work with working intellectuals, including scientists and technicians.

Together with workers and peasants, working intellectuals are the components of our party and are powerful forces in the revolution and construction. Only by rallying intellectuals around the party by successfully carrying out work with them can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science, and technology to meet the requirements of social development and successfully make society filled with intellectuals. The more the revolution and construction develop and the more the roles of science and technology increase in social development, the more important work with intellectuals becomes.

What is important in work with intellectuals is to correctly resolve questions concerning the old intellectuals who served the old society. Although the majority of the old intellectuals in our country served the exploiting society in the past as those who came from rich families, they possessed anti-imperialist and nationalist ideologies because they had received contemptuous and discriminating treatment as the intellectuals of a colonial state. By taking into consideration the characteristics of the old intellectuals, our party set forth a policy for remodelling these intellectuals into intellectuals serving the party and the working class and steadily indoctrinated them. As a result, intellectuals were indoctrinated and remodelled in a socialist manner a long time ago, and the problem of the two-faced nature of intellectuals was resolved completely.

When the old intellectuals were indoctrinated and remodelled in a socialist manner and when many new intellectuals from the working people were brought up, our party concentrated on revolutionizing intellectuals. By strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational life among intellectuals, we indoctrinated and trained them in a revolutionary manner and helped them visit scenes concerned and become revolutionarily influenced by the working class. Thus, we helped all intellectuals thoroughly revolutionize themselves and faithfully serve the party and the revolution.

Today our intellectuals are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the party as socialist working intellectuals and are devoting all their strength and talents to the struggle to implement party lines and policies in various sectors, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors.

Our party has exerted steady efforts to develop the masses of those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated, into those who ardently support our party and into positive elements of the revolution.

Because of the peculiar nature of the development of our revolution, the social and political composition of the residents in our country has become very complicated. The majority of those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated are those who along with their families were temporarily utilized by the enemy in the past because the level of their class consciousness was low owing to the fact that they had come from the basic class. They are not members of the hostile force that consciously opposes our revolution but those over whom our party should win. Winning over the masses of those people whose circumstances are complicated to the side of the revolution is of great significance in consolidating the mass foundation of the party, in expanding revolutionary forces, and in strengthening the political and ideological unity of society.

In carrying out work with those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated, our party has consistently abided by the principles of assessing each individual on the basis of his present ideology and action and of winning him over to the side of the party and the revolution. Class background implies man's ideological background, and this background changes when man's social and economic positions change. Those whose backgrounds are complicated can become good people when society develops and when they receive revolutionary indoctrination.

Our party assessed people not by viewing their family and environmental circumstances and their personal histories only but also on the basis of their present ideological state, boldly trusted in those people with complicated circumstances, won them over to its side, and positively indoctrinated them. Our party did not discriminate against those who trusted and followed the party and displayed zeal in work in social and political life, but boldly entrusted them with revolutionary tasks and fairly assessed the successes and merits they attained in their work. Thus, it helped them to carry out their work in a lively manner, entertaining feelings of pride that they are the magnificent masters of our society and of optimism about their future paths, and to devote themselves to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Through positive indoctrination work, our party has won over the people whose circumstances are complicated to the side of the party and the revolution and has turned society into a great, bright, and harmonious family. The experience of our party shows that if we indoctrinate people by boldly trusting in them, we can indoctrinate and remodel all people except for consciously reactionary elements.

Work with the people from all walks of life still poses an important question today when the revolutionary struggle and construction work have reached a very high stage. We should thoroughly revolutionize all members of society and make them members of the working class by much more positively carrying out work with the people from all walks of life to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution.

In order to firmly achieve unity between the party and the people, we should implement a mass line in carrying our party activities.

The mass line of our party is to protect the interests of the people in the revolution and construction andto resolve all questions in the revolution and construction by increasing the role of the people.

Since the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we have regarded protecting the interest of the people and resolving all questions by resorting to the masses of the people as the most important revolutionary rule and have thoroughly implemented a mass line. After seizing power, we have paid close attention to implementing a mass line.

In order to implement a mass line, we should protect the interest of the people.

The party's protection of the interest of the people implies that it respects the people's aspiration and demand for independence in the revolution and construction and positively struggles to fulfill this aspiration and demand. Protecting the interest of the people constitutes the important guarantee for strengthening ties between the party and the people and for consolidating the mass foundation of the revolution.

Ties between the party and the people are based on the people's trust in the party, and the people's trust in the party is based on the party's policy toward the people. If the party violates the interest of the people and if it implements a policy that runs counter to the people's intent, it will not be able to win trust from the people. Accordingly, it will not be able to maintain blood ties with the people, nor can it win over the broad strata of the people to the side of the revolution.

Regarding protecting the interest of the people as the supreme principle in carrying out its activities, our party has always protected the interest of the people and has devoted everything to the cause of achieving the happiness of the people. When adopting even a decision, our party has taken into consideration the people's desire. While building even a plant, it has first considered the people's conveniences. Although the situation in the country with regard to the supply of steel was very difficult shortly after liberation, we first considered workers' health and lives and destroyed existing blast furnaces at the Songjin steel mill. All policies implemented by our party have been ones designed to guarantee the interest and happiness of the people. Because of this, our people have totally entrusted the party with their own destiny and have struggled at the call of the party, going through water and fire. The party has valued the people, and the people have trusted and followed the party. This is the source of our invincible strength and is the decisive guarantee for all victories.

In order to implement a mass line, we should increase the role of the people in the revolution and construction.

Increasing the role of the people in the revolution and construction implies resolving all questions in the revolution and construction through the displaying of teh creative strength and revolutionary zeal of the people. Only by correctly helping the working people display their creative strength and wisdom can we successfully resolve any difficult questions whatsoever and achieve victory in the revolution and construction.

By always increasing the creative role of the people, our party has performed vast tasks in the revolution and construction, and by resorting to the strength of the people, it has overcome mounting trials and difficulties. By mobilizing all the people, our party has successfully carried out social revolutions in many stages and has brilliantly carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization during a short period of time. We have overcome the grave trials of the fatherland liberation war by resorting to the strength of the people and have rejected the desperate offensive of the factional anti-party and counterrevolutionary elements during the postwar period by resorting to the strength of the people. All victories and successes we have attained in the revolution and construction are the precious fruition of the creative struggle of our people.

We should continuously and firmly grasp a revolutionary mass line and thoroughly implement it. We should implement our lines and policies to meet the people's aspiration and demand for independence, and should never tolerate the practice of violating the interest of the people under any circumstances whatsoever. At the same time, we should firmly rally the people into a political force and should resolve all questions by helping the people display their creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal.

5. The Party's Leadership Over the Revolution and Construction

The party of the working class is the staff headquarters of the [word indistinct]. The fate of the revolutionary struggle and construction work depends totally on the party's leadership role, and the party's leadership is a basic factor for the victory of the revolution and construction.

The party should correctly lead the revolution and construction. Consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically and strengthening them by rallying a broad range of the masses around the party are also aimed at staging the revolutionary struggle and carrying out construction work well. Leading the revolution and construction is an important duty of the party of the working class.

The party's leadership over the revolution and construction is a political leadership.

The intrinsic nature of the party's political leadership lies in guiding the revolutionary struggle and construction work in accordance with the policy and in the manner of moving the people by conducting political work. The party should set goals and indicate ways for the revolutionary struggle and construction work, arouse the masses to the performance of the revolutionary tasks through political work--work with the people--and grasp and guide them so that the party's lines and policies can be correctly implemented. Since the party is a political organization educating, organizing, and mobilizing the people, it should lead the revolution and construction not in the administrative way of giving orders and directions, but using its own method--a political method.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and construction work and, along this course, has attained precious success and experience.

To correctly lead the revolution and construction, the party should map out and set forth correct lines and policies and skillfully organize and guide the struggle for their implementation.

The party's lines and policies are strategies and tactics for the revolution and construction and a guideline of struggle. Only when the party's lines and policies are correctly worked out and put forward can the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successfully carried out in accordance with a correct method and way.

Our party has independently established all lines and policies in compliance with the demands of the concrete situation of our country. All lines and policies that our party has put forward since liberation up to the present have been established thoroughly on the basis of our party's conviction and independent judgment and in conformity with the demands of our country's situation.

Our party has particularly guarded against subjectivism in establishing its lines and policies. Subjectivism in the party's establishment of its lines and policies causes great consequences. Such lines and policies as those taken on the basis of subjectivism, while ignoring the aspirations of the popular masses and realistic conditions, cannot be accepted by the popular masses and, therefore, cannot be executed smoothly. Our party has always entered deep among the masses, has correctly grasped their aspirations and demands, and has comprehensibly analyzed concrete realities. On the basis of and in compliance with this understanding and analysis, our party has eatablished its lines and policies. For this reason, all lines and policies of our party serve as a correct guideline of the revolution and construction and a powerful incentive.

Our party has not only correctly established its lines and policies, but has also correctly guided the struggle for their implementation.

Only when the popular masses accept the party's lines and policies as their own and turn out to the struggle for their implementation in a self-awakened manner can the lines and policies be successfully executed. By strengthening propaganda on its policies among the party members and workers, our party has seen to it that they have been clearly aware of the intrinsic nature and justness of the party's policies and ways to implement them and have accepted them as their own.

Along with this, our party has powerfully mobilized the united strength and creative resourcefulness of the masses to the implementation of its policies by conducting political work well.

What is important in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to correctly settle the question of power and, on this basis, to push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The question regarding power is a basic question in the revolution. Revolution is a struggle for independence and independence is guaranteed by state power. Only when the party of the working class correctly settles the question of power can it make the popular masses the genuine masters of the state and society and successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by depending on the boundless strength of the popular masses.

Because the question regarding power is very important, we adhered to the work of solving the question of power shortly after liberation. Our party's struggle to solve the question of power was waged under a very complicated and difficult condition. The division of our country caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea after liberation and the maneuvers of the left-leaning and right-leaning opportunists who crawled into the revolutionary ranks laid many obstacles in the way of our party's struggle to resolve the question of power. At that time, the right-leaning capitulationist elements babbled about the founding of a bourgeois republic in our country and the left-leaning elements asserted that a Soviet regime should be established at once and a socialist revolution be implemented in our country. These were incorrect views ignoring the objective demands of social development in our country.

As far back as during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we, basing ourselves on a scientific analysis of the duties of our revolution and the social class relations of our country, put forth the chuche-oriented line of establishing a people's government on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and in reliance upon the united front of a broad range of popular masses. This line was excellently embodied in the guerrilla quarters and its justness was confirmed.

After liberation, our party successfully defeated all types of hindering maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad and established the people's government on the basis of the line of building a people's government, set forth during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the precious experience attained in the struggle to realize the line, thus brilliantly solving the question of power.

Proceeding from the demands of the Korean revolution and the aspirations of the popular working masses, our people's government is a chuche-oriented government that we chose, established, and operated by ourselves in compliance with our specific situation. The people's government is a genuinely democratic regime that represents and defends the interests of our popular masses, including the working class, and a true people's regime that takes roots in a broad range of the masses and has blood relations with them.

With the founding of the people's government, our people became the genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands for the first time in history and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Our party has strengthened the people's government in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and has constantly increased its function and role. As a result, the people's government, which emerged as a people's democratic and dictatorial government carried out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and, in the transitional period of turning to socialism, has been strengthened and developed into a proletarian dictatorial regime.

Under the leadership of our party, our people's government has excellently performed its mission as a weapon of the revolution and construction and is smoothly guaranteeing an independent and creative life for the popular masses, masters of the state and society.

Our people's government is not only a regime suitable at the stage during which the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution are carried out, but is also the most superior regime befitting the period of the struggle to build socialism and communism.

Our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and construction work with the people's government as a weapon.

After liberation, we were faced with the task of carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy. Our party set forth carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy as a pressing fighting program and struggled to realize the program.

A primary task that arose in carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy was to solve the problem concerning land. Only the correct settlement of the problem regarding land made it possible to remove the economic foundation of the reactionary forces, which were taking root in rural villages; liberate the peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression; and rapidly develop agricultural productivity. By taking into consideration the class relations and land ownership in the rural villages of our country and the ages-long aspiration of our peasants for land, our party correctly defined which land was to be confiscated and enforced the land reformation through the method of confiscating the lands of the landlords without payment and sharing them with the landless or land-hungry peasants free of charge. To guarantee the victory of the land reformation, our party enacted the class policy of isolating rich peasants by relying on hired farm hands and poor peasants and by allying with middle-class peasants, increased the revolutionary zeal of the agrarian masses, and strengthened the guidance and assistance of the working class to peasants. Thus, our party thoroughly carried out the historic task of land reformation in a brief period of less than a month.

In the wake of the land reformation, our party nationalized the main industries and enforced all other democratic reforms to comprehensively ensure the democratic freedoms and rights of the workers, thus brilliantly fulfilling the task of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and firmly consolidating the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

The anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy led by the working class changes to the socialist revolution. This is an inevitable course of development of the revolution.

The situation prevailing in our country after the war demanded that the socialist revolution be actively pushed ahead. Proceeding from the demands of the situation that had been created, our party set forth the line of accelerating the socialist revolution in a full-swing manner in the April thesis of 1955.

Making the private rural economy cooperative is one of the basic tasks of the socialist revolution. Proceeding from the specific situation of our country after the war, our party put forward the policy of reorganizing the form of the economy along socialist lines prior to the technological transformation of the rural economy and powerfully pushed ahead with the movement for the introduction of cooperative agriculture.

At that time, the antiparty and counterrevolutionary factional elements turned out to oppose our party's policy of introducing cooperative agriculture, saying that it was "too early" to introduce cooperative agriculture under the condition in which industry was not developed and there was no modern farming machinery. Of course, it was true that our country's productivity and level of technological development were not high at that time. However, it is not correct that cooperative agriculture should be introduced certainly only under the condition in which industrialization has been completed. Even though productivity and the level of technological development are relatively low, the introduction of cooperative agriculture should be realized without delay when life urgently demands the reformation of old production relations and revolutionary forces capable of carrying out the work of introducing cooperative agriculture are prepared.

Our party made sure that the principle of voluntariness was strictly abided by in leading the movement for introducing cooperative agriculture. In the movement to introduce cooperative agriculture, we strengthened ideological indoctrination work among the peasants and, along with this, rejected a coercive method and set an experimental stage to show the peasants the superiority of the cooperative economy so that they could join the cooperative economy voluntarily. Also, our party defined the form of the cooperative economy in various types and had the peasants choose one type in accordance with their own will by taking into consideration the condition in which they varied in terms of amount of property possessed and degree of ideological preparedness.

In admitting peasants of various circles to the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntariness, our party enforced the class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, of strengthening alliance with the middle peasants, and of restricting and gradually remolding the rich peasants.

Thanks to our party's original policy and active guidance, the movement to introduce cooperative agriculture was smoothly conducted and successfully completed in our country in a short period of 4 to 5 years.

The socialist transformation of private commerce and industry is an important task of the socialist revolution along with the introduction of the cooperative rural economy. By considering the characteristics of our country's capitalist commerce and industry in realizing the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry, our party advanced the policy of not expropriating the capitalist merchants and industrialists but transforming them and successfully realized the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry through the method of embracing them into various forms of the cooperative economy.

With the brilliant realization of the socialist transformation of the old production relations in urban and rurbal areas, an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of our country.

After the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--arises as a basic revolutionary task.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields and, because of this, various differences, including differences in class and labor, remain in the socialist society. As long as legacies of the old society and various differences in social life remain, even though the social and political independence of the popular masses is realized, it cannot be thought that the independence of the popular masses is completely materialized.

Only when the legacies of the old society are completely eradicated can the independence of the popular masses be perfectly realized. To eradicate the legacies of the old society, the revolution should be continued even in the socialist society. The three revolutions are a struggle to remove the vestiges of the old society remaining in the fields of the ideological, technological, and cultural life of man--basic realms of social life--and to create a new communist ideology, technology, and culture. Only when the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are vigorously carried out can the workers, who have been liberated from exploitation and enslavement, also be free from the yoke of old ideology, technology, and culture and the independence of the popular masses be completely realized.

Our party defined the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the main content of the revolution that must be carried out in the socialist society after the socialist system has been established, and as the task of the uninterrupted revolution that must be carried out until the realization of communism, and it has powerfully carried on the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

Our party has adhered to the principle of giving firm priority to the ideological revolution in carrying out the three revolutions. This is the most just policy based on the scientific analysis of the regulative role of ideological consciousness in the activities of man and the importance of ideological work in the revolutionary struggle.

The ideological revolution is basically the work of remodeling men into true communists by revolutionizing members of society and by making them members of the working class and is the political work of promoting workers' revolutionary zeal and creativeness. While strengthening ideological indoctrination and an ideological struggle among party members and workers, our party has continuously hardened them through their organizational life and has helped them receive revolutionary indoctrination. At the same time, by carrying out the ideological revolution through closely combining it with the practice of the revolutionary struggle, our party has helped all workers much more solidly harden themselves in the course of carrying out their revolutionary task.

The technological revolution is the work of increasing the material welfare of the people by developing productivity, of eliminating material differences in labor, and of freeing workers from arduous labor. The technological revolution is not merely the working-level task of developing technology but is the important political task of liberating workers from the yoke of nature after freeing them from exploitation and oppression. In order to successfully carry out the technological revolution, our party has paid close attention to increasing the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians and to strengthening creative cooperation among workers, scientists, and technicians, and it is carrying out the technological innovation movement in a mass manner.

The cultural revolution is the struggle to eliminate the cultural backwardness left by the old society and to develop socialist and communist culture. The central task of the cultural revolution is to fill society with intellectuals. In order to successfully carry out the cultural revolution, our party has set forth the line for building socialist national culture and has thoroughly implemented this line in all sectors, including the education, scientific, cultural, and art sectors.

In order to strengthen guidance for the three revolutions to meet the practical requirements of the development of the revolution, our party has initiated the three revolutions team movement, has organized three revolutions teams with core party members and young intellectuals, and has sent them to various sectors of the people's economy. The three revolutions team movement is the powerful revolutionary guidance method of combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance, of making the upper echelons assist the lower echelons, and of accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--by mobilizing the working people. By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions team movement, we are positively forging ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The justness and vitality of the line for the three revolutions have been fully verified through practical daily life.

We should positively forge ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by continuously and firmly grasping the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the general line for building socialism and communism and by strengthening guidance for these revolutions. Thus, we should reform all sectors of social life in a communist manner.

What is important in the party leadership over the revolution and construction is to strengthen the party's leadership over economic construction.

Economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks facing a party of the working class in power. Only when economic construction is carried out well will it be possible to make the country wealthy and powerful, to achieve a high stage of development in productivity, and to improve the people's standard of material and cultural living without interruption. Also, only when economic construction is carried out well will it be possible to ensure the nation's political independence and sovereignty and to strengthn national defense capabilities. This being the case, the party work of the party in power should always be closely linked to the implementation of economic tasks and all party activities should converge in the direction of doing a good job in economic construction.

From the day it came into power, our party has concentrated great efforts on rapidly developing the national economy and on strengthening its might.

Our party has put forward the line of a self-reliant national economy after embodying the chuche idea in the field of economic construction and has led the struggle to [word indistinct] line in a correct way.

Building a self-reliant national economy means building an economy that stands on its own feet and an economy that serves its own people. A self-reliant national economy is a comprehensive economy that moves on its own and develops itself in various fields, and an economy that is equipped with modern technology. It is also a popular economy that guarantees what is needed by the nation's economic construction and what is needed in the people's livelihood primarily through its own production.

In building an independent national economy, our party has firmly maintained the basic economic construction line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously.

Our party's basic line of economic construction is a just line advanced on the basis of a correct calculation of the inevitable demands of our country's economic development and of the practical possibilities. It is also a revolutionary line that is capable of successfully accelerating independent national economic construction.

Because we have firmly maintained the line of developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to developing heavy industry, we have been able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and turn our country, once a backward agrarian state, into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short period of time after overcoming the ruins of a war that was so tragic.

Realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy is an important task arising in building an independent socialist national economy. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly guaranteed, the national economy's technical aspects are ceaselessly modernized, and all production activities are science-oriented can we lay a firm material and technical foundation for socialism and communism.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the modernization and science-orientation of the national economy while at the same time giving priority to the chuche-orientation of the national economy, we have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction.

In the future, too, we should wage a vigorous struggle to realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy, while firmly maintaining the basic line of economic construction--giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

An important task facing the party of the working class in pushing ahead with economic construction after the establishment of the socialist relations of production is to correctly solve the question of economic management. Only when the question of economic management is correctly solved according to the characteristics of a socialist society can we lay a firm foundation for the socialist economy and make production grow at high speed by fully displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

Our party has brilliantly solved the question of economic management by creating the Taean work system in conformity with the characteristics of the socialist society and the demand of the developing reality.

The Taean work system is an economic management system in which the plants and enterprises conduct all management activities under the collective guidance of the party committee, implement their assigned economic tasks with priority given to political work by mobilizing the production masses, and the upper echelons help the lower echelons with a sense of responsibility.

The essence of the Taean work system lies in having embodied the revolutionary mass line in economic management. The might of the Taean work system lies in the very fact that the revolutionary mass line has been embodied in economic management.

Along with the system of industrial management, our party has established a new system of agricultural guidance and scientific planning system, and through these systems, all the economic guidance institutions are led to give priority to political work, coordinate economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system, and run and manage the economy scientifically and rationally by correctly utilizing the socialist economic laws and various economic levers.

Our party is seeing to it that party committees at all levels serve as good helmsmen over the economic work in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system. To say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work means that they are to define the directions and methods for the execution of the party policy on the basis of collective discussion by the party committees, to adopt correct decisions, and to provide political guarantees so as to mobilize the party members and working people to thoroughly execute the decisions. In other words, to say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work means that they are to give guidance over the economic work with regard to which direction should be followed and what methods should be adopted on the basis of the party policy.

The party committees' taking the role of helmsmen enables them to smoothly realize the party's leadership over the administrative and economic work. It also enables the economic institutions to further raise their self-reliance and sense of responsibility.

Party committees at all levels should thoroughly implement the party's economic policies by successfully assuming the role of helmsmen over the economic work.

What is important in the party's leadership over revolution and construction is to build revolutionary armed forces and realize the party's guidance of them. Revolution is a confrontation of strength with the counterrevolution, and revolutionary struggle and construction work are to be carried out in fierce class struggle against the class enemies, including the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

For the revolution to defeat the counterrevolution and to credibly defend the cause of socialist and communist construction against the imperialists' aggression and against the subversive maneuvers of the reactionaries, it is imperative to build revolutionary armed forces without fail.

An important problem arising in building the revolutionary armed forces is to build armed forces into those of the party and boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution. Loyality to the party is life itself to the revolutionary armed forces. The chief mission of the revolutionary armed forces is to safeguard the party and to defend the party's revolutionary cause. In order to make the revolutionary armed forces those of the party loyal to their own mission, it is imperative to organize them with core members of the party as the cadre force, to organize their ranks with sons and daughters of the working people, including the workers and peasants, and to thoroughly guarantee the party's leadership over the military domains.

The fundamental principle which must be consistently adhered to in building the revolutionary armed forces is to realize self-reliance in defense. Realizing self-reliance in defense means defending one's own country and people with one's own strength.

Although it is mandatory to solve all problems arising in revolution and construction on one's own strength, it is particularly important to carry out defense work with one's own strength.

Of course, we can also obtain some help from the fraternal countries in defense work. However, one cannot possibly defend one's own country by relying on other countries. If one's own strength is weak, assistance from outside also cannot prove its worth. It is imperative to base defense work on one's own strength from start to finish. Our party has energetically struggled to build revolutionary armed forces by applying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defense.

The regular armed forces consitute the core of the revolutionary armed forces, and they play the leading role in a revolutionary war of justice. The building of regular armed forces was not only an indispensible demand for building a completely independent state in the wake of national liberation, but it also was an important and pressing question arising in connection with the situation prevailing in our country.

Proceeding from this, along with the work of building the party and establishing a people's government, we vigorously pushed ahead with the work of building regular armed forces in the days immediately following national liberation.

An important task that faced us in the course of building the regular armed forces was to prepare able military political cadres [kunsa chongchi kanbu]. Without able military political cadres, it is neither possible to build regular armed forces nor strengthen their might.

We concentrated our efforts on giving priority to the work of training military political cadres over the building of the regular armed forces. In order to solve the question of the cadres required to build the regular armed forces on our own, we managed to found Pyongyang Institute and Central Security Cadres School against all odds in the days that followed national liberation. In these we have trained a great number of military political cadres from the workers and peasants.

Basing ourselves on the experience gained in the course of building the revolutionary armed forces as well as the experience gained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we organized the People's Army, a reliable defender of the party and the revolution, to develop and strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular army after national liberation.

The work of defending the country is also work for the people as well as the people's own work. When all the people rise in defending the fatherland in rock-firm unity, they can ably repel any aggressors. We have founded civilian armed forces, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and have endlessly strengthened its combat capabilities.

Our party set forth a military line, the keynote of which is to turn the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm all the people, and fortify the whole country. It has implemented this, thereby building up our People's Army to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

In order to realize self-reliance in national defense, it is imperative to properly combine economic construction with defense building. Of course, the important mission in building a new society is to carry out economic construction well. However, we cannot possibly afford to neglect defense building while stressing economic construction.

An independent and sovereign state should adhere to economic construction and defense building simultaneously, combining them appropriately in conformity with the demands of the situation. Our party has always paid deep attention to economic construction and defense building. Whenever the dangers of war were felt as a result of the growing nakedly aggressive maneuvers by the enemy, our party put forward policies of combining the development of economic construction with defense building and concentrated great efforts on defense building.

By constantly strengthening the material and technical foundations of the defense industry, we have been able to produce and supply by ourselves the necessary weapons and combat and technical materials.

The military and political situation prevailing in Korea today requires that our revolutionary armed forces be further strengthened. We should strengthen our revolutionary armed forces in all aspects in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and be fully prepared for war even if it should break out at any time due to the enemy's provocative maneuvers.

The party of the working class should conduct external activities and ensure the uniform guidance of the foreign affairs of the country as a whole.

Each country's revolution is part of the world revolution, and the party of the wroking class in each country is a unit of the international communist movement. Revolutionary struggle by the party and people in each country is to be developed on the strength of international support and encouragement. The victory of the world revolution is to be achieved as a result of joint struggle by the parties and peoples of various countries in the world.

The party of the working class can provide a favorable international environment for the revolution in its own country and fulfill its duty borne before the world revolution only when it actively conducts external activities and correctly and uniformly guides the nation's foreign affairs as a while.

The basic ideas consistently maintained by our party in external activities is independence, friendship, and peace.

In the past period our party has formulated foreign policy by embodying the idea of independence, friendship, and peace, conducted external activities accordingly, and has correctly led state institutions and social organizations in their external work.

It is very important to firmly maintain independence in external relations. We have made a point of independently shaping all foreign policies in the interests of our people and in accordance with the demands of the revolution, dealt with all problems arising in the field of international relations on the basis of our own judgment and views, and developed relations with other parties and other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have made tenacious efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement. The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most potent revolutionary forces in our era, as well as a decisive factor that propels the development of human history.

We have directed preferential attention toward the consolidation of friendly ties with the socialist countries. The socialist countries are class brothers which are struggling for common goals and ideals. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we have made every possible effort to unite firmly with the socialist countries and to develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Even when differences of views emerged among the socialist countries, we have done nothing that could undermine their unity, but encouraged them toward their unity. We have always called on the socialist countries to observe the principles of 1) opposing imperialism; 2) supporting colonial national liberation movements and labor movements in countries; 3) continuing to advance toward socialism and communist; and 4) nonintervention, mutual respect, equality, and reciprocity, saying that if they observe such principles, they should unite on the basis of these four principles by putting differences in views behind.

As a result of our tenancious efforts, the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the socialist countries are now developing in a good direction on a new and higher stage.

By solving problems arising in relations with the communist parties and workers' parties on the basis of mutual understanding and in the spirit of comradely cooperation through contacts and negotiations, our party is actively contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

We are making positive efforts for the consolidation and development of the nonaligned movement and for the development of friendly and cooperative relations with Third World countries. On the basis of the noble idea of anti-imperialist cause for independence, we are strengthening unity and cohesion with the nonaligned and Third World countries, while broadly developing economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with them.

We have established friendly relations with the capitalist countries that respect our country's sovereignty and are friendly with our country and are now developing economic and cultural exchanges with them.

It is our party and people's noble internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of countries engaged in fighting. We are helping the oppressed peoples' colonial national liberation struggle with whatever we can do, while at the same time supporting the struggle by the working class and working people in the capitalist countries for democratic freedoms and class liberation. We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for independence.

Our party is waging a struggle for durable peace and security in the world. Together with the world's peace-loving people, our party and people are ardently struggling against the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and, in particular, are actively struggling to eliminate the dangers of war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region.

Our party also will constantly strengthen our revolution's international solidarity in the future by actively developing unity and friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world, including the socialist and nonaligned countries, by holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

6. The Party's Art of Leadership

Establishing the art of leadership is of great significance for building the party, for the activities of the party, and for leading the masses in particular. Without the art of the correct leadership of party organizations and functionaries, the masses cannot be correctly organized and mobilized and the party's line and policy cannot be successfully implemented, no matter how correct the line and policy of the party may be.

The party's art of leadership is the way of the party activities and the leading ability of the party to mobilize and lead organizations and masses. Only with the art of competent and tested leadership can the party of the working class become a militant vanguard organization and vigorously organize and mobilize the masses of broad strata in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In the course of leading the multiphased difficult and complicated revolutionary struggle and construction since the beginning of the revolution, we have created the art of the revolutionary and popular leadership, and have embodied it in the party's activities.

Our party's art of leadership is the art of the chuche-oriented leadership which is based on the chuche idea and on the embodiment of the revolutionary mass line.

The major contents of our party's art of leadership are the revolutionary work system of the party and the revolutionary and popular work method and style.

To properly perform the leading function of the party, a revolutionary work system should be established in the party.

The work system of the party is the order and system to organize and carry out the party's work and activities. Only when the revolutionary work order and system are established in the party can the party become a unitary combat unit which acts as one in accordance with uniform rules and discipline, and properly exercise the leadership over the revolution and construction.

Considering the nature and mission of the party of the working class, the work system of the party should become the one which firmly guarantees the uniformness of the ideology and leadership of the party, and fully mobilizes the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses of the people by carrying out the work with the people properly. Our party has embodied this principled demand in establishing the work system of the party.

What is most important in the work system of our party, first, is the revolutionary system and order in which the whole party acts in unison under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee.

The party Central Committee represents the opinion of all party members and performs the function of the supreme headquarters of the revolution. The ideology and leadership of the party are, after all, implemented and exercised through the leading function of the party Central Committee. Our experience shows that, only when the revolutionary system and order, in which the party organizations and members act in accordance with the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, are established, can the uniformness of the ideology, will, and act of the ranks of the party be guaranteed, and can the revolution and construction be carried out successfully.

To make the entire party act in unison under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, a firm work system, in which the party's line and policy and the decision and direction of the party Central Committee are swiftly and correctly conveyed to the cadres, party members, and working people and in which the party's line and policy are unconditionally accepted and implemented, should be established in the party. At the same time, the discipline and order of centralization necessary to bring the important principled questions of the party work and activities to the party Central Committee and settle them in [word indistinct] with the decision of the party Central Committee should be established. If the party organizations at all levels do not swiftly report the presented important problems to the party Central Committee but handle them as they desire, disorder and confusion will be created in party activities and, thus, the entire party cannot act as a single organic body.

Second, what is important in our party's work system is that the party committees at all levels guide all work in a unified manner as the highest guidance organization in the pertinent unit.

Our party's committees at all levels are carrying out their activities under the leadership of the party Central Committee as the highest guidance organization in the pertinent unit.

This ensures the monolithic nature and unity of the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and effectively organizes and mobilizes the creative power of party organizations and the masses in executing the party's lines and policies. This, from the first day of its appearance as the party in power, our party put forward the policy for comprehensively realizing the party's leadership and thoroughly implemented this policy in conformity with the deepening and developing revolution and construction.

In order to establish the unified guidance system of the party committees, party committees at all levels should grasp and guide all the state and economic organizations, cooperative organizations, educational and cultural establishments, and public organizations and groups in their respective units. Party committees organized in provinces, cities, countries, and each sector and unit should supervise and guide in a unified manner all the work taking place in their pertinent unit as the highest guidance organization of the relevant area and unit. Functionaries and party members of all domains and all units should thoroughly rely on the perminent party committee and should carry out all work in accordance with the collective discussion and decision of the party committee.

Third, what is important in our party's work system is that the party organizations at all levels including the party Central Committee systematically grasp and guide lower-level party organizations.

Briniging guidance closer to the lower echelons is our party's traditional guidance principle and work order. Only when higher-level party organizations establish the work order to grasp and guide the lower-level party organizations can the entire party carry out its work in accordance with the intention of the party Central Committee and constantly enhance the functions and role of all party organizations.

It is important for the higher-level party organizations to grasp and control the work of the lower-level party organizations. Without grasping and control, we can neither correctly carry out and develop the party's work nor can we conduct concrete guidance over the lower-level party organizations.

Thus, the higher-level party organizations should understand, grasp, and control the real situation and conditions of activities of the lower-level party organizations routinely and systematically.

In order to properly conduct the work of grasping and guiding the lower-level party organizations, the functionaries' going down to lower echelons should be systematized. The functionaries of the higher-level party organizations should go down to the lower-level party organizations periodically at regular intervals and should grasp and guide the execution of the party's policy. Then, they should sum up their work after returning to higher-level party organizations and should go down again after working out plans for reinforcing and carrying out their work.

The [word indistinct] aim of the party functionaries in going down to the lower echelons is to help the lower-level party organizations. Therefore, the functionaries of the higher-level party organizations should actively help the lower-level party organizations properly carry out the work of their units while properly carrying out the work of grasping and controlling the works of the lower-level party organizations.

Intensive guidance for lower party organizations is the method of positively and revolutionarily guiding the activities of lower party organizations. While placing guidance for lower party organizations on the right track, party organizations at all levels, including the party Central Committee, should organize and carry out in a planned manner the work of intensively guiding and inspecting party organizations in a certain sector and unit. The intensive guidance given during the past period by the party Central Committee in a planned manner to local party organizations and to various sectors greatly contributed to increasing the functions and roles of party organizations.

In order to correctly assume its leadership function, the party should develop revolutionary party work.

Developing revolutionary party work poses a particularly important question in the case of the ruling party. Because the ruling party is in power, it is liable to carry out work in a bureaucratic manner, not by resorting to the masses of the people but by issuing orders and directives by resorting to power. During the past period, our party had the practice of resorting to bureaucratism and to party power among functionaries who failed to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of our party and who had no experience in carrying out work with the people under difficult circumstances, alienating it from the masses of the people. Because of this, our party regarded adopting a revolutionary party work style as one of the important questions in building the party and struggled vigorously among party functionaries to oppose the timeworn work style and to adopt our party's traditional work style.

Our party's traditional work style developed during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. While waging underground and armed struggles under very difficult circumstances during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we developed the revolutionary work style of resolving all questions by mingling with the masses of the people and by resorting to their creativeness. We developed the Congsan-ri method in the stage of building socialism by developing and adopting the traditional work style of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to fit the new situation in which socialist construction was under way.

In short, our party's work style is a chuche work style. This work style is the revolutionary work method of helping the masses of the people to assume a stand as masters of the revolution and construction and to play the role of masters.

What is important first of all in our party's work style is to place political work ahead of other work.

Placing political work ahead of other work is a revolutionary work style that proceeds from the requirement of the chuche idea for resolving all questions by developing people's ideas. Only by placing political work ahead of other work can we vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by promoting the people's voluntary zeal and creative positiveness. We cannot indoctrinate and remodel people, nor can we promote their voluntary zeal by issuing orders and directives, by receiving reports and statistics, and by sending letters of decisions to the lower echelons.

Whatever revolutionary task the party organizations and members may carry out, they should take as the first process the political work of arousing the revolutionary passion of the masses, the party members, and the workers by explaining and inculcating the party's policies and intentions to and in the masses and by indoctrinating and moving the party members and workers. Thus, the party organizations and members should see to it that everyone is clearly aware of the purpose and content of his revolutionary task and ways to carry it out and voluntarily turn out to the performance of the revolutionary task.

Political work should be conducted in the method of persuasion and education. When workers recognize the justness of the party's lines and policies and sympathize with them, they can be voluntarily mobilized to implement the party's lines and policies. Therefore, political work should be carried out, from beginning to end, through the method of persuasion and education and conducted steadily and patiently until the masses fully understand the party's policies and intentions and are awakened ideologically.

Political work should be carried out in close combination with revolutionary practice. Political work cannot be done, separated from revolutionary practice. Also it should be carried out in the direction of smoothly performing the assigned revolutionary tasks.

Political work should be turned into the work of the masses themselves. Because it is work with a broad range of the masses as its object, political work cannot be done well only on the strength of some functionaries. All party functionaries, cadres, and members should become educators and propagandists for the masses and conduct political work. Thus, they should indoctrinate and move the entire party and all people in the method in which 1 educates and moves 10, 10 educate and move 100, and 100 move and educate 1,000.

Another important point in our party's work method is that upper echelons help lower ones and guiding functionaries carry out revolutionary tasks while going down always among the masses and relying on them.

For upper echelons to help lower ones and for guiding functionaries to carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks by going down always among the masses and giving play to the strength and wisdom of the masses constitute a communist work method, in which the upper and lower echelons cooperate with each other in unison to successfully perform revolutionary tasks, as well as a revolutionary work method of combining guidance with the masses.

Thoroughly relying on the masses is one of the basic principles of our party's activities and an important factor of success in all work. Our party has been able to victoriously advance the revolution and construction by going down among the masses and by struggling with reliance on them, and to cope with the created difficult situation by trusting the popular masses, by going down among the masses, and by giving play to their strength and wisdom whenever it has been faced with difficulties and ordeals.

If party functionaries desire to adopt our party's revolutionary work style, they should possess a chuche-type mass point of view and should make it a habit to mingle with the masses of the people. Party functionaries should always mingle with the masses of the people, expound party lines and policies, grasp the situation, and find a correct way to carry out revolutionary tasks in negotiation with the masses of the people. By living with the masses of the people after mingling with them, party functionaries should indoctrinate them and learn from them.

Also of importance in our party's work style is to carry out party work scientifically and creatively to fit the objective situation and concrete conditions.

Party activities are difficult and complicated struggles to remodel man, society, and nature; and all party work is carried out in a situation that continuously changes and develops. Accordingly, party work should be carried out scientifically to meet the legal requirements of the development of the revolutionary movement. This work should also be carried out in a creative manner to fit the concrete situation.

Correctly combining general guidance with individual guidance is a scientific and practical work style that enables us to guide the masses of the people in a uniform and concrete manner.

While successfully giving general guidance in taking directional [panghyangjok] and general measures to explain party lines and policies and the goal and significance of assigned revolutionary tasks to the masses of the people and to implement and carry out these lines, policies, and tasks, we should give individual guidance in taking practical measures to indoctrinate people and to implement and carry out party policies and assigned revolutionary tasks to fit the concrete situation in relevant units and the degree of preparation made by the masses of the people.

The effective method in combining general guidance and with individual guidance is to set and generalize an example in a unit.

Our party has developed the wrok of all sectors and units as whole by setting and generalizing an example by intensively guiding the work of a certain unit in the course of the struggle to implement party lines and policies.

Finding a central link in all work and concentrating on this work is a scientific work style in attaining maximum results with less effort and in successfully carrying out revolutionary tasks as a whole. By visiting scenes concerned, party organizations and functionaries should grasp the whole picture of work, using party policies as yardstick, should correctly find a central link by so doing, should successfully organize forces, and should wage an annihilating war by concentrating on this central link.

We should carry out party work in a creative manner by using various forms and methods. Party work is creative work with living men who carry out their activities under diverse circumstances with different levels of consciousness and characteristics. Therefore, party work cannot be carried out in accordance with a single prescription or in a fixed norm.

Party organizations and functionaries should carry out all work through diverse forms and methods and in a fresh manner after developing a correct methodology that fits the characteristics of work targets and concrete circumstances.

What is important in our party's work style is to positively carry out a mass movement to achieve the party's fighting goal.

The mass movement is the powerful method of mobilizing the masses of the people and is a revolutionary work style in accelerating the revolution and consstruction by resorting to the collective strength of the people. The mass movement enables us to vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by promoting the people's revolutionary spirit, by strengthening unity and cooperation, and by encouraging the masses of the people to bring about a mass innovation.

Our party has initiated and forged ahead with diverse mass movements in every stage of developing the revolution to meet the requirements of the development [words indistinct], the people's aspiration for the revolution, and the degree of preparations made by the masses of the people.

After liberation, we eliminated the ideological legacies of Japanese imperialism and feudalism by carrying out an ideological movement to totally mobilize the people toward founding the country, armed workers with the ideology of founding the country, and vigorously called on them to found a new fatherland. During the postwar period of socialist construction, our party eliminated all forms of backward things in all sectors, including the economic, cultural, and moral sectors, by initiating and vigorously carrying out the Chollima movement, and accelerated socialist construction to the maximum. Today our party is equally and successfully carrying out the work of remodeling man in a communist-type manner and of socialist economic construction by positively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all sectors to meet the new, practical requirements of the development of the revolution at a time when the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea has emerged to the front.

In light of our experience, it is important to correctly determine the form of the mass movement in organizing and guiding the mass movement to meet the objective requirements of the development of the revolution and the degree of political and ideological preparations made by the masses of the people and to clearly set forth fighting goals and tasks.

In particular, it is very important to correctly put forth fighting slogans in organizing and guiding the mass movement.

Revolutionary slogans are powerful banners that indicate fighting goals and the direction of action for the masses of the people and that encourage them. During the past period, our party called on the masses of the people to wage a struggle to implement party lines and policies by setting forth proper fighting slogans making the hearts of the people throb by correctly reflecting the requirements of the revolution and the aspiration of the people. Many slogans set forth by our party in the past, including those saying, "Land should go to peasants who till farmlands," "Everything for victory in the war," "Let us advance with the spirit of riding Chollima," "Steel and machines are the king of industry," and "Rice is communism," made the hearts of the people throb and played a very great role in promoting the people's revolutionary zeal. Slogans recently set forth by our party, including those saying, "Ideologies, technology, and culture in accordance with the requirement of chuche," "Production, study, and living in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," and "Let us live in our own style," are good slogans correctly reflecting the requirements of our revolution and the revolutionary aspiration of our people.

It is very important to adopt a correct work style in developing the party's leadership art.

The party's work style is the work style of the party of the wroking class that struggles for the revolution and serves the people and reflects the political and moral features of party functionaries and members. Correctly adopting the party's work style implies the development of a revolutionary and people-minded party spirit within the party and the work of helping all party functionaries and members possess a revolutionary and popular nature.

Only by correctly developing the party's work style can the party of the working class protect its revolutionary nature, become harmoniously blended with the masses of the people, and skillfully lead the masses of the people to carry out the revolution and work.

During the past period, our party steadily struggled to eliminate timeworn work style among party functionaries and to develop a revolutionary and people-minded work style.

What is important above all in our party's work style is the fighting spirit of continuously bringing about innovations and of continuously advancing.

The party of the working class is the party that carries out the revolution and that struggles. The cause of the party of the working class is the great cause of eliminating all forms of timeworn things from all sectors of social life, of creating new things, and of building a new society. Stagnation and stalemate are banned for the party of the working class, and the revolutionary spirit of continuously bringing about innovations and of advancing should dominate the entire party.

In order to continuously advance the revolution and construction, we should always have far-sighted plans and new goals and should develop the enterprising and creative spirit of abandoning timeworn things and of creating and developing new things. We should set high goals in all work, should carry out work boldly, and should thoroughly reject self-conceit, stalemate, passiveness, and conservatism.

Another important thing in our party's work style is the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

The revolution is accompanied by a grim struggle, and there are difficulties and trials on the future path of the revolution. Only by developing the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance within the party can we unyieldingly protect the banner of the revolution on our grim and complicated path of advance and lead the revolution to victory, overcoming mounting difficulties and trials.

Our party is waging the revolutionary struggle and carrying out construction work with a resolve to complete the Korean revolution through independent efforts and to build socialism and communism by fully resorting to the labor of its people and to domestic resources.

We should make the party overflow with the revolutionary spirit and the fighting spirit of independently resolving all questions in the revolution and construction with a stoong will and with an unyielding fighting spirit. All party functionaries and members should carry out assigned revolutionary tasks to the end in a responsible manner by manufacturing things that are not available, by finding out things in short supply, and by learning unfamiliar things with the high awareness that they are the masters of the revolution.

What is important next in our party's work style is the spirit of carrying out work and of leading daily lives, overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion.

Helping party functionaries and members to carry out work and lead their daily lives, overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion, is an important requirement for developing the party into a lively and militant party and for continuously bringing about innovations in the revolution and construction.

We should oppose senility, stalemate, an easy-going attitude, and slack in all sectors and should thoroughly develop the spirit of carrying out work and of leading daily lives in a tense and militant manner, over [word indistinct] an ambitious and revolutionary spirit and with passion. At the same time, party functionaries and members should forge ahead with all work in an aggressive manner by displaying high creativeness and passion, entertaining feelings of revolutionary optimism and a flourishing desire for work. At the same time, party functionaries and members should live optimistically, culturally, and emotionally by attaining high cultural acquirements.

What is important next in our party's work style is a principled, fair, and just work esprit.

Only by developing a principled, fair, and just work esprit within the party can the party protect a revolutionary stand and guarantee leadership authority.

Under any circumstances whatsoever, the party should firmly abide by a revolutionary principle and should assume a consistent attitude in implementing the party's principle. At the same time, it should develop in the party the spirit of opposing all forms of negative phenomena that run counter to a party-minded and working class principle and of struggling uncompromisingly. Party organizations and functionaries should always carry out their work, firmly assuming a party-minded and revolutionary stand, should not act narrow-mindedly and rashly, should closely consider all questions, and should handle these questions fairly, justly, and skillfully.

What is important next in our party's work style is a people-minded spirit and character with which the people truly regard the bosom of the party as that of a mother.

The party of the working class is not a bureaucratic agency that reigns over the people but is a motherly party that serves the people and that responsibly takes care of the destiny of the people.

Having provided the people with a precious social and political life, our party has led them toward making this life shine, has paid close attention to the people's material and cultural lives, and has always taken care of the people. Because of this, our people truly regard the bosom of our party as that of mother and have entrusted the party with their own destiny.

If the party of the working class desires to become a motherly party, it should thoroughly oppose the work of making the party bureaucratic and aristocratic, should smoothly provide the people with an independent and creative life, and should share weal and woe to the end with the people on the single road of revolution.

Party functionaries should always treat the people with motherly feelings and should become the faithful servants of the people. Party functionaries and members should truly respect and love the people, should treat them magnanimously, should listen to the voices of the people at any place and at any time, should regard the people's suffering as their own, and should fulfill their demands in a timely and responsible manner.

What is important next in our party's work style is for party functionaries and members ot continuously devote themselves to the cause of the party and the revolution and to set an example in work.

It is the natural duty and noble feature of party functionaries and members to devote themselves to the struggle for the party and the revolution and to set an example in work and in daily lives.

Party functionaries and members should develop the noble personality of thoroughly performing to the end their assigned revolutionary duty with a high party spirit and with a revolutionary nature by displaying the spirit of endless devotion and sacrifice. Party functionaries and members should take pride in devoting themselves to the struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people; should not covet high posts and fame, and should become unheralded heroes who silently devote everyting to the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary outlook on work of thoroughly implementing the assigned revolutionary tasks unconditionally without presenting a minor reason and excuse or complaint about conditions by cherishing the firm revolutionary will, which notes that one has no right even to die unless one accomplishes the assigned revolutionary mission, is being established among our party functionaries.

No matter what work they may carry out at any outpost, a number of our party functionaries and party members are steadily working not for the sake of personal honor or remuneration but only for the interest of the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people by devoting everything, whether they are being watched or not.

The party functionaries and party members are the banner-holders of the revolution and educators of the masses. Thus, they should lead the masses by personal example. Showing a fine example to the masses exerts greater influence upon the masses in educating and leading them than a number of words. The party functionaries and party members should lead the masses not through words but through practical acts.

The party functionaries and party members should undertake arduous and difficult tasks before any others and their deeds should correspond with their words. Thus, they should be an example for the masses in all fields of work, life, labor and study.

What is important next in our party's work style is that the party functionaries and party members have polite and simple character and live a cleanhanded and pure life. Only when the party functionaries and party members have a politie, simple, cleanhanded and pure character can they mingle with the masses intimately, can they be respected and loved by society, and can they properly carry out work with men.

No matter what position the party functionaries and party members may hold or what work they may carry out, they should not wield power but live simply and act politely and courteously like the people. The party functionaries and party members should work and live unpretentiously, honestly, sincerely and frankly. They should not pursue personal interest or benefit, and should not seek privileges or special benefits. They should oppose the phenomenon of vanity and of corruption and should live a noble life in accordance with a socialist lifestyle.

The struggle to establish the party's leadership art is a serious ideological struggle to eliminate the outdated ideological remnants still seen among the functionaries and to embody our party's chuche idea and revolutionary mass line. Our party firmly established the revolutionary and popular leadership art in the entire party by actively waging the struggle to correctly establish the party's leadership art in every stpe of the development of the revolution and of the party building.

With the establishment of the revolutionary and popular leadership art, the party's appearance has been further renewed, all work carried out vigorously and vividly, and the relations between the party and the masses have been further strengthened.

7. The Party Is a Guide in Socialist and Communist Society

The struggle of the popular masses for chajusong is the historical cause to be continued from generation to generation under the leadership of the party.

To lead the cause of the chajusong of the popular masses to final victory, it is essential to continuously strengthen and develop the party, the vanguard organization of the working class, as revolution advances and society develops.

Based on the success and experience already attained in the construction of the party, we should continously strengthen and develop our party to be a chuche revolutioanry party that will lead revolution and construction to the end and that will dependably guide the socialist and communist society.

In order to strengthen and develop the party to be a guide in socialist and communist society, we should correctly inherit the party's cause generation to generation. The basis of inheriting the party's cause is to correctly solve the problem of the successor [hugyeja] to the political leader [chongchijok suryong].

The problem of a successor in the construction of the working-class party is the problem of inheriting the position and role of the political leader. The leader's [suryongui] leadership [yongdojok] position and role should be inherited by the successor without change. By whom and how the cause of the working-class party, which continues generation to generation, is inherited is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of revolution.

The working-class party should have as a successor a people's leader [chidoja] who is boundlessly faithful to the party and revolution and who has the personality and qualifications to fully realize political leadership over the whole society. This is necessary to adhere to, inherit, and develop the party's cause without swerving and without vicissitudes no matter what difficult and complicated situation may be created in the course of the advance of revolution.

In order to correctly inherit the party's cause, it is imperative to lay a solid organizational and ideological foundation and to thoroughly establish the leadership system to realize the leadership of a successor, while correctly choosing him.

Only when the work to lay the foundation of the party and to establish its leadership system is done well can the militancy of the party and its leadership ability be enhanced, the political and ideological unity and purity of the party ranks be defended, and revolution and construction be led to victory. Therefore, the working-class party should grasp this work as an important problem in the construction of the party.

Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause. The leadership [sunoebu] of the party has been firmly built up, the party's organizational and ideological foundation laid as firm as a rock, and the leadership [yongdo] system of the party firmly established so as to inherit the idea and the leadership [yongdo] of our party. This is a shining success and a great victory in the construction of our party.

We should, in the future, further consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. In particular, we should pay deep attention to cementing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party around the party Central Committee. All cadres and party members should defend the unity and cohesion of the entire party around the party Central Committee like the pupils of their eyes and should wage a resolute struggle, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee, against all the phenomena gnawing at the party's unity and cohesion.

We should much more thoroughly establish the leadership system or fhte party Central Committee.

If the party weakens the leadership system of the party Central Committee even to a small degree, it cannot become a militant and organizational unit, nor can it successfully complete its cause. We should continuously grasp the work of thoroughly establishing and consolidating the leadership system of the party Central Committee.

One of the important questions in inheriting the party's cause is to correctly inherit the revolutionary tradition developed by the party. The revolutionary tradition that our party should inherit is the revolutionary tradition developed by the party. The revolutionary tradition that our party should inherit is the revolutionary tradition of chuche. The revolutionary tradition of chuche was invented in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was enriched in the course of carrying out revolutionary tasks in every stage after liberation, and is continuously developing today through the energetic struggle waged by our party. We should resolutely safeguard the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party generation after generation.

The most important thing in inheriting the revolutionary tradition is to guarantee its purity. Guaranteeing purity in inheriting the revolutionary tradition implies the recognition of the revolutionary tradition of chuche alone developed by our party and the inheritance and development of this tradition, without recognizing any other traditions. Antiparty and antirevolutionary factional elements who once crawled into our party tried to mix our party's revolutionary tradition with heterogeneous elements, saying that the tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans alone was not a revolutionary tradition, and that the scope of revolutionary tradition should be expanded vertically and horizontally. Their attempt to come up with things that had nothing to do with our party's revolutionary tradition and to mix the former with the latter was a maneuver to castrate our revolutionary tradition and to fulfill their wild factional desire. We should not tolerate any attempt to blur and exterminate our party's revolutionary tradition and should purely inherit our party's revolutionary tradition generation after generation.

The cause of the party of the working class continues following the construction of communism. Accordingly, we should strengthen and develop the party to meet the requirements of communist society.

The struggle of the people to achieve independence continues in communist society. With the construction of communist society as the momentum, the independence of the people whose content is the liberation of the people is completely achieved. However, the people's desire for independence continuously increases even at this stage. In order to fulfill the continuously increasing demand of the people for independence in communist society, we should continue the struggle to train and indoctrinate the people to fit this situation, to improve social relations, and to remodel nature. The work of training and indoctrinating the people in communist society and to improve social relations is carried out at a higher level, and the struggle to remodel nature and to create material wealth is waged on a greate scale. Accordingly, by establishing such a leading political organization as the party, we can correctly lead the struggle of the people to achieve independence following the construction of communist society.

Even in communist society, there should be a social function that uniformly organizes and leads men's activities.

Although social composition is simplified and the basic demand and interest of all members of society agree with each other in communist society as a resutl of the work of revolutionizing all people and of making them become members of the working class and intellectuals, we cannot maintain and develop even communist society without a political leadership that uniformly organizes and leads men's activities to meet the common demands and interests of society. It is natural that a leading political organization exists in communist society because there should exist in this society political leadership, a social function that indicates a common social fighting goal and the direction of action, that uniformly regulates men's activities, and that makes these activities agree with one another so that social movements are carried out and society develops to meet the common demands and interests of society.

Communist society is a highly organized society. Communist society is a society in which relations of unity and cooperation among the people have developed highly, which is solidly united organizationally, and in which all social activities are carried out organizationally. Unity and cooperation are men's way to exist. As a social being, man has pioneered his destiny since his emergence by using the method of achieving unity and cooperation. The more society develops, the higher relations of unity and cooperation among people develops, and this development reaches the highest level in communist society. The development of relations of unity and cooperation and the organizational unity of society should be achieved by a certain political organization. Only by the most highly developed political organization can relations of unity and cooperation among people be achieved at the highest level, along with the smooth realization of the solid and organizational unity of society and of organizational joint action.

Communist society is one in which the people enjoy a most worthwhile life after achieving complete social and political independence. A worthwhile life is an independent and creative life led by those people who have achieved social and political independence. In order to lead a worthwhile life, men should lead political life as members of a social and political organization and should devotedly struggle for society and a group. The more society develops, the higher the people's aspiration for a worthwhile life increases. Men lead political life in communist society, enjoying the most precious social and political life, and they regard their struggle to achieve common social interest as the supreme happiness and value. In order to fulfill this aspiration and demand of men in communist society, we should possess a developed political organization that provides people with a most precious political life and leads them to make it shine on the road of achieving the common cause of society.

The party of the working class should be ceaselessly strengthened and developed in conformity with this natural law governing the demand of the social development. We should continue to futuristically build the WPK as a political organization and as a guide of socialist and communist society, which is suitable with the natural law governing the demand of the development of the people's cause of independence.

To futuristically build our party as a guide for socialist and communist society, the whole party should be imbued with the chuche idea. In a nutshell, imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea means making our party a chuche-oriented revolutionary party in name and reality. To imbue the whoe party with the chuche idea, all party members should be made ardent chuche-type revolutionaries, and the chuche idea should be taken as the only guiding principle in the building of the party and in the activities of the party.

Only when the whole party is imbued with the chuche idea can the chuche-oriented nature of the party be defended without variation and can the chuche cause be victoriously advanced by ceaselessly strengthening the party's combat capabilities and leadership.

In the future, we should more vigorously push ahead with the struggle to imbue the whole party with the chuche idea. To futuristically build our party as the guide for socialist and communist society, the ideology and theory for the building of the party should be further developed in accordance with the intrinsic nature of socialist and communist society.

The ideology and theory for the building of the party created, developed, and enriched by our party are the guiding principle which should be firmly adhered to in the struggle to strengthen the party and consummate the chuche cause for the building of the party. We should thoroughly embody our party's chuche-oriented ideology and theory for the buidling of the party in party building and in the activities of the party. At the same time, we should continue to develop and perfect them, as the revolutionary struggle and construction deepen and society develops.

Our party has gained truly rich experiences in party work and activities in the past. The experiences which our party has gained in the building of the party are precious assets to further strengthen and develop our party.

The functionaries of the party should deeply study and learn the historic experiences in building our party. By so doing, they should promote their political and working talents, and further deepen and develop the party work.

Our party's expectations for the Kim Il-song Higher Party School is very great. I believe that all faculty members and students of the Higher Party School, with lofty loyalty to the party, will properly conduct teaching and learning work and, thus, fulfill their heavy responsibilities and honorable mission for the party.

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CSO: 4100/178

CENTRAL MEETING MARKS LABOR LAW ANNIVERSARY

SK240451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--A central meeting was held Monday at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the historic promulgation of the labor law instituted by the great leader President Kim Il-song (24 June 1946).

Present at the meeting were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

A report was made by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council.

He said President Kim Il-song after the liberation specified in the 20-point platform the democratic labor program which had been laid down in the ten-point program of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and vigorously pushed forward the struggle for its implementation till he instituted and promulgated the historic labor law on 24 June 1946.

The labor law freed the working people of Korea for good from harsh colonial forced labor and let everyone faithfully participate in labor with the consciousness of being the master of the country and provided all the factory and office workers with the eight hour workday, paid leave and fair wage system, the reporter said, and continued: The labor law played a big role in the stage of democratic revolution and the stage of struggle to establish the socialist system and its great vitality was given full play through the creative labor of our working people during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war and postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instituted the Socialist Labor Law by comprehensively systematizing and consummating the successes and experiences gained in the long-fought struggle for a correct solution of the labor problem in Korea.

The Socialist Labor Law codified the historic victory and success achieved in the course of solving the labor problem, and it makes it possible to give full scope to the superiority of the socialist labor system and firmly guarantees that the labor of our socialist working people freed once and for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression will be more independent and creative.

With the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution, a great progress has also been made in the past efforts to eliminate the essential differences in labor and free the working people from hard labor.

Technical equipment of the national economy has been drastically improved and semi-automation, automation, industrial television and remote control have been widely introduced into production processes through the three major tasks of technical revolution and the endeavours for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

As a result, the difference between industrial and agricultural work has markedly been diminished with the powerful promotion of the industrialization of agricultural work.

All the working people are leading a happy life, with stable jobs free from worries about food, clothing, housing, education of their children and medical care. They engage themselves in joyous and worthy labor, devoting all their creative wisdom and energy at the modern working places, according to their wishes and abilities.

The epochal changes and proud successes achieved in the struggle for the solution of labor problem in Korea are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a great victory brought by the chuche-oriented Socialist Labor Policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the reporter emphasized.

A scientific symposium marking the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the labor law was held at the People's Palace of Culture Monday.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS HOTEL--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song went round the Myohyangsan Hotel which had just been completed. The hotel in Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, is another proud edifice of the Workers' Party era which has been built with our own designs and our own techniques through the brilliant application of our party's architectural aesthetics. The unique hotel of triangular tower style is a modern service centre with rooms of different sizes, dining halls, a cinema, amusement rooms, a shop and all other service facilities of highest level. Going round the inside and outside of the hotel, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the course of its construction and expressed deep satisfaction with its excellent design and construction suited to the natural features of Mt. Myohyang. He highly appreciated the success of the builders in constructing the splended modern hotel in a short time and expressed thanks to them. He gave highly important teachings that would be the compass in the management and operation of the hotel and in arranging Mt. Myohyang more beautifully. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ON TURNING TAEDONG RIVER INTO ARTIFICIAL LAKE

SK200134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 June (KCNA)--The River Taedong of Korea has turned into a large artificial lake. With the construction of the Grand Nampo barrage across the rough sea in an 8 kilometres section at the estuary of the river, its flow into the West Sea has stopped completely and the water level risen markedly. This has created a large artificial lake capable of storing billions of cubic meters of water on the lower reaches of the river.

Artificial lakes have been brought into shape in tiers by the Mirim, Ponghwa and Tongam barrages built earlier on the middle reaches of the river. One more lake will make its appearance when the Hadan barrage, now under construction, is completed.

With the conversion of the River Taedong into a large artificial lake and a big canal, it will make a great contribution to the development of industry, agriculture and water transport. It will satisfy the increasing demand for industrial and drinking water in such industrial areas as Kangson, Taean and Sunchon prospering on the river banks. In particular, it will fully solve water problems for the rice-producing areas on the western region of the country and nearly 100,000 hectares of tideland reclaimed on the western coast.

With the water-level going up, large cargo, passenger and excursion ships will sail from Nampo up to Sunchon and Tokchon. Machines, cement, coal, irons and steels and agricultural produce from industrial and agricltural areas spread along the riversides will be transported by ships, too.

Many more cargo wharves and passenger boat anchorages are under construction. The River Taedong turned into a large artificial lake will provide more favourable conditions for the propagation and growth of fishes.

Holiday homes, sanatoria and children's union camps will be built on the beautiful banks of the River Taedong. A stadium with an accommodation of tens of thousands, a general indoor stadium and other sports facilities will be built and parks and recreation grounds be laid out.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TIDELAND RECLAMATION REPORTEDLY 'PROGRESSING APACE'

SK232241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Tideland reclamation is progressing apace in Korea.

Tideland reclaimers in North Pyongan province are making brisk preparations to reclaim Kado Tideland covering 33,500 hectares after completing the reclamation of 2,600 hectares of Changdo Tideland recently.

The reclamation of 5,200 hectares of tideland along the River Kangryong is being pushed ahead in high gear in South Hwanghae province and the reclamation of 1,440 hectares of Ansok Tideland in South Pyongan province is being stepped up to be completed within this year.

The reclamation of 3,200 hectares of Ungdo Tideland has been completed in the main by the Hwanghae General Tideland Reclamation Enterprise. Meanwhile, setups of reclaimed tideland are built at fast tempo.

According to data available, setups have already been built this year in more than one thousand hectares of reclaimed tideland.

Now large-scale standardized partitions have made their appearance in Sokam area of Taegyedo Tideland in North Pyongan province and first rice seedlings were transplanted in paddy fields of reclaimed tideland in many districts of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces.

New farms are coming into being in the reclaimed tideland. This year many new cooperative farms started farming in the reclaimed tideland. Along the long west seashores of Korea over 100 tideland reclamation projects have been completed, with the result that more than 100 islands have been linked with shores.

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES 'SUPPRESSING' CHONGNYON--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--The Japanese police authorities set the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) as a "suspicious organisation" under the "anti-subversive activities act" and are intensifying suppression of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan. In this connection, representatives of Chongnyon in all parts of Japan are taking protest action, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. From late May representatives of the Osaka and Kyoto prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon and more than 20 local headquarters of Chongnyon in all parts of Japan including the Ehime, Tokushima, Nara, and Okayama headquarters called at the police investigation authorities in their respective areas and denounced the police investigating officers for their unending subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against Chongnyon, such as shadowing and watching Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan and forcing them to become their spies, and strongly demanded an immediate end to such acts. Noting that the Japanese authorities took Chongnyon as an object of the application of the "anti-subversive activities act" and are suppressing it, the representatives said: This is a concrete expression of their hostile policy toward the DPRK and Chongnyon. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINJU CHOSON VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL ACCORD WITH CSSR

SK231122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--The signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia was a momentous occasion in strengthening cultural exchange and cooperation and consolidating the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, says Minju Choson today.

The two peoples have expanded and developed friendly and cooperative relations and conducted wide-range cooperation and exchange in different fields of culture on the principles of Chajusong, equality and mutual benefit over the past 30 years since the signing of the agreement, says the paper.

It goes on: The development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples is of weighty significance not only in accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries but also in strengthening the socialist forces as a whole.

The Czechoslovak people have converted with their vigorous creative endeavours their once backward country into a socialist state with developed industries, modern rural economy and brilliant national culture.

The government of Czechoslovakia is striving to defend peace and security in Europe against the U.S.-led imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war.

Our people sincerely rejoice over and hail the achievements made by the Czechoslovak people in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and for the cause of world peace.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG PRESS WELCOME VISIT OF MALI'S TRAORE

SK260532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--Papers today carry editorials welcoming a party and government delegation of Mali led by Mouss Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, arriving in Pyongyang today to pay an official visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the meeting between the great leader President Kim Il-song and respected President Moussa Traore in Pyongyang 10 years ago marked an important occasion in beautifully adorning and bringing into bloom the history of friendship between Korea and Mali, a Nodong Sinmun editorial says:

The second visit to Korea by President Moussa Traore will be an epochal event in bringing the Korea-Mali friendship to a higher stage. It will also be a great contribution to further expanding and developing the friendly relations between Korea and African countries, strengthening the non-aligned movement and accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism.

The Malian people under the correct leadership of respected President Moussa Traore are striving to consolidate the political independence of the country and achieve its economic independence.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the government of Mali struggles for the complete liberation and unity of Africa. It firmly supports and encourages the struggle of peoples of Namibia and Palestine and other peoples for national liberation and dignity.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the friendly Malian people in the building of a new society and warmly hail them.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will make all sincere efforts to develop the relations of friendship with the Malian people.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK-GDR EDUCATION COOPERATION--Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--Agreements on strengthening cooperation in Korean and German languages literature between the Education Commission of Korea and the Ministry for Higher and Technical Education of the GDR were signed in Pyongyang on 23 June. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 24 Jun 86 SK] /12913

DPRK GROUPS LEAVE FOR USSR--Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi-ho, Vice-Minister of General Education and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Society, and a delegation of the Trade Union of Metal and Machine Industrial Workers of Korea left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union and a Korean delegation of the organizing committee for the celebration of the International Year of Peace left for Italy on 25 June. The friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the GDR National Front Delegation and the Australian Scholars Delegation left on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK] /12913

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Rudolf Cerny, vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee, a Plakat Publishing House delegation of the Soviet Union led by Igor Pekun, deputy director of the Plakat Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a delegation of external cultural officials of China led by Xing Bingshun, deputy director-general of the Bureau for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, a delegation of USSR Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives led by its vice-chairman Nikolay Rupei arrived in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 24 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Peter Jankowitsch upon his appointment as federal minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. The message expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1124 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Franz Vranizky upon his appointment as federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. The message wished the chancellor new success in his responsible work for the country's prosperty as well as his happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, left here today by air to attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. They were sent off at the airport by members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President Pak Song-chol, vice-director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong and other officials concerned. Yugoslav Ambassador Miodrag Bogicevic, Polish Ambassador Mieczyslaw Dedo and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov were also at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

WPK DELEGATION IN PERU--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on 19 June met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Yong-son, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Alan Garcia Perez. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his sincere regards to them. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MOZAMBICAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun Wednesday dedicates a signed article to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) and the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Noting that since the independence the Mozambican people under the correct leadership of the Frelimo Party headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel have been successfully building a new life, surmounting all sorts of obstacles and difficulties, the article says: Mozambique is an independent state pursuing the nonaligned foreign policy. The Mozambican people's struggle for the building of a new life is advancing, smashing the ceaseless subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and South African racists. The Korean people who are always on the side of the Mozambican people express firm solidarity with their just struggle for the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation. Our people sincerely wish the Mozambican people big success in their future struggle to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO NEPALESE PREMIER--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Marich Man Singh Shrestha upon his appointment as prime minister of the Government of Nepal. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two countries would more favorably develop, Premier Kang Song-san wished the prime minister of Nepal success in his responsible work for the prosperity of his country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Kingdom of Nepal. The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop more favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO GDR FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)-Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Oskar Fischer upon his reappointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic. The message sincerely wished the GDR Foreign Minister excellent success in his responsible work to lift the international position of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS GROUP--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Comittee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Tuesday with the delegation of the GDR National Front headed by Norbert Podewin, secretary of the GDR National Front Council. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO BULGARIA'S ATANASON--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Georgi Atanasov upon his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Expressing the belief that the tradition relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would further expand and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished a new success to the fraternal Bulgarian people in their endeavours to successfully carry out the 9th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to the chairman of the Council of Ministers in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Petur Mladenov upon the latter's reappointment as foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the message Kim Yong-nam expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would further expand and develop in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of world peace and socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Stanko Todorov upon his reelection as chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The message expressed the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and assemblies of the two countries would further expand and develop in the future in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two countries. It sincerely wished him good success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO CSSR PREMIER--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Lubomir Strougal upon his reappointment as premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further expand and develop in the future in various fields. The message sincerely wished the premier many successes in his responsible work for implementing the huge socio-economic tasks set forth at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the development and prosperity of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Chnoupek upon his reappointment as foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The message expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia would continue to develop in depth in the future in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism and communism and wished the foreign minister greater success in his responsible work to fulfill the foreign policy tasks put forward by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO CSSR ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alois Indra on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Expressing the belief that the links and cooperation between the supreme power organs of the two countries would become closer in the future in consonance with the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries which are developing in depth as the days go by, the message wished the chairman big success in his responsible work for the consolidation and development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BELGIAN CP HEAD--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 19 June sent a message of greetings to Louis Van Geyt upon his reelection as president of the Communist Party of Belgium. The message expressed the belief that the relations between the two parties would further develop in the common idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO JAMAICAN PREMIER--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica. Premier Kang Song-san expressed in his message deep sympathy and consolation with victims to a recent long spell of downpour in Jamaica. The message sincerely hoped that the people of Jamaica would soon remove flood damages and lead a stabilized life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico headed by Manuel Stephens Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived here Friday by air. It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned. In the evening the WPK Central Committee hosted a reception in honour of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--A Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shivraj Patil, member of Parliament and minister of State for Science and Technology, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 June by plane. It was met at the airport by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman, and Kim Pong-chu, secretary, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador to Korea K.C. Lalvunga. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BARBADOS FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to J. Cameron Tyudor upon his appointment as Foreign Minister of Barbados. The message sincerely hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop and wished the foreign minister new success in his work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 23 Jun 66 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF MADAGASCAR--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm congratulations on 24 June to President Didier Ratsiraka on the 26th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar. In the message, he says the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Malagasy people in the struggle for realizing the Socialist Revolutionary Charter under his correst leadership and extend firm solidarity with their struggle to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. He expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Madagascar will further expand and develop in the future on the road of the common struggle for independence against imperialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Imoted National Independence Party of Zambia headed by its Secretary General A. Grey Zulu arrived in Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was met at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Present at the airport were Zambian Ambassador M. Mainza Chona and diplomatic envoys of various other countries in Pyongyang. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SCORES S. AFRICAN POLICY

SK161050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce the South African racists for their proclamation of a "state of emergency" and fascist suppression of the South African people.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses this in a statement made public on 16 June. Noting that the South African racist clique is harshly suppressing the natives and unscrupulously perpetrating armed provocations against and armed invasions of frontline countries, the statement says:

As long as the apartheid regime is left intact in South Africa, neither the genuine freedom and liberation of the South African people nor peace and security in this region are thinkable.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to the "state of emergency" and crackdown upon and suppressive moves against the guiltless people. With no fascist suppression or policy of racial discrimination can the South African racist clique hold in check the righteous struggle of the South African people to break the chains of racism and regain human dignity.

Just is the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid of the South African racists and for freedom and liberation.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the South African people and resolutely support and encourage their righteous national liberation struggle.

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CSO: 4100/172

END

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25 JULY 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'REVENGE-VOWING' MEETINGS--Pyongyang 27 June (KCNA)--Revenge-vowing meetings were held at all rural villages of the country on 25 June day of struggle against U.S. imperialism. A national revenge-vowing meeting of school children was held in Sinchon county, south Hwanghae province, where the U.S. imperialist murderers brutally massacred more than 35,000 people, or a quarter of the county population, during the temporary strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army in the fatherland liberation war. The speakers at the meetings denounced the shocking murder perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the war and vowed a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialists who are still forcing the sufferings of national split upon our people while desperately pursuing the creation of "two Koreas". They condemned the South Korean puppet clique who are kicking up a noisy row for a war of northward invasion and for national confrontation at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. They demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique immediately respond to the new proposal for talks of military authorities put forward by us for the adoption of practical measures to ease tensions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 27 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KCNA NOTES JAPAN SYMPOSIUM--Pyongyanmg 30 June (KCNA)--A symposium on the Korean question was held on 25 June at the members' office building of the House of Councillors of Japan under the sponsorship of the Japan Society for the Study of International Affairs, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The speakers at the symposium pointed to the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula, the recent anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and the policy of neighbouring countries towards Korea. They stressed that the recent anti-U.S. struggle of South Korean students was an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a national and popular struggle, not a mere struggle against the United States. Noting that the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula will increase towards 1988, they expressed deep apprehensions and regret at the decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the 24th Olympic games in Seoul. The speakers stressed in unison that the tension on the Korean peninsula should be relaxed without fail. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SUPPRESSION OF MUN IK-HWAN DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth published a statement on 18 June denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for its suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification. Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is justified to call for freedom, democracy and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, the statement notes, and stresses: We demand that the Chon Tu-hwan clique put an immediate end to its suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other democratic figures and students. The U.S. imperialists must no longer encourage the South Korean fascists in the grip of the crisis and take hands of interference off South Korea and withdraw from there. There is no reason for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea as the South Korean people themselves have awakened from illusion about the United States and strongly demand sovereignty. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

STUDENTS DEMAND U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The newspaper HAEBANG pubished by students of Koryo University carried an article stressing that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea must be withdrawn and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "security system" be shattered, according to a radio report from South Korea. Carping on this article, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique detained three students of Koryo University including Yi Sang-su, managing editor of the newspaper, on charges of the violation of the "national security law", walked off Mun Sung-hwan, a post-graduate student of Kukmin University, who is absent from school and has been in charge of the printing of the newspaper, and threw a police dragnet to arrest four others. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

NORTH'S 'INFILTRATION' CRITICIZED-- Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun Tuesday hits at the South Korean puppet police headquarters which is crying for "establishment of a combat posture" with much talk about the north's "infiltration" in the summer season and around the Asian games. Declaring that there has never been and never exists "threat of southward invasion," a signed commentary of the paper says: The fascist clique's renewed outcry over the North's "infiltration" is intended to suppress under this pretext the people opposed to them. In other words, they mean to suppress the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the students and people by letting loose all over South Korea several hundred thousand uniformed and plainclothed police, tens of thousands of security men and agents disguised as guides around the Asian games. They intend to shift the blame onto the North and save face, if the international games are menaced by the political confusion in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan group must not fool public opinion and play tricks with international sport games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES STAGED--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Students of three universities and colleges in Seoul staged anti-government demonstrations on 30 June, according to a report. At 7 that evening, more than 150 students of Songgyungwan and Kungmin Universities staged a demonstration through a police cordon, chanting "smash the ad hoc constitutional committee." At the same time, over 50 students of Songsin Women's University and Toksong Women's College held a street demonstration in front of the Tobong market, shouting "down with the pro-U.S. dictatorship" and "let us win constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections." The riot police walked off scores of students of these universities and colleges during the demonstrations and seized placards from demonstrators. The students unyieldingly continued their demonstrations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMAT OUSTED--Bangkok (Yonhap)--A North Korean diplomat has recently been expelled from Nepal after being caught smuggling, and another may be expelled soon on the same charge, a weekly magazine based in Katmandu says in its latest issue. The Arati Weekly, made available here Saturday, said a member of the North Korean embassy staff posted in the Nepalese capital was recently caught by airport customs officers when he tried to smuggle in gold, watches and calculators. He was ordered to leave the country. Another North Korean embassy official could be facing the same fate, it said, adding that North Korean diplomats have become objects of worldwide condemnation by their abuse of diplomatic privileges to indulge in terrorism and smuggling. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/186

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

U.S.-KOREAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN COLUMN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 3

/"Today and Tomorrow" column: "What the United States Means to Us"7

/Text7 What is America to us?

This question will continue to be asked from the time of our fathers and to the next generation. In every paragraph, on every page, America is deeply imprinted in this country--through civilization, the independence movement, liberation, Korean War, modernization, economic growth, Christianity, security, and today's democratization movement.

From a broad view, the decisive element that divides the pre- and post-independence period since Tangun /the founding father of the Korean nation/ rests with overseas internationalization. Coupled with the Japanese pirate raiders' troubles that can be traced all the way to the age of the Three kingdoms and the sovereign convenience of the dynasties of many generations. Korean history was thoroughly that of continentalism. Although there were a certain number of overseas activities like that by Chang Po-go of Sinla, they were only temporary non-mainstream types performed by civilians: government affairs ruled by the dynasties were locked out of overseas contact. Even the honorable Gen Yi, the hero during the Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592, was not a mainstream military nobleman of the naval forces.

Such a complete lockout from overseas contact even made the difference in civilization between Korea and Japan while the Western powers were approaching the East. In this respect, the post-independence development that began with Macao trade, chewing gum culture, interpretive politics, etc. was too much of an overseas type, and was put on an unbalanced, Western diet of America that is beyond the Pacific rather than that of the continental West such as Germany, France, the Soviet Union, and Poland.

I remember when my father, who lived only within mainstream Korean continentalism, used to talk proudly of his work in the Constitutional Assembly in approving the decision for withdrawal of the American military forces; but in less than a year, the Korean War broke out with Russian incitement. I remember when my father was only groaning while the entire family was waiting for his evacuation order after packing the refuge packages while the roaring of cannons was being heard over the Miari pass. I recall when the third grader of junior high school, who had grown impatient, turned upon his father and asked why he would not make up his mind.

Now, I understand the meaning of my father's groaning on the night of 27 June 1950. Since the Korean War, I have seen vividly the collapse of the culture of the continental tradition and even the continental song "The Gobi Dessert," not to mention all the political forces of the continental tradition including the Korean Independence Party.

Now that continental culture has been shut off and has been cut off even from memory, we have lived the one-sided, transoceanic life for 40 years. Frankly, it was and will be the history of Americanization. All the vocabulary of aid goods, study abroad, exchange rates, democracy, embassy, travel, studies, art, and modernization was naturally the act of Americanization. No questions were asked, and no justification was necessary. Even an America-connected success type was formed. Under what other circumstances would the student demonstration crowd have given a hand-clapping greeting to the car of the American Ambassador to Korea /Maccanagi/ in the afternoon of 19 April 1960?

However, I realize the vanity of life when I see the fierce slogans of "mercenary" and anti-Americanism and the gesture of suicidal burnings among certain college students' extreme acts surrounding the recent training for admission to military service. Their groaning is heartbreaking. The same college students who greeted the United States with clapping hands 26 years ago are now burning the same object at a stake.

In November 1962, on a flight to Karachi from New Delhi, I happened to sit by a handsome young man who had worked as chairman of the Combined Pakistani Students' Association. The young man, who was a political science student and an aspiring politician even after graduation, said he had seen North Korea upon the urgent invitation of the North Korean embassy in Peking while he was staying in Peking at the invitation by the government of Communist China.

He asked conclusively: "There is no army in South Korea, right?" When I told him that there is a big army of 600,000 forces, he said without hesitation that it was a lie. He said he saw Panmunjom with his own eyes but could see only the U.S. Army, not Koreans. He said that South Korea is an American colony. The shock of that time is still engraved indelibly on my heart.

I felt for the first time that the existence of the American forces, which is necessary for the "peace" in the peninsula of Korea, deeply hurts the "dignity" of Korea, and it was the first occasion wherein I could understand my father's groaning at the cannons roaring of the Korean War.

The fact that the American ground force is posted in the peninsula of Korea presents a special historical meaning to both Korea and America. Not only is it the first time in our nation's history that a Western ground force has been stationed for such a long time but it is also the first time in American history that a ground force has been posted on the Asian continent for such a long time. It is a symbol of the overseas movement by Korea as well as a symbol of the nationalization of Asia by America.

To America, the existence of the U.S. armed forces in Korea is certainly not just for the peace of the Korean peninsula. It is done for larger strategic considerations against the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan. MacArthur's eager insistence on withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces in Korea before the Korean War and Carter's advocacy of withdrawal preceded by Nixon's Guam Doctrine were not all for the benefit of Korea but resulted from the changes in strategy in their relations with the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan.

The necessity of the U.S. armed forces in Korea, despite the discredit to our nation, is, first of all, the price we have to pay to suppress the so-called communist hereditary dictatorship--North Korea's invasion impulse--and to maintain human rights and peace. Secondly, under the circumstances where no opportunity has been found to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China, the U.S. armed forces in Korea are necessary as a transitional measure until normal diplomacy fills the gap between the forces. The third point is control over the relationship with Japan. In a new situation where the Tokyo pole enters as a world power, our connection with America is necessary until we grow up as an independent power vis-a-vis Japan. It would be difficult to bear with Japanese influence in Korea in case of an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces in Korea.

Depending on its logic and world strategy, America could again raise the issue of withdrawal of its armed forces from Korea any time. America is such a country with diverse opinions. It is also difficult to say that American multinational corporations exist necessarily for the benefit of America. The multinational corporations of America are the ones who try to sell high technology even to the Soviet Union for their own profit, and the growth of Japan's national power could be viewed as a wise application by the multinational corporation of America.

It is wise for us to maximize the utilization of the U.S. armed forces in Korea, which are necessary for our own national security and economy. We must rationally determine our priorities in choosing between the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and the independent effort that is immediately capable of escaping from the unbalanced diet of American culture.

Among high-ranking Americans leaders are those who advocate the necessity of a "permanent" stationing of U.S. armed forces in Korea. I have even heard them with my own ears.

There will certainly be a time when the college students need to cry for the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces. It will be when both the southern and northern powers independently settle for peace on the Korean peninsula and when our politics have fully grown up so as to legalize the Communist Party as West Germany has done. This will happen when the national power has grown to the extent that plural cooperation has become capable of checking the Soviet Union, Japan, America, and Communist China.

The time will surely come when the students' demonstration will be needed for the withdrawal of the power that supports the permanent stationing of U.S. armed forces in Korea.

It is not now.

Children, please listen to our generation's agony and groaning at least once.

13095/12276
CSO: 4107/141

NKDP DEMANDS JOINT RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

SK240048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The negotiation for the details in theformation of a special house committee on constitutional amendment hit a snag yesterday as the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party came up with a new precondition.

Shelving Saturday's accord reached between NDP President Yi Min-u and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, on establishing the panel today, the NDP demanded that the parties present a joint recommendation to the administration for the release of "political prisoners."

"Otherwise, the NDP will be unable to consent to inaugurating the ad hoc parliamentary committee," NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong told his DJP counterpart in a meeting.

DJP's Yi flatly rejected the new condition of the NDP, noting that the pa ties "agreed twice on the formation of the panel after resolving to make joint efforts for the release of political detainees, first on 29 May and again on Saturday."

Following Saturday's accord between the leaders of parties, the floor leaders were about to negotiate over details of the panel creation yesterday. To be discussed were the panel's name, the deadline for its activity and the distribution of its members among parties.

In the meeting, Yi asked if the new prerequisite is the idea of the NDP's "Tongyo-dong faction (led by Kim Tae-chung)."

Kim said that the condition is supported by both the Tongyo-dong faction and the "Sangdo-dong faction (led by Kim Yong-sam)."

The two intra-party groups are competing to seize party hegemony, although they claim to be "in firm unity" to achieve the common goal of rewriting the basic law for the direct election of the president.

After the meeting, Yi told reporters, "I feel that the NDP's position has gotten tough due to Tongyo-dong's influence."

The two whips had met Sunday evening to discuss the same issue and the NDP's Kim reportedly told Yi that the proposed joint action on detainees would not affect the panel creation itself.

After the unproductive talks yesterday, Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the second opposition Korea National Party, told reporters, "I feel that the NDP has yet to make up its final policy on the issue of prisoners' release."

When KNP's Kim asked if the NDP is going to upset the party leaders' agreement, Kim of the NDP said, "Yes, the situation in our party drives us to this position." The NDP will formulate its final policy today in a meeting of the Executive Council and a caucus.

However, political observers feel that the panel would be inaugurated today after some difficulties, since the NDP's proposal is seemingly aimed at pressing the DJP to make positive efforts for the release of more prisoners.

The whips of the DJP and NDP agreed Sunday that the special committee will be composed of 35 to 40 members and finish its function before 18 December when the regular house session will close.

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CSO: 4100/183

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP DRAFT AMENDMENT SUGGESTS PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

SK270102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The second opposition Korea National Party formally proposed yesterday that the new Constitution adopt the presidential government system and the president be elected through direct popular vote.

Announcing its draft amendment to the basic law, the party also suggested that the term of the president be 4 years and re-election be allowed just once.

The draft amendment envisages down-grading the status of the president from the present head of state to the head of the administration, a party spokesman said.

It also reduces the president's emergency powers by depriving him or her of the right to disband the National Assembly.

In particular, the KNP, having 20 lawmakers in the 276-member House, proposed that the voting age be lowered to 18 from the current 20.

The draft amendment provides that the Assembly shall be given the right to aduit and inspect the administration.

It provides that the chief justice shall be elected by Supreme Court judges and his term will be 5 years.

The Supreme Court will be given the power to disband political parties if they violate the law.

As to the procedure of constitutional amendment, the KNP proposed that the president be stripped of the right to initiate amendment.

The draft amendment, instead, provides that more than one-third of Assemblymen or more than one million people can propose constitutional revision.

/8918
CSO: 4100/185

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Parties To Designate Panel Delegates

SK010054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The special House Committee for Constitutional Amendment is likely to go into operation next week as rival political parties plan to complete the designation of their delegates within this week.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to submit the list of its delegates to the special body "as soon as possible." Floor leader Kim Tong-yong told reporters that the list will be presented "before the end of the week."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party will also finish the line-up of the committee members in a few days, it was learned.

The NDP's decision was made in a meeting of key officers yesterday, presided over by party President Yi Min-u.

They also decided to press the DJP to unveil its draft for the revision immediately while demanding an early release of all "political prisoners."

The leading party members also agreed to kick off a campaign for the direct presidential election system at local chapters across the nation to counter the DJP's publicity drive against the direct presidential election system.

But they did not reveal when the campaign will start.

The opposition party has so far threatened that it would withhold the list of its delegates to the ad hoc panel until the Constitution Day, July 17, an occasion when the ruling party can demonstrate its sincerity about the amendment by freeing a large number of detainees who had called for constitutional reforms.

Vice President Yang Sun-chik asserted in the meeting that if the NDP waits until July 17, the public fervor for the constitutional amendment is feared to cool down.

Another Vice President Yi Chung-chae said that if the NDP delays submitting the list, it is against the people's desire who want a revision of the basic law.

Both vice presidents belong to the Kim Tae-chung faction, which has so far insisted that the special constitutional committee should not be allowed to go into operation until political prisoners are given freedom "on a satisfactory level."

Meanwhile, DJP Chairman No Tae-u instructed major officers to complete the designation of the committee members quickly.

Floorleaders of the rival parties plan to meet today to narrow their differences on the distribution of the panel seats. It was learned that they agreed broadly to assign 43 members to the panel.

Delay Factors Foreseen

SK260905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)--Although the National Assembly passed a bipartisan resolution to establish a special constitutional revision committee, the actual formation of the panel is expected to be delayed for some time, political sources said Thursday.

On Tuesday, the assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling for the creation of the committee.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has encountered difficulties selecting lawmakers to serve on the constitutional committee, due to intra-party problems.

Furthermore, the NKDP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) hold sharply differing views on what form the new government should take under the revised constitution, the sources said.

The rival parties have set temporary goals of submitting the names of their respective committee members of early July.

Some factions within the NKDP strongly demand that the opposition party wait until Constitution Day, July 17, when the government plans to grant amnesty to inmates, including "political detainees," before submitting the names.

The NKDP has demanded that the government release all "political detainees" immediately, while the ruling camp has contended that they be released gradually, depending on their attitude.

Meanwhile, the rival parties are expected to dispute the matter of setting up a direct presidential election election system outside the National Assembly.

The DJP plans to step up its activities to inform the public about the demerits of the direct system and to oppose the NKDP's demand for the formation of a direct system, which it contends stemmed from the opposition party's "irresponsible way of thinking."

Formation of Committee Viewed

SK250915 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 25 Jun 86

["Analysis," by Pak Chung-chan]

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)--The National Assembly approved a resolution on the formation of a special parlamentary committee on constitutional revision, paving the way for full negotiations by the ruling and opposition parties on constitutional reforms.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the ruling and opposition groups Tuesday night. It provides for 3 months for the activity of the ad hoc panel, whose 45 or less memberships are to be evenly balanced between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and opposition parties, except for the panel chairman that goes to the DJP.

But the deadline slated for the end of September can be extended until year's end depending on the progress of its work.

Despite earlier agreement reached between party leaders, the rival parties experienced a rough going in jointly initiating the resolution in the Assembly Steering Committee because of the issue of "dissident detainees." The release of those detainees, persistently demanded by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), had been regarded as being precondition to the setting up of the ad hoc committee.

Although the formation of the special panel can be hailed as a "milestone" in the Korea's 38-year-old constitutional history, prospects for rewriting the basic charter with the endorsement of the rival camps leave little room for optimism, as graphically evidenced by the travail involved in the bipartisan action on the special panel.

This is the third time that the ruling and opposition camps are trying to change the constitution on the basis of "consensus." Following the April 19, 1960, students uprising that toppled the then Syngman Rhee regime and the assassination of President Pak Chung-hui in October 26, 1979, attempts were made to rewrite the basic law.

The to previous cases, however, took place in unusual circumstances, under which constitutional rule had been suspended. If the current attempt proved to be successful, it carries a great significance in that it is being done against the backdrop of a peaceful transfer of government power.

The compromise of the ruling and opposition camps, whose view on the constitutional amendment is poles apart, materialized because they could no longer ignore public opinion and aspirations for reconciliation to put politics back to its original place.

Originally, the DJP had refused to back off from its position of "defending the constitution" at any cost. The stance, however, eased gradually as the NKDP's campaign for the constitutional revision took on intensity along with students' demands for democratization.

Concerning the future structure of power, the NKDP and the minor Korea National Party (KNP) stick to their initial demand that a presidential government system based on direct, popular vote be stipulated in the new basic law, while the DJP is adamantly opposed to the opposition demand on grounds that it may engender extreme confrontations between the rival parties to the detriment of national stability.

Both the DJP and NKDP are taking a "wait-and-see" attitude, anticipating the other side to show thier "cards of constitutional revision" first.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u, following a meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u on June 21, said "since we made yield to the NKDP, the NKDP should make a step back from its demand for a direct presidential election and come up with a proposal conducive to a compromise." The DJP's concession refers to its acceptance of the constitutional revision, backing down from its previous position upholding the existing constitution.

No's remarks were taken to imply that unless the NKDP comes up with a proposal amenable to a compromise, the ruling party would not make further concessions in the constitutional committee and present its version of the draft constitutional revision. In short, it could either retain the current constitution or go it alone in promoting the reform in case of an impasse.

The NKDP thinks a full-fledged activity of the select panel would not be possible until after the ruling party first submits its own version. It suspects that the DJP may offer the so-called dual executive ruling system.

With both parties widely differing on that issue, either side is expected to launch a vigorous drive designed to enlist popular support for its position.

The DJP considers holding meetings next month with voters across the nation to explain the alleged misleading notion that "direct election of the president is equal to democratization" and the "abuses" involved in that system.

In response, the NKDP plans to embark on a campaign to persuade the people to buy its idea on the motto of "let's elect the president directly."

Paper on DJP's 'Dilemma'

SK290249 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1, 4

["News in Review" by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party's caught in a dilemma: It cannot keep the people waiting too long, yet an early revelation of its own idea on the next form of government would invite an instant onslaught from the opposition camp.

The government party has set up publicity plans on constitutional amendment for the recess of the National Assembly. They are focused on educating the electorate on the shortcomings of a system of direct election of the president.

Since it has agreed to rewrite the Constitution, the ruling party cannot simply eulogize the merits of the present governing structure. An alternative is necessary, but there is none yet, or perhaps the time is not right to present one in the opinion of party leaders.

Party lawmakers, who were asked to make vigorous publicity activities on the party's position in their constituencies during the recess, pointed to anticipated difficulties in doing so without having any specific formula to publicize.

New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u sounded genuinely sympathetic when he voiced concern over the way the DJP's publicity campaign will be conducted.

"I don't know what course of logic they will follow in the campaign in the provinces but it will certainly be a trying task to make public what is not appealing to public opinion," Yi commented.

Unperturbed by the censure and even ridicule emanating from the opposition camp, the DJP has made an arduous list of shortcomings of the direct presidential election system, which has been championed by the opposition forces since the general elections last year.

Characterizing Korea's political culture as authoritarian and patriarchal, DJP theoreticians have asserted that direct election will be a catalyst for dictatorship.

Presidential campaigns bring victory to charismatic candidates and the winner becomes an "elected emperor" like Syngman Rhee, de Gaulle, Sukarno and Marcos, who has earned "wings" for his dictatorial rule with the mandate given by a direct popular vote, they argued.

"The present Constitution is the best one for the nation. We have consented to its revision only to accommodate the opposition call in a democratic way. Now that we have made a concession, the NDP should reciprocate with a compromise," DJP Chairman No Tae-u said.

The ruling party's abhorrence of the direct presidential election leaves only a few options on the slate--an indirectly-elected president, a parliamentary cabinet or some combination of the two systems.

Whichever government structure opted by the DJP will instantly come under fresh attack from the opposition camp. It will give them a convenient ball to kick around as they can easily define anything other than direct vote as undemocratic.

Some analysts speculate that the DJP's procrastination in the selection of the next form of government could be a deliberate move to pressure the opposition into turning flexible about their direct election goal.

They may expect that a strong hint at "no compromise, no amendment," can possibly give rise to a split in the opposition camp, still characterized by a diversity of interests.

However, there is also the risk of driving the opposition forces toward renewed stress in the "outdoor struggle," which was barely staved off with the formation of a special constitution committee in the National Assembly.

The trouble with the current constitutional controversy is that the opposition is already on an irreversible course as far as the direct presidential election is concerned.

Analysts point out that the government has blanked the possibility of a compromise by agreeing to constitutional amendment too late. The NDP's abandonment of direct election would mean its isolation from the rest of the opposition forces and an instant loss of its popular base, they noted.

Aware of the possible detriment a long delay would cause to the party's political standing, the DJP is likely to come up with its own formula for the next government structure much earlier than what was originally scheduled.

The annual "jamboree" of party members on Mt Togyu in late July could be the time for baring everything. But few at this moment expect a really brilliant plan that can allow optimism about a partisan compromise on a new constitution.

So the stalemate will just go deeper to become the worst since the birth of the Republic. Without the exercise of great restraint and wisdom on the part of political groups, only an "extraordinary situation" will bring about a breakthrough, in a costly way at that.

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CSO: 4100/185

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT 'EDUCATION AUTONOMY SYSTEM'

SK180101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok said yesterday that the government plans to implement the "education autonomy system" from next year, timed with the enforcement of local self-government formula.

In testimony before the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, he said that "concrete programs for education autonomy would be finalized by the end of this year. The ministry will hold public hearings next month to work out the programs," he said in a reply to questions by lawmakers.

The education autonomy system means, among others, the election of superintendents of board of education in big cities and provinces instead of the current appointment by the government. He also said that the government would strengthen the organization and function of each board of education across the nation in preparation for the implementation of the system.

The House panel was one of 13 standing committees which went to work yesterday to delve into state affairs in detail, receiving reports on business programs of each government office, respectively.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that a total of $1,094 million was brought in as loans provided by Japan for its economic cooperation with Korea since 1983.

In 1982, Korea and Japan agreed that Japan would provide $4 billion to Korea for economic cooperation.

The Japanese loans imported hitherto break down to $624 million or 34 percent of the projected $1.85 billion in Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund, and $470 million, or 22 percent of the projected loan of 2.15 billion from Japan's Exim Bank, he said.

In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, Minister Yi Yang-u of the Office of Legislation made clear that the government's research committee on constitutional system would not work out draft amendment to the Constitution. "The committee will only function as an advisory organ for the President," he said.

Opposition lawmakers demanded that the organ be dissolved since the amendment work should be led by the National Assembly through the projected special committee on amendment.

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEASURES TO DEAL WITH RADICAL STUDENTS REPORTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] The government analysis that the radical leftist students will cooperate with the opposition party problem organizations and consider the month of May as the fighting stage of the people's uprising and that they will give rise to large-scale violent agitations both within and without the campus communities. The authorities therefore decided to concentrate their efforts to prevent this kind of situation on campuses.

The government will, in particular: 1) establish a cooperative system between the universities and local organizations by such means as the mayors and provincial governors becoming the focal point for local government officials, who will be taking active measures toward guiding problem students, and 2) will uproot illegal organizations like the Minmintu (Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democratization) within the school system. The government has adopted the policy of prohibiting any kind of campus activities sponsored by the Minmintu by having the police automatically enter the universities during campus events sponsored by the Minmintu and disperse the meeting and 3) strengthening the restriction on guns and ammunition in light of the fact that some of the violent students are insisting even on armed struggles.

Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Home Affairs, Kim Song-gi, Minister of Justice, Son Jae-sok, Minister of Education, and Kang Min-ch'ang, Chief of Police, participated in the meeting of the special committee on academic affairs in the morning of the 9th and announced the above government policy on academic situation.

Minister of Education Son said, "Our policy is to try and actively hold lectures on the criticism of radicalism such as the Liberation Theology, the Attachment Theory, the New Leftist Movement, and Comprador Capitalism for guiding the students' thought and to provide leadership so that the schools will be responsible for ensuring that no campus riots will ever occur.

Minister Son added, "The Ministry of Education has adopted the policy of strengthening ideological education in preparation for the spread of radical leftist tendencies, and will endeavor to prevent campus riots in holding the schools responsible. We will absorb the student body members into the school board, and lead the student body to prevent riots from breaking out during various festivities in May. We will strictly apply the school regulations to students connected with impure organizations such as the Minmintu and the Chamintu (The Committee for Anti-United States and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization).

Minister Son said, "Military training for entering the front line will be carried out according to the academic calendar but improvements will be made should problems arise." He encouraged that "the departure points for military training be arranged to take place in the suburbs as much as possible" and that "the instructional staff supervise in the field during their training. Those who refuse training will be dealt with strictly."

Minister of Justice Kim said, "The public security divisions of the Seoul local procurator's office and the Inchon procurator's office have set up an exclusive investigative team in light of the gravity of the Inchon incident and are carrying out a joint investigation, but no leaders were found among those arrested and so it is difficult to seek out the masterminds behind the scene."

Minister Kim said, "In the future, we will try our best in our efforts to arrest the instigators of the Inchon incident, such as the Minmintu, the Mintongnyon (United Masses Movement for Democratization and Unification), and the Catholic Farmers' Organization; identify the power behind the scene; and take serious measures to segregate them from our society."

National Civil Defense Director Kang announced, "The police authority has taken the following policy toward them: 1) To prevent campus riots and student movements, all our efforts will be devoted to quelling rebellious students using each local areas core of civil service workers; 2) we are asking the school authorities to publicly acknowledge the fact that the police will be allowed to break into the campus automatically and disperse any campus events held in the name of Minmintu, in order to forbid them altogether; 3) and we will try our utmost to arrest the instigators of the Minmintu and the Mintongnyon, in order to isolate them and sap the power of the radical leftist tendencies such as the Minmintu."

National Civil Defense Director Kang said that the characteristics of the recent campus disturbances are of "those that have formed the "Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democratization" (abbreviated as Minmintu) as illegal organizations on various campuses since the beginning of the 1986 academic year, after the collapse of the Chonhangnyon (National Student League) and the Sammintu formed in 1985, and that has been leading the extreme leftist-inclined, violent incidents both within and without the campuses." He added that "the police authority will try their best in concentrating their efforts to destroy this organization."

Director Kang reported, "The name and strategies of Minmintu are identical to North Korea's 'Hanguk Minjok-Minju-Jon-Son Chungangwi' (The Central Committee for the Korean People's Democratic Front Line), which is a dark, underground propaganda group (the successor of the Tonga-Dang or Tonga Party's voice)."

He also said, "It is particularly noteworthy that they are inclined toward the North Korean position in crying out the slogan, 'Let's pierce the heart of our deep-rooted U.S. imperialist enemy and their puppet gangster-like revolutionary power'. They have also decided to turn the 3 May Inchon incident into a breakthrough for establishing a bridgehead for the May riot by taking advantage of the 3 May Inchon incident as an opportunity for instigating a large-scale preparation and an activist riot expansion."

12859
CSO: 4107/156

TORTURE OF DETAINEES IN INCHON RIOT CASE CLAIMED

Confessions Said Fabricated by Torture

SK180046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed yesterday that some of the persons arrested in connection with the riot in Inchon on 3 May were tortured by the authorities.

In a report, the party said, "Party lawmakers interviewed five students and workers in jail and found that they were forced to make false confessions under severe torture by police." The party claimed that party lawmakers confirmed traces of torture such as scars, bruises and infections.

Rep. No Sung-hwan, who heads a special party committee on the investigation of the incident, claimed, "a certain Pak, a senior at Inha University, falsely identified the arsonists of the Inchon branch office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party because he was being severely tortured."

"The facts about the detainees' offenses in the riot were fabricated by police by means of torture," he insisted.

Meanwhile, some 20 family members of the detainees staged a sit-in at the NDP headquarters for the sixth consecutive day yesterday, calling for the release of all prisoners.

Home Minister Denies Charge

SK190023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters, said yesterday 155 people were arrested in connection with the 3 May Inchon incident. Of them, 89 have been freed on suspension of indictment, and the remaining 66 are now under interrogation, Kang said. He added no one was charged under the National Security Law.

Kang was answering lawmakers' questions in a Home Affairs Committee session of the National Assembly. The committee was one of the 12 committees that were convened on the second day of a six-day panel session.

Meanwhile, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Kos-mo said there have been no cases of torture on those arrested in the Inchon incident. "Those who the New Korea Democratic Party insists were tortured during police interrogation have been closely examined in attendance of medical doctors, and the police could not find any trace of torture," Chong said.

The minister said those arrested were allowed to meet with their family members eight or nine times, and none of them spoke of torture. "Because the police have many material evidences of the Inchon incident, it was not necessary to force them to confession," the minister added.

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CSO: 4100/183

REPORTAGE ON NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB SIT-IN

Students Stage Sit-In

SK180051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Three student activists of Yonsei University yesterday held a sit-in at the New Conservative Club [NCC] office in Seoul, shouting anti-NCC slogans. The NCC was organized by those who bolted the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

The three students, all members of the radical student group called Minmintu, were apprehended by riot police around 10:30 a.m., two hours after the students broke into the office on the 7th floor of the Kwangil building in downtown Mugyodong around 8:30 a.m.

The three were Kwon Hyong-sul, 22, a junior majoring in theology, Na Song-kwon, 21, also a theology major and Kim U-sop, 20, a law major who is temporarily suspended from the school.

The political club, housed in the small rented office (about 33 sq. meters), was planning to organize a new political party tentatively called "People's Democratic Party."

The trio charged into the office when a 23-year-old woman employee opened the door to start the day's work at 8:30 a.m. The students, according to police, pushed the woman out of the office, locked the door from inside and started the rally. They distributed about 400 leaflets and chanted slogans through a window. The slogans were largely aimed at the political group, the United States and the government.

They were apprehended by a group of policemen who charged into the office by ripping off a makeshift wall. Police took the action while the intruders were having talks with some officials of the political group who had been allowed to be inside the office a few minutes earlier.

The students told police that they originally planned to occupy the ruling Democratic Justice Party or the major opposition NKDP buildings, but they changed the plan because of tight security around the two places.

Two Kims Blamed

SK180053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The embryonic People's Democratic Party (Minjungminju-dang) charged the two opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday of being behind the students' storming of its office.

The party is being promoted by the New Conservative Club, a political group made up of defectors from the Democratic Korea Party. The statement said, "We solemnly advise the two Kims to return to reason as soon as possible and resign from their dream to seize power by inciting young students and laborers."

It then asked, "Who is the godfather of the political hooligans who stormed into the office of a political party in broad daylight." In the statement, the club members asked the authorities concerned to make a thorough probe into the incident.

It went on, "There is no change in our political conviction that the direct presidential election system produces a man of power while the parliamentary Cabinet system makes a man of responsibility."

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWELVE STUDENTS CHARGED WITH RALLIES RELEASED

SK210058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Twleve more students, charged with staging demonstrations, were set free yesterday, following the 13 and 11 others released on Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

The prosecutor General's Office had earlier decided to free the detainees on lesser charges, chiefly students, under the suspension of indictment.

The lenient measure came in the wake of strong demands by the opposition political parties to create a "harmonious" atmosphere in the face of the formation of the special National Assembly committee to deal with the constitutional amendment.

In the meantime, the Justice Ministry said Thursday a total of 978 people remained under arrest for their alleged violation of public security, 19 less than the number it announced six days before.

The number breaks down into 595 students, 136 workers, 130 citizens, and 117 expelled from their colleges and universities. Of them, 630 are standing trial, 198 are serving jail terms, and 150 are under investigation, according to the ministry.

Nearly half of them were charged with staging illegal demonstrations, 166 with violating the National Security Act, 131 with exercising violence, 92 with hampering law enforcement, 53 with rioting and 31 with committing arson.

/9738
CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEVEN SNU ACTIVISTS CREATE DISTURBANCES IN COURTROOM

SK240128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A group of seven college students on trial for violating the National Security Law created disturbances at a Seoul courtroom yesterday, forcing a court panel to suspend the trial. The seven, all from Seoul National Univeristy, are former members of a radical student group called Sammintu. They include Ham Un-kyong and Kim Min-sok, both 21.

At the outset of the trial at the Seoul Appellate Court, Ham abruptly stood up and made remarks critical of the government and the opposition circle. "Some opportunistic political forces are trying to abuse the issue regarding the imprisoned student activists as a source of compromise while undertaking a deceptive plan for constitutional revision," he alleged.

Kim, former chairman of the SNU's student council, and other defendants immediately joined Ham in creating disorder by shouting antigovernment slogans. They also demanded the abolition of the National Security Law.

Senior judge Kim Hon-mu, who led a three-member panel, ordered all seven defendants out of the courtroom around 10:30 a.m., about 30 minutes after he opened the trial. The hearing was supposed to have been the second held by the appeals court.

The students are appealing sentences ranging from two to five years given by the Seoul District Criminal Court. The lower court found the seven guilty of masterminding the May 23-26, 1985 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul and other antigovernment demonstrations.

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CSO: 4100/183

PAROLE FOR ASSEMBLY LAWS VIOLATORS EXPECTED

SK250256 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] About 40 people serving prison terms for violating laws while making political demands will be paroled by around Liberation Day, 15 August, it was learned.

Under this position, about 10 of them will be released initially toward the end of this month if everything goes as planned, informed sources said.

The sources said those who would benefit from the lenient measure will be among those who got into trouble in regard to laws on demonstration and assembly.

And, they should have already completed two-thirds of their prison terms. However, those serving prison terms for violation of the National Security Law will be excluded from the contemplated lenient government measures, the sources said.

Such a lenient measure is construed as an effort of the government to brew up a kind of harmonious atmosphere at this time, when the ruling and opposition camps got down to the task of hammering out a mutually acceptable revision of the Constitution, in the interest of the general public.

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CSO: 4100/183

DAILY ANALYZES ACTIVISTS' 'IDEOLOGY LETTERS' CAMPAIGN

SK270137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Ideology Letters"]

[Text] Drawing keen public attention is a new tactic by student activists, involving "ideology letters" to secondary school students, whose contents are said to be something entirely different from their usual calls for campus liberalization and "democratization."

The activist collegians, apparently manipulated by a very limited number of extremists, are also reported to have adopted the goal of indoctrinating farmers and destitute laborers through letters.

"Problematic" portions' of the controversial letters have included such radical statements as "the real enemy is not North Korea but foreign forces, including the United States, which divided the nation in two."

Further claimed in the letters from the radical collegians is that "the U.S. forces killed numerous innocent Koreas during the Korean War."

It is also simply inconceivable for radical student activists to have demanded in the letters that the current anti-communism education efforts be discontinued and replaced with "liberation education," coping with the tragedy of the territorial division.

With the letters from student activists found to be so hostile to the government and democratic citizens of the Republic in the south, the Education Ministry has reportedly instructed provincial boards of education to seek the cooperation of parents for the interception of the subversive letters, believed to have been sent to middle and high school students. Thus, principals of schools have been asked to write letters to parents requesting them to send any such letters to schools, upon receiving them at individual households, without showing them to their children.

The extremely malicious phrases and statements in the letters are of such a nature as to obviously and overtly please the communist rulers in the North, the consequences of which cannot but be grave enough to place adult society at large on the alert against their real intention and motivation.

The student activists belong to the young generation, which did not witness the stragic scenes of the Korean War, provoked by the communist aggressors in the early 1950's. Those having experienced the war account for no more than 28 percent of the population by now.

Accordingly, older people are particularly obliged to feel a sense of responsibility for rectifying any possible misconceptions regarding the communists in the North that may prevail among those of the rising generation, as was uncovered in the letters from some student activists of late.

/8918
CSO: 4100/185

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KBS VIEWING FEES--In another parliamentary panel session, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said the ministry will not abolish the "television viewing fees" as it is the financial backbone for the KBS as the public broadcasting company. Touching on the call for the revival of news reporting of the Christian Broadcasting Station (CBS), Minister Yi said, "It is difficult according to the relevant laws." He added that the revival of commercial broadcasting of the CBS is also "difficult." At the Health and Social Affairs Committee, Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon said that the number of low wage laborers whose monthly incomes fall below 100,000 won has decreased from about 300,000 last year to some 110,000 this year. [Excerpts] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /9738

PROSECUTORS' OFFICE BARS NEWSMEN--Newsmen were barred from entering the offices of the prosecutors in charge of public security and special investigation, as the Seoul district prosecution cordoned off the fifth floor of the building yesterday morning. The blockade probably came in response to news articles that the prosecutors deliberately deferred the announcement of the number of "political detainees" until the four-digit figure went down to 997, on 13 June. Senior officials of the Justice Ministry and the prosecution, complaining about the articles, recently ordered their men not to reveal any information to journalists. A ranking prosecutor said that the cordon would be lifted sooner or later. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /9738

VIOLATOR GIVEN SUSPENDED TERM--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday handed down a suspended term for a college student who was indicted on charges of violating the National Security Law and two other laws. It is unusual for a violator of the National Security Law to get a suspended term. The college student was also charged for unauthorized rallying and providing shelter to a criminal suspect. Judge Kim Ki-su handed down a 10-month prison term for So Pil-pong, 24, a junior of Songkyungwan University, but suspended the execution of the prison term for two years, which means the defendant will be free. The defendant was arrested last January for hiding at his home O Su-chin, 22, a senior, also a Songkyungwan University and formerly chairman of the radical student gruop, Chonhangnyon. So was also charged for reading black-listed books and spearheading campus rallies before he was drafted to the Army in June 1982. The judge said he pronounced a suspended term because the defendant served his military duty faithfully. The judge also said So must have provided the hideout for O as a gesture of friendship. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 86 p 6 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/183

LABOR COMMUNITY DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

Seoul NOSA in Korean 19 Apr 86 p 138

[Excerpt] Manufacturing Industry Low Wage Problem

Kim Man-che Deputy Prime Minister and the director of the Economic Planning Board, emphasized that this year's wage regulatory measures throughout the business sector must place as their focal point the resolution of the low wage problems among less educated industrial workers and the alleviation of widely spaced wage differences. He asked for the positive and harmonious cooperation of labor union representatives in obtaining early resolutions to these problems.

On March 7, deputy Prime Minister Kim opened a round-table conference on economic problems at the Press Center with Labor Commission Chariman Kim Dong-in, the heads of 16 labor unions, Secretary of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho, and Secretary of Labor Cho Chol'kwon in attendance to discuss wage regulation.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim announced that unfavorable economic conditions are improving, but, requested that labor union representatives work together harmoniously using this god-sent opportunity to bring our economy into the "sparking economic rejuvenation" as opposed to merely raising wage levels in thinking only of an immediate solution for today.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim emphasized that due to the extreme differences in wages present throughout the Korean business sector today and the urgency which this problem warrants, management and workers should work together harmoniously to effect wage regulation. The priority should be on the wage increase for less educated employees in an attempt to alleviate the low wage problems.

In meeting with representatives from 30 large companies, he requested that the immediate abolishment of wages lower than 100,000 won per month and called for efforts to improve working conditions in low income circles while urging labor unions to actively cooperate in this endeavor. He also called for the labor union to take the initiative to protect the interests of all workers from those who don't adhere to fair labor practices.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim announced that the government is getting ready for construction of additional industrial area housing for workers, developing a system for low income families, to own properties and taking steps to improve the welfare of workers and to prevent industrial accidents.

He also stated that wage increase over the past 3 to 4 years were nominal, but in reality, wages have risen 6% annually through price stabilization.

Labor Department Intensifies Supervision Due to Labor Disputes

With the coming of the March-April wage regulation period, the Department of Labor, in concern for the frequency of outbreaks stemming from unreasonable working conditions, decided to frequently dispatch labor inspectors to those sites where there was a high probability of labor disputes.

On 17 March, the Department of Labor announced the categories of sites to which inspectors would be sent: sites that expected to have outbreaks of management-employee dispute due to working conditions; sites that have experienced management-employee disputes within the last 6 months due to poor working conditions; sites that have experienced industrial disasters or employee accidents within the last 6 months stemming from poor working conditions; and, sites that have experienced problems due to deferred wages, and thereby cause social controversies.

The Labor Department has decided to dispatch labor inspectors at various times without prior notice to these sites and to adopt strong measures in order to correct the standard of Labor Law and Labor Relations Law violation and apply strong measures to business owners who don't comply.

Management-employee Disputes Increase 135 Percent in 1 Year

Last year the number of management-employee disputes at companies throughout the nation rose 135 percent over that of 1984 and, in particular, 66 percent of disputes were not in accordance with the established procedures of the labor dispute handling office, thus making a high percentage of disputes illegal.

According to a Labor Department announcement on 26 February, there were approximately 265 incidents of management-employee confrontation, 152 more than the 113 recorded outbreaks in 1984. Reasons for the disputes were broken down into the following categories: 62 involving wage increases demand, the highest of all; 61 due to deferred wages; 41 concerning improvements in working conditons; 22 each involving fines and dismissals; 12 each involving the shut-down or reduction of operations and unfair labor practices; and, 27 miscellaneous incidents. These constituted 108 strikes, 154 sit-downs, and 3 demonstrations.

Labor Department Abolishes the Mandatory Resignation Rule of Female Workers Who Marry

On 20 March, after completing investigations into employment regulations of 6,766 companies of over 100 employees, the Labor Department instructed respective offices nation wide to abolish the rules specifying the resignation of female workers upon marriage.

The Labor Department will be examining the employment regulations of companies with less than 100 employees in the future, aiming to eliminate the same regulation calling for the resignation of female workers when they get married.

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CSO: 4107/150

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SEOUL PAPER RECOMMENDS 'GREATER BANKING AUTONOMY'

SK250148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Policy Recommendation]

[Text] The long-term solution to the business concentration issue in Korea is to strengthen the hand and independence of commercial banks and make the government essentially nentral with respect to conglomerate size.

At the same time, domestic competition should be maintained, most essentially through the continued pursuit of import liberalization, or anti-trust measures in the case of domestic goods.

The World Bank has made these and other policy recommendations to policy makers here. "Many targets of further financial reform, including greater flexibility in interest rates determination, the development of stronger equity market, greater banking autonomy, and more efficient sharing of risk between the corporate, financial, and public sectors will be important for the achievement of Korea's industrial objectives," it said.

"Indeed the pace of financial reform may determine the speed with which the government is able to withdraw from industrial decision making."

The World Bank, in a policy paper, said domestic financial reform can also be seen as a prerequisite for the eventual opening of the capital account, although this should be approached cautiously and as a counterpart to trade liberalization. The paper is classified confidential but access to it was gained by economists, bankers and journalists here.

"Many reforms--including import liberalization, financial adjustments and revised industrial policies--can best be implemented in a favorable economic climate. By all accounts, 1986 should provide such a salutary environment and that opportunity should not be missed," the paper said.

Concerning the future performance of the Korean economy, the World Bank pointed out the following points:

Although OECD growth looks more promising in the near-term, recent relationship between OECD growth and Korean export performance showed a marked change, as a consequence of both protectionism and the newer markets in which Korea is competing, so that world growth in and of itself will not guarantee the achievement of Korea's export goals.

The nexus between the achievement of income, savings, and debt objectives is complicated to the extent that an overly aggressive attempt to reach debt targets may reduce income growth, and ultimately savings, if the external environment is not favorable. The issues of debt management should be given high priority as part of debt management strategy in the sixth five-year economic plan.

The currently anticipated environment for 1986, favorably influenced by both falling oil prices and interest rates, provices a propitious time to undertake reforms which will improve the economy's efficiency and resiliency.

The World Bank further noted that it is important for Korea to maintain its steady course of trade liberalization, continuing its exemplary record of very-limited use of safeguard devices and resisting the potential clamor from declining industries in the future to protect their home markets.

Attention should be given to improving the transparency of the trade region, in part, to allay the fears of trade partners, but importantly to provide proper perceptions at home as to real progress made in opening Korean markets to foreign competition.

"Trade liberalization as well as domestic financial liberalization should precede a generalized opening of the capital account; moreover, since reform experiences elsewhere show the risk of hasty actions, external financial reforms should be pursued with deliberation and only as a second stage to domestic financial reform," the paper said.

"Financial reform remains an important objective and should ultimately include the capital market unification and interest rate deregulation and greater banking autonomy, combined with appropriate deregulation oversight of financial institutions to ensure their soundness and independence."

It said, several concrete steps would be helpful to prod the process of reform, including removal of disincentives to the issuing of equity, a stronger emphasis on corporate as well as bank profitability.

Regarding the declining industry policy, the paper noted that the government should reinforce its recent policy signals which point to less future involvement in industrial restructuring activities, thereby reducing some undesirable 'moral hazard' behavior on the part of both creditors and the corporate sector, while at the same time, developing clear and consistent rules for public intervention.

"It is important to strengthen the private 'workout' process, so that resources can be withdrawn from uneconomic activities with a minimum of public intervention; to achieve this ultimate objective of an efficient exit policy and better risk-sharing procedures, stronger bank finances and greater bank autonomy are essential.

"The higher-leveraged corporate sector should be encouraged by its creditors to gradually shore up its equity to enable it to better withstand market shocks, and in a related manner, to stress profitability rather than growth as its primary objective and hence, the major yardstick for judging corporate performance."

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CSO: 4100/183

FOREIGN VERSUS LOCAL PRODUCTS SURVEY REPORTED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Yi Kwang-yong: "HANKUK ILBO Korea Gallup Survey on Preference for Foreign Goods"]

[Text] It is well known that our people like foreign-made goods. This high degree of preference for foreign goods originates in the idea that the quality of domestically-made goods is undependable. However, because of the recent development of our industry and technology, the quality of domestic production has improved to the extent that our goods do not suffer at all by comparison with the manufactured goods of developed foreign countries. In particular household electronics products like radios, TVs, videos, microwave ovens, etc, have attained great recognition for high quality despite low prices. Now we have emerged as a technological nation that even exports automobiles.

In view of our present situation, then, the Hankuk Ilbo, together with the Korea Gallup Poll Institute, has examined our people's preference for and actual use of foreign products, as well as their attitudes toward domestic and foreign-made goods. The survey method selected an effective sample of 1,000 persons drawn from all men and women over 20 years of age by three-stage stratified random sampling, following the methodology of U.S. opinion polls.

Frequently used foreign goods. In general, the most highly used foreign goods are cameras (58.0 percent), household electronics goods (50.5 percent), and cosmetics (30.9 percent) with the highest responses, followed in order by medicines (9.6 percent), clothing (8.2 percent), foods (6.4 percent), cigarettes (5.3 percent), athletic shoes (2.8 percent), toys (2.5 percent), stationery (2.2 percent), and automobiles (2.2 percent).

To the question, "What foreign products do you think people around you use most?" men respondents more frequently mentioned cameras (64.1 percent), household electronic products (52.9 percent), alcoholic beverages, medicines, and cigarettes, while women more often mentioned cosmetics (40.1 percent), food items, and athletic shoes.

Types of hot beverages most recently consumed. Our people enjoy drinking coffee (63.7 percent), while the other 36.3 percent drink domestic teas, according to the survey.

To the question, "What kinds of hot beverage did you drink most recently?" coffee was mentioned by 63.7 percent of those polled, followed by native yulmu (pearl barley) tea (13.6 percent), kyolmyongja (Cassia tora) tea (8.6 percent), ginseng tea, ginger tea, and black tea (2.3 percent each), citron tea (1.7 percent) and arrowroot tea (1.1 percent).

It was revealed that more men (64.6 percent) than women (62.7 percent) said they drank coffee. Differences in coffee drinking were also evident along age lines, with coffee drinkers comprising 46.2 percent of respondents over the age of 50, compared with 71.2 percent of those in their 20s; by region, with rates of 76.2 percent in Pusan, 71.6 percent in Kangwon Province, 66.6 percent in Kyonggi Province, 65.7 percent in Seoul, and 67.3 percent in large cities, as contrasted with 56.8 percent in the countryside. Coffee drinking increased with educational level, with a rate of 51.2 percent among those with elementary education or less and a rate of 68.1 percent among those with college or more advanced education. By occupation, office workers, specialist workers, and professionals showed a rate of 71.4 percent. 66.3 percent of students are coffee drinkers, as are 66.0 percent of those in self-managed businesses. Coffee consumption was seen to increase with level of monthly income, from 55.2 percent of those earning 190,000 won or less per month, to 68.6 percent of those earning 310,000 won or more per month.

Patterns of use of foreign goods. The survey examined the relative importance of foreign items among everyday consumer goods and showed the following figures: nearly one third (27.4 percent) of wrist watches, 14.2 percent of cassette tape recorders, 6.7 percent of neckties, and 8.0 percent of scarves were foreign-made.

80.3 percent of men and women 20 years of age or more have wrist watches. Of this group, 72.6 percent have domestically made wristwatches and the remaining 27.4 percent wear foreign made ones. Japan accounts for most of the foreign wristwatches (14.3 percent), and Switzerland accounts for 11.8 percent.

6.7 percent of all respondents have foreign neckties. Broken down regionally, the figures are a high 14.2 percent for Meoul and 12.3 percent in Pusan, and considered by occupation, 12.2 percent for office and specialist workers and members of the professions.

8.0 percent of respondents own foreign made scarves. By age, the figures are 11.4 percent for those in their 30s. By region, the rates are 18.5 percent for Seoul and 11.3 percent for Pusan. By occupation, the figure is 11.0 percent for those in self-managed businesses. The overall figures for ownership of foreign-made cassette recorders is 13.5 percent overall, but 24.4 percent and 15.7 percent are the rates for Seoul and Pusan, respectively. By occupation, the rates are a high 21.7 percent for students, and 20.0 percent for office and specialist workers and professionals.

Awareness of quality in domestic and foreign made goods. Respondents gave the following as examples of domestically manufactured goods felt to be equal to or better in quality than foreign-made goods: athletic shoes, a major export product at 47.1 percent and clothing, at 46.1 percent, got high ratings, followed by cosmetics (32.1 percent), food (26.1 percent), cigarettes (24.9 percent), home electronics goods (23.9 percent), alcoholic beverages (13.7 percent), stationery (12.5 percent), toys (9.6 percent), medicines (9.5 percent), and cameras (9.1 percent).

Respondents named Korean goods that are not as good as foreign-made products in the following order: expensive electronic precision cameras (47.1 percent), and home electronics goods (42.6 percent), were named most often, followed by medicine (27.1 percent), automobiles (26.4 percent), toys (26.1 percent), cosmetics (13.6 percent), alcoholic beverages (12.6 percent), stationery (10.3 percent), cigarettes (8.1 percent), food items (6.7 percent), clothing (4.6 percent, and athletic shoes (3.1 percent).

The features of Korean-made products most often singled out as inferior to foreign-made products were, in order quality (58.3 percent), life-cycle (47.8 percent), finish (22.7 percent), and appearance, that is, design (10.6 percent) Criticisms of domestic products are higher from the younger, more educated, better paid, and more urban respondents. However, most people (92.4 percent) rated the quality of domestic goods as improved over 5 years ago.

Degree of preference for foreign-made goods. The survey showed that among the general populace, 14.1 percent say they would buy foreign-made goods even if the quality and price for the domestically-made equivalent were the same, so some people still haven't shaken the thought pattern of preferring foreign-made goods. The survey also showed, however, that 61.1 percent would chose the foreign-made product over a Korean-made product of equal quality if the Korean-made item were more expensive, showing a strongly value-oriented tendency. This value-orientation in purchasing was more evident among men (64.7 percent) than women (58.7 percent); among those in their 20s (65.1 percent) more than among those over 50 (57.8 percent); among those in larger cities (65.0 percent) more than those from the countryside (55.7 percent), and among those in Kyonggi Province (69.9 percent) more than among those in Kangwon Province (65.9 percent); and among the more educated, comprising 55.7 percent of those with primary education or less, contrasted with 71.6 percent of those with college or higher education. The same tendency was noticeable among the better paid (62.4 percent of those making 310,000 won or more per month versus 58.7 percent of those making 190,000 won or less per month); ans was also high among those in labor and manufacturing occupations (69.1 percent).

Attitudes toward the use of foreign trademarks and import liberalization. A majority (75.5 percent) of people thought of products that used a foreign trade mark on a fee basis as Korean-made, rather than foreign-made. With respect to whether the licensed use of foreign trade marks or import liberalization would improve the quality of Korean-made goods, 69.3 percent of respondants took the positive view that it would be helpful, while 24.5 percent believed it would not be helpful, according to the survey.

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

WIDESPREAD PHILOPON USE REPORTED, CALLED 'GREAT SHOCK'

Housewives, Entertainers Arrested

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] On the 11th, prosecutor Kim Chun-ho of the Special Investigation Third Section of the Seoul District Public Prosecutor's Office arrested a total of 11 suspects, including Kim Tae-hwa (age 35), a habitual philopon user; Yun Shin-ho (age 37), a singer and the leader of a rock group "Black Rose"; Pak Chong-hun (age 35), brother-in-law of popular singer C; and 11 others at the night-time stages of amusement quarters or high-class cabarets on suspicion of violating the hallucinatory-drug control law.

In addition, the prosecutor arrested 13 others including Sin Chung-kwan (age 64, 502 Kwangan-tong, Pusan), the top leader who secretly made and marketed more than 2.3 billion won worth of Philopon, and Ho Yong (age 34, 825 Kamchon-tong, Pusan), the leader of the distribution ring, on suspicion of the same charges.

The prosecutor booked two housewives including Kang Yong-cha (age 34, pseudonym, 2-dong of Yong-ho, Pusan) without detention and made arrangements for a search for three identified suspects who have vanished, including singer Kim He-chung.

Entertainers: According to the prosecutor, singer Kim Tae-hwa and other entertainers obtained philopon from secret quarters in the entertainment section of Itaewon, Seoul, and either injected it into their arms, mixed it with water and drank it, or made it into powder and sniffed it. It was learned that many of them became addicted to it.

Kim, who had joined the singing group "The Last Chance" in 1975 and had begun a professional singing career, subsequently emigrated to the United States but returned to Korea in 1979 and married a certain woman named Chung last November.

In his car, Kim placed a lump of philopon on a piece of glass, crushed it into a powder, put it into a rolled-up bill, and sniffed or drank it.

Also, singer Yun Sin-ho, who is also under detention, reportedly either sniffed the substance in his car ("coked" it in slang expression) or ingested it at home along with singer Kim He-chung, who is being sought by the police.

Pak Chong-hun, brother-in-law of popular singer C, reportedly injected philopon into himself more than 30 times since 1984 by using hypodermic needles at such places as gambling joints.

When her husband was recently led away to the prosecutor's office, singer Kim He-chung vanished.

Housewives: On the 16th of last month, a housewife named Kang, who was booked without detention, was suspected of ingesting philopon, which she had with her, by mixing it with water while staying in a hotel located in Sintang-dong, Seoul. She had used philopon with her husband, Kim (age 37), and after marital problems developed, she left home and checked into a hotel where she has been using philopon.

Also, a housewife named Chung Mi-cha (age 52, pseudonym, Pomil-dong, Pusan), who was booked, has been ingesting philopon for 2 or 3 years. When she ran out of money, she secretly sold philopon at Pumil-dong, Pusan, since 14 January.

Leader of the illegal manufacturers of philopon: In collusion with Yun Myong-whan, who is being sought by the authorities, last November Sin set up a secret philopon manufacturing plant in the home of Pak Chong-sun (age 49, under detention) of 119 Yonam-dong, Chang-chon myon, Sonsan County, Kyongsan North Province. He manufactured 23 kg of philopon worth 2.3 billion won at the current market price by using 27 kg of hydrochloric acid ephedrine as a raw material, which was smuggled in from Japan and Taiwan by his accomplice Kang Kap-su, who is being sought by the police. He then distributed it to the entertainers through Ho Yong, who was in charge of sales and was arrested with him.

Officials of the prosecutor's office stated: "Since the manufacture and ingestion of philopon could affect the society seriously, we will make a sustained effort to stop it by assigning a prosecutor who can deal with the narcotics problem full time.

Proliferation of Usage

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 86 p 10

[Article by Pak Chin-yol: "Shocked by the Proliferation of Users Including Housewives"]

[Text] The arrest of the gang who illicitly manufactured 2.3 billion won worth of philopon was a great shock to the public because of the evidence of the widespread use of the drug. If such a trend continues, it is feared our country too will be seized by "philopon fear," which will become a great problem to our people's mental health. Even though the officials dealing with the narcotics case say that "there is a close link between the use of stimulant drugs, pleasure-seeking, and a decadent social milieu," the biggest cause is the illicit manufacturers' development of domestic philopon markets.

Philopon is the most sought-after stimulant drug in Japan. However, because the Japanese authorities' crackdown on the drug is so tough, most of the demand is known to have been met by smuggling from other countries.

Japanese users put an especially high value on philopon from Korea because Korea is geographically contiguous and the quality of the substance is excellent. It was learned that until recently, about 200 kg of the substance had been illegally manufactured in our country and exported to Japan. When the smuggling channel into Japan was sealed off by a sustained crackdown on the flow of the drug, the illegal manufacturers began to distribute the drug in the domestic market. By injecting the substance with the assistance of an acquaintance or by making them ingest it, the number of domestic users has grown steadily and the number of users of philopon has shown an explosive growth in the last 4 or 5 years.

According to an official of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the number of addicts or those who have ingested the substance is estimated at no less than 1 million.

The recent investigation has revealed that the domestic users previously had been some employees of entertainment businesses and some actors, actresses, and artists, but recently, the gang of users has grown to include even housewives.

Philopon, which was believed not to be desired by our people, who are fond of eating hot and salty food, has become very popular because of the rumor that it is effective not only as a stimulant but also as an aphrodisiac. As the domestic demand grew, the illegal manufacturers of this drug, who tried to make a quick fortune by selling the substance after a simple processing at a price of 100 million won for 1 kg of basic materials which they purchased for 3 million won, were rounded up by prosecution investigators.

The extent of the proliferation is really serious. In the Pusan and Taegu areas, the drug transactions are going on in hotels and tea houses through an elusive dot system. In the military base areas and the Itaewon area, one dose (0.2 gram) is openly sold for 20,000 won. According to the investigators, the drug is particularly popular among people in the entertainment field.

Since the philopon dealers, who are believed to be made up of more than 10 illegal manufacturing groups and more than 100 manufacturing technicians, are linked with other crimes, the problem is compounded. The recent investigation revealed that these people in the tightly organized secretive organization themselves have become addicted and frequently they are involved in violent physical assaults. One of them named Kang (age 35), who has been booked without detention, was suspected. While hallucinating, another drug dealer who was actually a secret informer received knife wounds all over his body and is now hospitalized. Also, there was a case where a housewife who habitually ingested philopon abandoned her family and became a ruined person.

Further, investigators have said that under the influence of the drug, users often commit murder and burglary. According to the narcotics officials, although there has been no detailed medical report on the effects of philopon, it is believed to stimulate the vagus nerve or the trigeminal nerve which activates and keeps the balance of the functions of the nervous system connected to the five organs. Also, they have raised doubts about the aphrodisiac effects of philopon and said that it could possibly be abused as an aphrodisiac because of its hallucinatory effects. The only way to prevent the proliferation of philopon, which can be easily manufactured by anyone who knows simple chemical formulas, is to go to the very root of the secret manufacturing organization.

More on Philopon Usage

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] Following opium and marijuana, philopon, known as the third narcotic, has been attributable to a growing addiction, mainly among receptionists at entertainment places, gamblers, and gangsters, but recently, according to a prosecution estimate, the number of habitual users of the drug has reached anywhere between a half a million and 600,000 people, ranging from company executives, mechanics, farmers, welders, other technicians, and show business people to housewives. It had been believed that philopon, which was first introduced sometime in late 1960's, was illegally manufactured in the country and smuggled to Japan, but the 23 kg of philopon which was manufactured secretly by the organization recenty discovered by the authorities were all consumed domestically. On the basis of the amount needed for one injection, the volume was large enough for 1 million people.

The reason for the growing illegal manufacture of philopon is excessive profitability--a 200-fold profit. The cost of a kilogram of raw material is 700,000 won; however, 1 kilogram of the processed substance costs 100 million won in the country and 200 million if smuggled into Japan.

Contrary to the saying that "philopon is not effective" with Koreans who eat hot and salty food, 79 addicts were arrested in 1978 by the Pusan District prosecutor's office, the number grew to 145 in 1979, and college students and housewives have also been found among the addicts since 1980.

In view of this situation, philopon is not "the fire on the other shore" but, in a sense, a fire that is about to engulf us.

12474/7051
CSO: 4107/133

PLANS FOR ACCELERATING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The government, in order to promote autonomous research and development (R&D) investment by private firms that can provide a foundation for the urgent and rapid strengthening of the competitiveness of domestic industry, has decided to greatly strengthen tax and financial assistance, while also going forward with expansion in the scope of government assistance to and participation in the tasks of R&D.

To accomplish this, the government will revise the Tax Exemption Regulation Law within the year, raising the limit on company technology development reserve funds, which is presently set at 1 percent of gross sales (1.5 percent in the case of technology-intensive enterprises), to 1.5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. The law also gives a 10 percent tax deduction benefit beyond the current 10 percent deduction for investment in technology or manpower development beyond the amount of such investment for the past 2 years, and if there are losses, will allow a utilization deduction for the following 3 or 4 years.

At a meeting of the Joint Public and Private Sector Economy and Society Association dealing with plans for promotion of technical development held at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) on 14 March, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che stressed the point that the trade deficit with Japan increased to $1.8 billion and $3.4 billion in 1977 and 1978 when the yen was strong, and even in the abrupt strengthening of the yen since last fall the trade deficit with Japan did not become corrected but rather worsened. Kim stressed that this pattern tells us that export competitiveness cannot come about without improvements, not only in prices, but also in quality through technology development.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim said that in a situation of intensifying protectionism in advanced countries, a protectionism that is in swift pursuit of the later developing countries, it will not be possible to prevail in export competition on the basis of copied technology as in the 1960s and 1970s. He said that the development of a new higher-stage level of technology is an urgent policy issue.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim stated that the government intends to establish and administer associations for coordination among relevant ministries and agencies in order to formulate responsive measures for the protection of enterprises that are developing new technology products. Such measures include postponement of import liberalization, application of flexible tariffs, and emergency restraints on the adoption of foreign technology. (yusa oeguk kisul toip oche) Kim also said the government will increase the venture capital success payment conditional loan ratio (songgongbul chokon taech'ul piyul) from the present 8.6 percent to the 20 percent within the year, and will continue each year to increase this further.

Meanwhile, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho has stated that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) will prepare comprehensive measures to strengthen export competitiveness, and will designate this year the "year for establishing a base for improvement of new industrial technology." Kum said the Ministry will conduct a survey of demand for industrial technology and will use the findings of the survey to determine not the most advanced technologies, but rather the most urgently needed technologies for actually increasing productivity and product quality in industry, and then will have R&D done on these topics.

In order to do this, the MCI will provide an industrial technology R&D fund of at least 30 billion won in next year's budget. Moreover, organizations under the aegis of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), such as the Industrial Technology Research Union, research institutions attached to companies, and research centers for various industries among designated research organizations, will be transferred to the MCI. Through such institutional reorganization the government plans to concentrate and strengthen funds, administration, and assistance for R&D of new industrial technology.

In addition, the following government plans for promoting the development of technology were announced at today's conference.

Tax system. Increase in the number of tax exemptions for items used in R&D, from 177 items at present to 193 items. Expansion of special depreciation categories and tax deductions for investment in facilities used for research and testing and company-provided training.

Finance. Use of 20 billion won from domestic financial resources in industrial development funds for full-amount funding of industrial technology. Expansion of the scope of venture capital firms into leasing and factoring. Allowing extra-market trading of venture capital stock. Expansion of technology deposits for the bond fund, from 9.2 billion won last year to 25 billion won this year.

Government investment. Survey of actual industrial demand for technology and formulation of an assistance plan under the control of the MCI. Following completion of the Taedok industrial zone, the R&D budget concentrates assistance in R&D projects in order of priority. Promotion of joint public and private sector R&D with participation of the Korea Telephone Co in semiconductors, and Korea Electric Co (KEC) and defense-related research institutions in the field of new material.

Simplification of administrative procedures for the convenience of small and medium enterprises, with respect to R&D reserve funds, by elimination of the present requirement for submitting a business history to the tax offices. Reduction in reporting requirements, from the current annual reporting requirement to a single report to be submitted at the end of the (contract) period.

12837/9190
CSO: 4107/118

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] Active technology transfer from Korean domestic industry is taking place in the midst of increasing demands from the underdeveloped countries in Southeast Asia, Central/South America and Africa for the Korean manufacturing and production technologies.

According to a reliable business source on 7 April 1986, the underdeveloped countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in Southeast Asia, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico in Central/South America and some African countries have requested technology transfer and cooperation mainly in the light industries of the footwear, paper manufacture, textiles, machineries and so on.

In the textile areas, Samyangsa and Dongyang Nylon provided Mexico and India with manufacturing technology, and Chungbang and Ceilhapsom are engaged in business negotiations with them.

Samyangsa provided Celmex Company of Mexico with process technology and knowhow of the manufacturing of polyester short fibers. Technology transfer covers the manufacturing process of 1.2 to 1.5 denier cotton thread and 100% polyester short fiber manufacturing and process control technologies.

Dongyang Nylon's promotion for the export of Pacilon technology to Iran was shelved due to the Middle East war. However, Dongyang Nylon provided JK Synthetics of India with the manufacturing technology for tire cord along with training of technicians.

Dongyang Nylon is currently negotiating nylon manufacturing technology transfers with India and Pakistan.

Ceilhapsom is negotiating chemical fiber manufacturing technology with Pakistan, Indonesia and Bangladesh: chemical fiber plant export for polymerization/spinning process at Kumi plant and textile manufacturing/spinning/due process technologies at Kyongsan.

In the footwear area, Hwasung and Dusan Group constructed a joint project and provided Sri Lanka with the footwear manufacturing technology, and they also provided the technology to Indonesia and Malaysia.

Kukjesangsa constructed a local apparel plant and provided the Dominican Republic with the sewing technology and footwear manufacturing technology.

Samwha exported footwear manufacturing and processing technology to the Philippines.

In the paper manufacturing area, Yuhan-Kimberly exported paper extraction plant worth $1 million to Depatel of Colombia along with toilet paper manufacturing technology, and similar plants and technology worth 1.5 million dollars to El Salvador and 2.4 million dollars to the Philippines.

In the machinery area, Hwachon machinery is negotiating the export of machine tool manufacturing technology with India.

13239/12859
CSO: 4107/131

COOPERATION,CONFLICTS IN AUTO INDUSTRY

Kia Agrees to Capital Investment by Ford

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN In Korean 9 May 86 p 7

According to an industry source, Kia Industries is known to have agreed to allow Ford to invest 10 percent of the total stock issues in order to strengthen its export links with Ford for the coming export of cars to America early next year.

Kia Industries is studying plans to raise the present payment capital of 80 billion won to more than 100 billion won through issues of new shares to be purchased during the 2d half of this year.

As Kia plans to apportion 10 percent of the issues to Ford upon execution of the new shares, at least 10 billion won (par value) will likely be allowed for Ford.

Thus, followed by the 10 percent investment by Japanese businesses--8 percent by Mazda and 2 percent by Itozu Trading in 1983--the additional 10 percent to Ford this time will make up a total of 20 percent in foreign investment.

Kia is studying a special apportionment method of setting aside part of the heavy stockholder's apportionment as a rationing measure for Ford.

Besides, as Kia Industries' current stock price on the securities market is positioned beyond three times the par value, its issuance at the market price is known to be under negotiation.

In the domestic auto industry, because 15 percent of the Hyundai Motor Company is shared by the Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation and 50 percent of the Daewoo Motor Company is shared by the American GM, all three auto companies are in a joint-venture relationship with either American or Japanese business.

Regarding the rush in joint ventures with foreign businesses, the auto industry inevitably needs foreign capital for the introduction of technology and the expansion of exports, but it is worried over the increasing possibilities of foreign intervention in erroneous remittance or supply of parts.

Manufacturing Rights for Cement Truck

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN In Korean 9 May 86 p 7

[Text] The auto industry is in the flux of battle due to differences in interest among automakers regarding the assignment of manufacturing rights for some of the special-purpose vehicles.

According to the industry on 9 May, the criticism stems from the assignment of manufacturing rights for a cement mixer truck, followed by the assignment to Donga Motors at the end of last year for a street sweeper, tank lorry, fire engine, dump trailer, snowplow car, and asphalt sprinkler.

The auto industry agreed on the six vehicle models that have already been authorized for manufacturing rights because of their small number of sales per year, but the disagreement on the mixer truck is due to its great marketability with an annual demand of 1,000 vehicles, according to the industry. The industry is studying a method wherein Donga Motors performs the complete manufacture and delivery of the vehicle's mixer part (storage), and to body of the mixer truck is produced under a dual system by Hyuandai and Daewoo Motors.

But in the case of storage, which costs almost 10 million won per unit, Hyundai and Daewoo contend that problems could occur in transportation and installation while Donga Motors objects to the need for a dual system to produce the truck's body; hence, no conclusion yet.

13905/12948
CSO: 4107/157

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STEEL INDUSTRY INVESTS 1.4 TRILLION WON

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Apr 86 p 7

/Article by Reporter Kim Sam-hyon/

/Text/ The prospect for this year's capital investment in the iron and steel area is very bright.

As the conditions for investment turn favorable, the iron and steel business firms rush to make large-scale investment plans and move forward with their plans.

The size of this year's capital investments of the eight leading iron and steel companies alone, starting with the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, has reached the level of no less than 1,433 billion won. This means an increase of 137 percent over last year's amount of about 604 billion won. If the portion of the capital investments of other companies is added to the capital investments of these eight firms, it is estimated that the investments may go as high as 1.6 trillion won.

The reason for the iron and steel industry's planning for such large-scale investment is because at present certain items are scarce and because the investment is structurally coupled with a trend of a sharp increase in the demand for iron and steel by real-demand industries such as home appliances and automobiles.

Moreover, as seen in the old examples of the advanced industrial nations such as the United States, Japan, and the European Community, the fact that the development of the electronic and automobile industries speeds the growth of the iron and steel industry, which is a materials industry, seems to have a great bearing on investment activities.

Coupled with the industry's ambitious efforts to develop new products, the prospect that our country's iron and steel industry will rapidly develop at least until the year 2000 seems to be another important reason.

On the basis of such a premise, the industry is expected to make a concentrated investment in the construction of new or expanded facilities, following world trends in factory automation and energy-saving devices.

The Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which is a signboard firm for the iron and steel industry of our country, plans to invest a total of more than 1.35 trillion won this year.

It has been learned that of this amount, 1,175 billion won are earmarked for investment in new projects, 60 billion are for energy conservation projects, 14 billion won are for the improvement of productivity, 19 billion won are for research and development, and 80 billion won are for other related projects.

Of the investment for new projects, 882 billion won would be allocated to the Kwangyang Iron Works, which is under construction, and 293 billion for the rationalization of the facility at the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which include the construction of an electric galvanized-steel sheet plant and the rationalization of the first continuous iron-casting facility.

Some of the main projects are as follows: in the area of energy conservation projects, remodeling of the heat absorption power generating system; in the area of improvement of productivity, the expansion of the heat treatment system of the second thick-plate facility; and in other related areas, the construction of a new company building.

If all of these investments are made this year, it is expected that the production facility for the key products of the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company will be greatly expanded, and this will bring about positive effects on not only the smooth supply of the manufactured products but also the reduction of the manufacturing cost.

The Tongkuk Steel Manufacturing Company, which has emerged as a giant in the iron and steel industry group, plans to invest 21.6 billion won this year, which is an increase of 227.3 percent over the previous year.

It plans to make concentrated investments of 10 billion won for energy conservation projects and 4 billion won for the remodeling or replacemen of parts of its facilities and for the pollution control facility and the development of new products.

The Samni Combined Special Steel Manufacturing Company, as an integrated special steel industry, which is interested in active investment to keep up with the increase of the demand, has earmarked 20.6 billion won for investment.

By field, it has earmarked 15 billion won for the improvement of productivity, 4.7 billion won for the remodeling or replacement of the facility, and 800 million won for the development of new products and energy conservation projects. Further, Kangwon Industries, Inc., plans to invest 17.9 billion won for the remodeling or replacement of the facility, energy conservation projects, and the development of new products. The Pusan Pipe Manufacturing Company, stressing a facility capable of producing high-standard goods, plans to spend 2.1 billion won.

In addition, the Inchon Iron Manufacturing Company, the Yonhap Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, and Tongpu Industries, Inc., plan to make investments of 4.6 billion won.

Such investment plans of the domestic iron and steel industry are viewed as very ambitious investments even on a world scale.

If the amount of this year's investments is converted into dollars, it amounts to as much as $1.62 billion. Among the principal iron and steel manufacturing nations of the world, it ranks second following Japan, which plans to invest $2.79 billion.

It has been learned that the investment plans by principal countries show that India plans to spend $1.3 billion, Brazil $880 million, Canada $880 million, and Taiwan $450 million.

To this extent, the capital investment of our country's iron and steel industry is active this year.

But in making capital investments there is the concern that the problem of oversupply might rise as a result of indiscrimately duplicating investments by industries. Therefore, it has been indicated that capital investments should be made rationally by taking into account such factors as the present conditions of the facilities and future prospects.

12474/12276
CSO: 4107/135

32-BIT COMPUTER DOMESTIC PRODUCTION REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 3 May 86 p 8

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-su]

[Text] The period of the domestic production of super microcomputers has opened. The Kumsung Company and Samsung Semiconductor Communications have changed to the domestic production of 32-bit microcomputers, all of which up to this time were imported. Samsung Semiconductor Communications and the Korean Electronic Communication Research Center jointly developed and completed this, and the Kumsung Company finished this development operation with the technical assistance of the Altos Company. These two companies are planning to market these Korean-manufactured products and so that they will be able to supply a Korean-made computer for a computer that up until now was imported or mass-produced. General-use computer systems that can be used by many people can be classified according to their ability to process data as microcomputers, super-microcomputers, minicomputers, super-minicomputers, large-size computers, and super-large-size computers. These general-use computer systems must be distinguished from the personal computer. Compared with a general-use computer system which consists of several terminals connected to a computer that can be used by several operators simultaneously, a personal computer is none that is mainly used exclusively by an individual.

Among computers classified by means of such special characteristics, those being domestically produced at present are the 8-bit and 16-bit personal computers and the general-purpose microcomputer. At this time, the super-microcomputer, a high-ranking microcomputer machine, is to be converted to domestic production.

Microcomputers, computers that have already been converted to domestic production and sent to market, were also produced by the Kumsung Company and Samsung Semiconductor Communications. In 1984, the Kumsung Company developed the GMC-5010 16-bit microcomputer and during the same period Samsung Semiconductor Communications developed the SSM-16 16-bit microcomputer, and both received a 1-year period of protection for domestically produced technology from the Ministry of Science and Technology. In the case of Samsung, not long ago it attempted to build a market base with Korean-produced machines by distributing 200 of these SSM-16's.

In the end, the domestic production of the 32-bit microcomputer can be said to be an improvement in the technology of the general computer system 16-bit micro.

This super-microcomputer (SSM-32) developed by Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Korean Electronic Communication, both of which, as research and development businesses specially designated by the government, introduced 35 researchers and a research outlay of 550 million won, uses the Motorola 68020, a 32-bit microprocessor, as the central processing unit Samsung says that the main storage capacity of the computer domestically produced this time is 16 megabytes, the auxiliary storage capacity is 1 billion bytes, and the expandability is outstanding.

The GSM-3068 super-microcomputer, a computer developed after the 16-bit microcomputer by the Kumsung Company with the technical assistance of the American company Altos, is a product which 30 people can use simultaneously. Kumsung says that this 32-bit computer is more than twice as fast as a 16-bit computer, and because it provides a hard disk drive with a maximum expandable capacity of up to 240 megabytes, it is possible to hold a large amount of data.

The 32-bit computers developed by these two companies this time both use the Unix OS as their operating system. Unix OS, a software program developed in the Bell Research Center of the American company AT&T, has the advantage of being simple.

In Korea, the conversion to domestic production of minicomputers after the conversion to domestic production of super-microcomputers is also being promoted. Kumsung and Samsung are in the process of promoting such development. Samsung HP, a joint enterprise with a foreign country, has already entered domestic production, and some companies such as Dusan Computers, etc., are in the process of promoting assembly production.

The number of general-purpose computer systems retained in Korea is about 2,000, and in accordance with the trend toward an expansion in office and factory automation, the market is sharply expanding. At present, foreign machines from some 30 companies including IBM, Fuji Communications, Sperry, Prime, DEC, DG, NCR, Cyber, Honeywell, HP, Wang, Brooks, NEC, and Hitachi have entered Korea, aiming at this market. Of course, among these, IBM, which has 50 percent of the market, firmly holds the upper hand.

In Korea, where foreign influences are exerting themselves in this way, the conversion to domestic production of super-microcomputers after microcomputers is very significant. Especially as concerns the construction of a national strategic computer network by the government, because it is planning to utilize Korean-made computers by developing the 32-bit computer at the same time, it has been possible to realize the goal of a conversion to domestic production.

Even if we say that the rate of conversion to domestic production of manufactured products developed this time is unsatisfactory, the fact that we have been able to make even a super-microcomputer with our technology reflects a big advance in computer technology.

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CSO: 4107/147

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATUS OF FINE CERAMICS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 3 May 86 p 8

[Text] Lately in Korea, the industrial sector is actively promoting the research and development of fine ceramics, something seen as one of the leading forms of high technology in the 21st century.

On 3 May, according to the fine-ceramics producers conference and concerned businesses, starting with the fact that Sam-Hwa Condenser has developed material for laminated ceramic condensers and is considering beginning manufacturing and that this year some 580 million won have been spent and development has begun on seven research projects, etc., research activities are being actively expanded.

As concern businesses that have at present finished research and development and are considering beginning manufacturing, Sam-Hwa Condenser and Gold Star Electronics have developed laminated ceramic condensers and are in the process of beginning production. It has been learned that Samsung Electronic Parts has created the manufacturing technology for piezoelectric switching systems.

Moreover, Sang-Yong Cement is considering the mass production of porous ceramics used in the treatment of waste water, and Kum-Kang also is planning to begin the manufacture of ceramics used as gas alarms. Together with this, it has been learned that Che-Il Ceramics has finished development of an infrared discharge plate for use in gas stoves, and Sang-Yong Cement is in the finishing stages of the development of a cutting tool that uses ceramics.

On the one hand, this year there are seven special research projects, including Il-Chin Electric Industriy's project on piezoelectric ceramic materials, the research of which is being carried out jointly by civilians and the government.

This year, beginning with special improvements for piezoelectric elements, Il-Chin Electric Industry is planning to promote manufacturing process designs with KAIST.

Moreover, Kyong-Won Machinery is carrying out the development of fine ceramics for use in underwater sound detection, and within the year it plans to start practical testing. Che-Il Ceramics also, within the year, plans to finish research on the mass production of piezoelectric elements--things it has relied solely on imports for--for use in ignitions. Together with this, UIl Electronics is promoting the development of capacitors for use in semi-conductors. Tae-Han Chung-sok is promoting the development of ceramic cutting tools and machine parts. Moreover, this year, Sang-Yong Cement plans to develop cylinders and pistons for the ceramic engine it has been promoting up until now, and it was learned that Han-Ol Products has begun development of electrodes for laminated ceramic condensers.

13222/9435
CSO: 4107/145

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH NISSAN--Tokyo, June 30, KYODO--Nissan Diesel Motor Co said Monday it has agreed with Dong a Motors Co of Seoul to launch a joint bus and truck manufacturing venture in South Korea. Officials of Nissan Diesel, affiliated with Nissan Motor Co, Japan's No 2 automaker, said the company and Dong a Motors have yet to agree on details such as the start-up date. They said plans call for Nissan diesel to supply major components and parts such as engines and transmissions, and Dong a Motors to mount them on truck and bus bodies. Vehicles will be exported to southeast Asian and Mideast countries, the officials said. Nissan Diesel and Dong a Motors are already in joint production of special vehicles such as concrete mixer trucks and tank lorries. Industry sources said Nissan Diesel is believed to have decided to team up with Dong a Motors as exports from Japan are becoming increasingly unprofitable due to the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 30 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4100/185

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

ROK CONCERNED ABOUT FINGERPRINT REFUSER IN JAPAN

OW241309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jun (KYODO)--The South Korean Government has asked the Japanese Government for humane treatment of Kim Myong-sik, 42, a South Korean who has been ordered to leave Japan for refusing to be fingerprinted, it was learned Tuesday.

The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo said the Seoul Government made the request through the Japanese Embassy in Seoul before last Thursday when Kim's authorized period of stay in Japan expired.

The Seoul Government asked the Japanese Foreign Ministry to extend consideration to Kim, a poet studying at Tokyo's International Christian University, since South Korean mass media and people have taken a keen interest in his case.

The Seoul Government expressed strong concerns about Kim's case, saying that if the matter escalates, it will have unfavorable effects on Seoul-Tokyo relations.

The Japanese ministry told the Seoul Government that Kim had refused to be fingerprinted as required by Japan's alien registration law.

Foreign scholars and missionaries living in Japan who were campaigning on behalf of Kim also appealed to the Justice Ministry Monday for his humane treatment.

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

STATUS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Kwon Tae-u: "Rushed Arrival of Various Foreign Companies"]

[Text] Leading Companies Prepared To Land

On the waves of liberalization, foreign companies are flowing in like the tide. About 300 leading foreign companies have already landed in Korea. If smaller companies are counted, the number would be much larger.

This year alone especially, 41 companies made $90 million worth of investment. Compared to the same period of last year, the number of companies nearly doubled, for an increase of $1 million.

Such world-famous multinational companies as the U.S. DuPont, Ford, General Motors, McDonnell Douglas, Union Carbide, and Heinz and the British GLAXO Group are rushing to enter our country, as if they are in a contest.

Recently, even the Dow Chemical Company, which had left our country once, has sought a joint-venture partner to establish a production plant for a special resin-type chemical product in Korea.

Moreover, the world's leading maker of electronic machinery and tools, the General Electric Company, sent an investment research team to Korea and has commenced concrete negotiations with government and industry on entering Korea.

At the same time, along with GM, which had already made its entry, Chrysler and Ford have decided to come to Korea in cooperation with Samsung and Kia Industries, while rushing to prepare for entry into the automobile parts areas as well.

The recent study by the Ministry of Finance shows that 106 domestic companies favor joint ventures in the areas of electronics, machinery, and chemical engineering, which means a large increase in the number of foreign companies entering Korea.

$2.6 Billion Investment for 23 Years

The foreign companies' investment in Korea began in 1962. For the past 23 years, as many as 1,186 investments have been authorized, which amount to $2,655,000,000. This is equivalent to an annual average of 52 investments and $115 million. The continuing investment in Korea by foreign companies is thought to arise from the recent improvement of investment conditions as well as from the Korean workers' relatively higher degree of expertise than that of comparable developing countries such as Taiwan and Malaysia.

Japan has by far the largest number of companies entering Korea. Among the leaders are Fuji Electric, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Ricoh, Toshiba, Canon, Linnai, and Mitsui. In the financial areas, the Bank of Tokyo, Fuji Bank, Taiichi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, and Mitsubishi Bank are penetrating the domestic money market. Because of this, the Japanese investment in Korea amounts to as much as 48 percent of all foreign investments in Korea.

America is the second largest, next to Japan, in investing in Korea. The American companies that invested in Korea are world-famous leaders. General Electric, General Motors, Cal-Tex, Westinghouse, AT&T, and Hewlett-Packard each commands the world market in its specialized field. In particular, Chase Manhattan, CitiCorp., Continental Illinois, American Bankers' Trust, and Boston Bank made an awful lot of profit since they landed in Korea. The American companies take up 30 percent of the foreign investment in Korea.

United States and Japan Occupy 80 Percent of Foreign Investment

After all, America and Japan occupy 80 percent of the total foreign investment in Korea. Using their vast capital and ability to develop markets quickly, they are steadily penetrating various areas of the domestic market.

In addition to these 2 countries, a total of 30 countries, including the Netherlands, Hong Kong, England, France, and West Germany, took their positions in Korea. Among the world-famous companies are the West German Simens and Hertel Tungsten, the French Long Franc Societe Generale Bank [name uncertain], and the British Lloyds Bank International and BP Gas.

Most of these companies focus their investments on manufacturing and the areas of social indirect capital. In mining and manufacturing, 64 percent of the total investment is for manufacturing and 36 percent is for social indirect capital. In manufacturing, the largest proportion is given, in particular, to the chemical industry, electrical and electronic products, and the machine industry. In the areas of social indirect capital, about 24 percent of the total investment is in the hotel business.

Because of the coming Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, Korea is overcrowded with foreign hotels.

Foreign Companies Earn More Than Domestic Companies

It is known that the multinational foreign companies in Korea earn much more money than domestic companies do. The survey shows that in general, foreign companies earn twice as much as domestic companies in the same field do. The foreign companies' ability to earn so well is because they surpass domestic companies in capital, technology, and management.

This can be well reflected in the management performance of the 158 foreign investment companies that invested more than $1 million, which are audited by the certified public accountants. The net profit rate of equity capital is about 12.4 percent (based on 1984 data). This net profit rate far exceeds the average 10.6 percent for American companies, 3.2 percent for West German companies, and 7.6 percent for Japanese companies.

But the net profit rate of equity capital for domestic companies is 7.5 percent, whereas the net profit rate for manufacturing is 5.8 percent. As the foreign companies do well in making money, the amount of their remittance to their headquarters is exorbitant. Between 1962 and the end of 1984, these companies remitted about $557 million. This means that since they invested $2,123,000,000 over the same period, they recovered 26.2 percent of the investment. This is equivalent to an annual average of 1.3 percent in recovery.

IBM Korea, among other multinational companies, which is well known for its performance in creating a solid business, recorded a net profit of 16.5 billion won at the end of 1983, 19.7 percent of total sales of 83.7 billion won. In 1984, it recorded a net profit of 14.3 billion won, 12.4 percent of total sales of 115.3 billion won.

There were years when the amount of investment almost equaled the amount of remittance. In 1977, the total investment by foreign companies was only $66 million, while the remittance by those companies amounted to $51.6 million.

This story applies to the foreign banks in Korea, too. The amount of remittance increases every year. The 46.8 billion won for the period of 1980-81 increased to 55.8 billion won for the period of 1982-83 and amounted to 32.2 billion won in just 1 year in 1984.

There are reasons for the government's invitation to the foreign companies. Foreign investment in Korea is possible without foreign currency.

Unlike loans, investment does not carry the burden of repayment after a few years, and domestic companies, too, can profit from joint ventures with foreign companies if the business becomes successful. In addition, these multinational companies play a significant role in employment.

Benefits of Learning Advanced Technology

In addition, the increasing entry of foreign companies into Korea plays an important role in the transfer of advanced technology and instructions in management techniques. This can be proved by the fact that 20-30 percent of the techniques Korea imported in the past 17 years since 1962 was through the multinational companies.

But we cannot fail to note the negative side. The most important point is whether domestic industries are capable of handling the foreign investment. An imprudent introduction of foreign investment could cause worries over possible failures of existing domestic industries and disparities, in economic and industrial structure. In particular, failure of domestic companies that are weak in competition is likely to arouse various problems. That is why the existing companies recently protested against the entry of the Good Year Company, an American tire company, into Korea and against the expansion of YKK Korea, a joint venture with the Japanese zipper maker YKK.

Another problem is the unequal contracts between foreign investors and domestic companies. Based on the fact that foreign investors provide capital and technology, they frequently unilaterally demand contracts that are disadvantageous to domestic companies. Thus, foreign investment must be selectively attracted toward a direction that can benefit the national economy, and a system should be established to manage the foreign investments efficiently.

However, since the government plans to liberalize investments by foreigners further, entries of multinational companies into Korea will most likely continue increasing.

13095/9835
CSO: 4107/138

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SINGAPORE'S LEE KUAN YEW DEPARTS AFTER PRESS CONFERENCE

SK290230 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew called for Korea's measures to open more of its markets to Singaporean products, to allow the operation of Singaporean banks in Korea and to grant freer flights of Singaporean airlines to Korea.

Lee told a press conference at Hotel Shilla prior to his departure that such measures on the part of Korea would be reciprocated by Singapore with the opening of Korean banks in Singapore and with easier access to construction projects and other businesses.

He said that these interactions would aid Singapore in its efforts to overcome the negative growth it has been experiencing in recent years. "We do not expect a quick turnaround, but within 2 years we should be able to get back into growth," he said.

"As two newly-industrializing countries, we have both a competitive and cooperative relationship. We are both looking for advancement into the right areas of growth," he went on.

Lee stressed that the differences in size and geographic location between the two countries would present a "certain complementary quality in the relationship."

"I think more and more this complementary quality will be emphasized. We have more difficulties using your special attributes than you have using ours, if you look at the balance of trade and the balance of payments.... There is a potential in Korea for us which we must locate," he added.

Korea-Singapore trade has been in Korea's favor during the past few years. Korea's exports to Singapore stood at $490 million, and its imports from Singapore at $268 million last year.

Prime Minister Lee, representing a nation where service businesses are well in shape, spoke for the inclusion of the service industry in the GATT new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

"If we expect the industrial countries to open up their markets, we cannot adopt the Japanese method.... If we try the Japanese system of all export and minimum import, we are going to put tremendous pressures on the international trade system and it may lead to misfortune for all.

"We have to be more forthcoming with our own markets. We must allow not only the industrial countries to sell their goods to us, but also those below and behind us to sell their commodities to us so that they in turn can be lifted up," he said.

Predicting that the U.S. trade deficit, its budget deficit and the Third World debt problem would not disappear in the near future, Lee reaffirmed, "The only magic that can solve all these is freer, fair, more trade."

A long-time advocate of Pacific-basin cooperation, the prime minister said that the Pacific region is "where the center of gravity will be in the next century."

"So the capcity for trade across the Pacific and between the north and south of the Western Pacific must mean a shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific--the center of greatest economic activity," he said.

Having been the prime minister of Singapore for the past 27 years, Lee said he was "ready to leave (the premier's office) as soon as somebody is able to do my job."

Asked if his successor would be his eldest son, Lee Hsien Loong, currently minister of state for defense, trade and industry, the prime minister flatly said, "Whether my son will succeed me is not for me to decide.... I think it would be more comfortable if Lee Hsien Loong were not my son."

Lee left here for Taipei, where he will stay over the weekend before moving on to Manila tomorrow.

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CSO: 4100/185

KCNA PRAISES KIM'S 'FAR-REACHING PLAN' ON NAMPO BARRAGE

SK251130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song wisely guided the construction of the Nampo Barrage, one of the biggest in the world. He matured the plan of building the Nampo Barrage from the period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) and, entering the 1980s, put forward the task for its implementation.

He called officials and scientists engaged in hydraulic engineering including the Hydraulic Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences on 23 November 1980 and stressed the need to correctly choose the site of the barrage on a scientific basis, explaining the purpose of its construction.

He examined on several occasions the designs of the barrage drawn by designers and scientists and taught them ways of solving many knotty problems one by one.

In May 1981 he saw to it that the people's army undertook the construction of the Nampo Barrage and built it as an edifice of eternal value to be handed down to the posterity.

On 22 May 1981, President Kim Il-song went out to the spot and determined the site of the barrage, going round various places. He told the officials that the construction of the Nampo Barrage damming off the rough sea in an 8 kilometre section was a very difficult and vast project unprecedented in our history, but it had to be done at any cost, as it was a noble work for the happiness and prosperity of our people.

At the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called in October, 1981, President Kim Il-song advanced four major tasks of construction to be carried out through the movement of the whole party, the whole country and entire people--reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, bringing 200,000 hectares of new land under plough and building the Nampo Barrage and the Taechon Power Station.

He said the construction of the Nampo Barrage was a gigantic project of building one more grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party era, of which we can be proud before the world, a worthy project for bringing happiness to the generatins to come and expressed the belief that the builders mobilised in the project would carry out without fail the revolutionary task assigned them by the party.

President Kim Il-song indicated an original method of civil engineering of our own style to complete the construction of the Nampo Barrage in a shorter time. The construction of the barrage was a herculean project which could hardly be completed in scores of years in every respect.

He personally indicated the ways of building the cofferdam for the construction of the locks and the main dam with large iron boars and box-shape precast structures, thereby opening the prospect of building the barrage in four or five years. He provided all conditions for the construction of the Napo Barrage and the living conditions of the builders. He again went out to the construction site in September 1985 when the projects of the main dam, the lock houses and the spillway had entered the final stage with the fast progress of the construction of the barrage, and indicated an ingenious plan to carry out the remainder of the project more qualitatively and complete it in a shorter time.

The successful construction of the Nampo Barrage is a great victory of the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il-song for grant nature-remaking.

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CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KPRK DAILY NOTES 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF KALUN MEETING

SK302210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates an article to the 56th anniversary of convention of the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Kalun on 30 June, 1930 by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The article headlined "Historic Meeting Which Put Forward Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Line" points out that it was a historic meeting which marked an occasion of a great turn in the entry of the Korean revolution into a new stage of development on the basis of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics.

The great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic report "The Path of the Korean Revolution" at the meeting gave a deep-going analysis of the prevailing situation and the lesson of our people's anti-Japanese mass struggle and indicated that the young communists should have steadfast stand and attitude that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and that the Korean revolution should under all circumstances be carried out by the Korean people themselves in a manner suited to the specific conditions of the country, the aritcle notes, and goes on:

This basic stand and attitude regarding the popular masses as masters and motive force of the revolution was the starting point of the chuche-oriented lines and policies of the Korean revolution laid down at the meeting and was thoroughly embodied in them.

In his report he defined it as the main task of the Korean revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialism and win independence for Korea and to liquidate feudal relations and achieve democracy, and he defined the character of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic and, on this basis, unfolded a great programme of the revolution indicating a bright road of successfully fulfilling the Korean revolution such as the chuche-based line of setting up a people's government, the original lines of waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of forming an anti-Japanese united national front and the policy of founding a party.

His report at the historic Kalun meeting was an entirely original and chuche-based revolutionary programme advancing and comprehensively consummating the most revolutionary and scientific strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution for the first time in history and was an imperishable militant banner on which the Korean communists and people had to keep a tight hold in accomplishing the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and realizing the Chajusong of the nation.

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CSO: 4100/187

MEETING MARKS NATIONAL ECONOMY UNIVERSITY FOUNDING DAY

SK010442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the University of National Economy, a highest seat of training cadres for state and economic management (1 July 1946), was held Monday at the People's Palace of Culture.

At the meeting Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the University.

The message stressed that over the past four decades the University of National Economy has made a great contribution to strengthening the people's power and accelerating the revolution and construction by bringing up a large number of competent functionaries for state and economic management. It has also positively contributed to improving the political and practical qualifications of cadres in office in conformity with the developing reality by directing big efforts to their reeducation, the message said.

It highly estimated big achievements made by the University in educating and training functionaries for state and economic managment by creditably implementing the party's chuche-oriented policy of training cadres under the guidance of the party and the leader over the past 40 years.

Son Song-pil, president of the University of National Economy, delivered a report at the meeting. Recalling that the great leader President Kim Il-song founded the Central Senior Leading Cadres School, the predecessor of the University of National Economy, on 1 July 1946, shortly after the liberation of the country, and has clearly indicated the orientation and ways for the training of cadres in each period of the developing revolution and wisely directed the work for their implementation, Son Song-pil said:

The University of National Economy has thus been built up to be reliable cadres training centre of our party fully equipped with the educational system, contents, means and ways for training competent functionaries for state and economic management. The University which laid its foundation as a centre for regularizing state and economic management has entered a new higher stage of its development under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He saw to it that all work and activities of the University were made the course of establishing a thoroughgoing revolutionary outlook on the leader among the students. He sagaciously directed the work of conducting in a profound way education in unbounded loyalty to the great leader and the party based on a revolutionary faith and obligation, and education in the revolutionary traditions, strengthening education in principle and thoroughly basing education on the party policy.

He has always directed deep attention to the working, studying and living conditions of the teachers and students and spared no love and car for them.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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KIM HWAN CONGRATULATES DOCUMENTARY FILM STUDIO

SK020502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Documentary Film Studio (1 July 1946) was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 1 July.

At the meeting Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the staff of the Korean Documentary Film Studio.

The message says the film studio is a powerful base which produces documentary films conducive to arming the party members and working people with our party's idea and inspiring them to the implementation of the party's policy. Noting that over the past four decades the film studio under the wise leadership of the party has creditably performed its basic mission of documenting the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the course of the victory of our party's policy, the message highly estimates the great contribution made by its staff to the production of documentary films of our style and the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Yi Kyong-sam, president of the Korean Documentary Film Studio, delivered a report at the meeting. He said: Busy as he was with hewing an untrodden path to the building of a new country after the country's liberation, President Kim Il-song put forward the policy of producing documentary films and energetically directed the work for its implementation and founded the studio. Thus, our party came to have a powerful weapon in ideological work and vividly record the history of the party.

Since the 1960's the Korean Documentary Film Studio has greeted a period of new historic turn in its development. As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il directs the work of documentary films, the film studio has been able to put in a systematic and regular way the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader and the history of his great leadership on films showing the party's history and greet a great heyday in the production of documentary films.

Yi Kyong-sam noted that in every period and stage of the developing revolution Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated the orientation of creating documentary films, selected right seeds and given concrete and meticular guidance to film shooting and editing so as to perfect documentary films as masterworks, masterpieces.

He called upon all the staff members of the studio to effect a new upsurge in creating revolutionary documentary films.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1985

[Editorial report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 October 1985, at the bottom left three-quarters of page 1, carried an editorial entitled "We Ardently Congratulate the Fraternal Chinese People on Their National Holiday." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 190, 1 Oct 85, pp D 3-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on PRC's Anniversary."]

On 7 October, at the upper left of page 3, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Shining Embodiment of Populist Measure." The editorial notes that all the peasants throughout the entire country are overflowing with tremendous emotion and joy at the enactment by the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the social security system for cooperative farmers; quotes Kim Il-song on systematically promoting the public welfare; states that the enactment of the social security measure for cooperative farmers is a shining embodiment of party policy for promoting the public welfare; points out that Kim Il-song's rural thesis set forth the program for abolishing the tax in kind on the farmers and promoted various kinds of projects in the rural communities such as housing construction; stresses that the enactment of this social security system points up the superiority of the socialist rural management system and party leadership; indicates that recompensing the tremendous generosity and beneficence of the party and leader is the noble characteristic of the workers and that the social security system for cooperative farmers is an expression of the party's affection and wish to expedite socialist rural construction more vigorously; and calls for everyone to continue to wage the struggle to realize the party's program of socialist rural construction and bring about a new transformation in agricultural production and thereby wholly display a high loyalty to the party and leader.

On 10 October 1985, on page 1, the paper carried a fullpage editorial entitled "Our Revolutionary Cause Is Invincible Advancing Under the Banner of the Glorious Korean Workers Party." The editorial notes that today marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and that all party members and the people are brimming with the resolve to fight more powerfully for the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism; states that the party is the staff headquarters of the revolution, which has been refined and strengthened organizationally and ideologically, and that the whole party was unified in the fold of the party Central Committee headed by Kim Il-song; quotes Kim Il-song's praise of the party, which has weathered hardships and trials and achieved shining exploits along the glorious path of revolution over the past 40 years since its inauguration; recalls the 20 years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the history of the party since its founding in leading the working class and working popular masses to achieve the noblest revolutionary cause it has set forth; quotes Kim Chong-il's work "The Korean Workers Party Is the Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Carries on the Glorious Traditions of the 'T.D.'" on the bright prospects in the party's future and the revolutionary struggle becoming more gratifying; stresses that Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, which is the party's ideology, wholly elucidates all the theoretical and practical questions arising in building socialism and communism; states that the work system capable of firmly realizing the party's unitary ideological system and the leadership of the party center has been firmly established and the organizational strength and ideological purity of the party have been elevated to a high stage; notes the relationship of the health and revolutionary nature of the ranks of party cadres and party members and the invincible might of the party; emphasizes that the future of the revolution lies in the struggle to maintain and develop the party's exploits and bloodline; notes that an important element in strengthening unity and cohesion is to inherit and carry on the traditions of the Korean communist movement which steadfastly defends and protects the leader of the revolution; calls for all units in all sectors to deepen and solidify the work of embodying the party leadership in revolution and construction in harmony with present development and implementing the party line and policy in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; urges the people to make a concerted effort to reject and block the "Two Koreas" machinations of the U.S. imperialists and promote the independent, peaceful reunification program of the party; and exhorts all to rally around the party Central Committee headed by Kim Il-song and advance the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the complete victory of socialism, and the ultimate victory of the cause of revolution.

On 12 October 1985, at the lower right of page 1, the paper published an editorial entitled "An Intimate Envoy of a Fraternal People." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol Iv, No 201, 17 Oct 85, pp D 13-14: "NODONG SINMUN on Visit."]

On 14 October 1985, at the bottom half of page 1 with border, the paper published an editorial entitled "Great Historic Milestone in the Building of a New Society." The editorial commemorates the 40th anniversary of Kim Il-song's historic inauguration address, "All-out Effort To Build a New Democratic Korea," on 14 October 1945, before hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang residents; recalls Kim Il-song's "T.D." program, the three revolutions movement, and the various lines and policies which he instituted; calls upon all party members and workers to be well versed in the history of Kim Il-song's glorious leadership along the path of building a new society; emphasizes that the party line on building socialism and communism is an appropriate line witnessed by its vitality in revolutionary practice and that all should traverse the path indicated by the various party lines such as the three revolutions; calls for party organizations and functionaries to perform political-organizational work in implementing the struggle slogans and programs which the party and leader have consistently maintained; and concludes with the prediction that the people will achieve everlasting victory and progress in their struggle to bring about the completion of the cause of socialism and communism under the glorious banner of the party with the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

On 17 October 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Wreath of Friendship Blossoms More Beautifully." The editorial extends a warm welcome to Romanian President Ceausescu and his entourage on their arrival in Pyongyang on 15 October at the invitation of President Kim Il-song; cites the common objectives of the Romanian and Korean peoples and recalls the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in Bucharest in 1975 and the joint statement signed in Pyongyang in 1977 on consolidating friendship and solidarity and developing brotherly cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania; notes that a long-term agreement was concluded between the two countries to develop economic, scientific, and technological cooperation until the year 2000 and agreement was concluded on commodity exchange and payments between the two governments during 1986-90; notes the progress Romania has achieved under President Ceausescu and the Korean people have achieved under Kim Il-song over the past 40 years, and concludes with sentiments of satisfaction that President Ceausescu's visit to Korea has borne great fruit and that this demonstrates the tremendous vitality of both peoples in their joint struggle to achieve peace and the victory of socialism and communism in their respective countries.

On 18 October 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Muster Efforts in the Metallurgy Industry." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on the importance of the metallurgy industry and particularly iron and steel production in the overall development of the economy and the necessity for mustering all efforts in iron and steel production; quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "Today the production of iron and steel is rising sufficiently to meet the urgent demands of national economic development," and indicates that iron and machinery are the kings of industry; calls for innovations in achieving a great upswing in production and construction this year and normalizing production at a high level this year; stresses an all-out effort to achieve the clear objectives of iron and steel production and to give priority in iron and steel production to the sectors which have been given priority by the party; calls upon all coal and ore mines to heighten the quality and raise the production of coal and ore in the extractive industry and transportation innovation in the railroad transportation sector; emphasizes the role of scrap iron as an important source and reserve for iron and steel production and the need for all factories, enterprises, organizations, and residential blocks to carry out a mass scrap iron collection campaign; calls for the functionaries in the metallurgy industrial sector to seek out inner reserves and wage a struggle to produce much more with what they have; emphasizes performing proper machinery management in the iron and steel mills and the operation of furnaces at full capacity in order to increase production to a notable degree; and exhorts all iron and steel production workers to devote themselves once again to bringing about a large upswing in iron and steel production with the same spirit they demonstrated in their loyalty and defense of the party in the past.

On 19 October 1985, at the lower right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "All Efforts to the Coal Mines." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-012, 26 Mar 86, pp 88-90: "Importance of Coal Discussed."]

On 23 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Vigorously Help the Railroads." The editorial notes that fully meeting the increasing demand for transportation is one of the important matters in socialist economic construction and that vigorous assistance to the railroads must be carried out as a party-wide, state-wide, and nationwide campaign; quotes Kim Il-song on the need for the functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy to possess the correct outlook on railroad transportation and render positive assistance to the railroads; calls for all functionaries to recognize that complete settlement of the transportation question is one of their own particular tasks and that the party has given priority to railroad transportation along with the metallurgy and extractive industries; cautions that assistance to the railroads cannot turn out well through mere unilateral assignment but must be expedited through practical assistance under the consideration that railroad transportation is one of their own tasks; stresses that freight cars are presently being repaired in large factories and enterprises on the provincial level, of which South Hamgyong Province and the 2.8 Vinalon Complex are notable examples; calls for all provinces and the appropriate factories and enterprises to turn their utmost attention to repairing freight cars, arouse the masses, and muster inner reserves to repair and deliver freight cars where needed; stresses the production of spare parts badly needed for railroad transportation; and exhorts all party organizations at all levels, including party committees in provinces, cities, and counties as well as factories and enterprises vigorously to organize and mobilize functionaries and workers in a mass movement to help the railroads and thereby achieve a new transformation in railroad transportation work this year.

On 25 October 1985, at the left center of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Invincible Korea-China Friendship Forged with Blood--on the 35th Anniversary of the Participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Korean Front." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 207, 25 Oct 85, pp D 13-15: "NODONG SINMUN Views Friendship."]

On 29 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Quickly Conclude Winter Production Preparations." The editorial notes that having completed this year's assignments, all factories and enterprises must rapidly conclude preparations for winter production while continuing to engage in production and construction activities; quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "whether it rains or snows, production must be enabled to continue"; calls for detailed organizational work to be performed in order to bring winter production preparations to a rapid conclusion; urges the producing masses in all factories and enterprises to bear in mind that they are the masters of winter production preparation and must locate their work materials and accomplish their assignments day by day in order to bring winter production preparations to a conclusion; stresses that maintaining an ample supply of raw materials and fuel reserves is a most important element in establishing winter production measures; calls for giving priority in the extractive industry to strippage leveling and drilling while performing equipment maintenance and repair; stresses heat management in tandem with conservation of coal and electricity; calls for all functionaries in all units to recognize that heat management is no simple task but rather a most important matter on which success in winter production hinges; exhorts party organizations and economic guidance functionaries to be aware that logistics supply work is tantamount to political work and to perform all their work thoroughly from providing housing conditions for the workers to providing winter vegetables, shoes, and clothing.

On 30 October 1985, at the upper half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Improve and Strengthen the Party's Ideological Work in Conformity with the Demands of the Developing Reality." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 212, 1 Nov 85, pp D 8-12: NODONG SINMUN Discusses Ideological Work."]

On 31 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Attain This Year's Export Goals Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 212, 1 Nov 85, pp D 3-5: "NODONG SINMUN on Attaining 1985 Export Goals."]

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NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MARCH 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during March 1986:

On 1 March 1986, at the lower quarter of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Oppose Outside Forces and Recover the Sovereignty of the Nation." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 044, 6 March 1986, pp D 10-12: "Anniversary of 1 March Popular Uprising Celebrated."]

On 3 March 1986, at the lower left quadrant of page 1, the paper carried an editorial "Warmly Welcome Emissary of Equatorial Guinea." The editorial welcomes His Excellency Christino Seriche Bioko, premier of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his entourage on their visit to Korea at the invitation of the government of the DPRK; quotes Kim Il-song on the approaching day of the complete liberation of African nations; notes the achievements of the people of Equatorial Guinea during the past 8 years under the leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and their efforts to strengthen and develop the nonaligned nations policy, to realize south-south cooperation, and to achieve the complete liberation and unification of Africa; emphasizes that both Korea and Equatorial Guinea are both member states of the nonaligned nations and that friendly relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea were augmented on the occasion of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's visit to Korea in August 1984, and concludes by noting that the visit of Premier Christino Seriche Bioko this time firms up mutual understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea and contributes to the solidarity of the nonaligned movement and the common cause of anti-imperialism.

On 4 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let's Emulate the Spirit of Self-reliance and the Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit of the Yongsong Working Class." The editorial notes that the people are presently engaged in waging the struggle to uphold the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee and achieve a new transformation in socialist economic construction; recalls that Kim Il-song highly praised the workers, technicians, and office personnel at the Yongsong Machinery Complex for their recent success in completing the 10,000-ton press and other large-scale machine tools and for their resolve to make all the equipment themselves for the construction of the vinalon factory; quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity of all party members and workers to display a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to settle on their own all the problems they encounter in socialist construction and bravely to break through all difficulties and barriers; calls for all functionaries and workers to emulate the Yongsong Machinery Complex workers and implement party policy in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; cites the need for boldness in waging revolution following the example of the Yongsong working class who relied on their own strength and always worked boldly at all their assignments such as building a 20-meter large-scale lathe, an 18-meter turning lathe, and a large, 70-meter gantry plano lathe; notes that the Yongsong working class adopted as their motto "Always Accomplishing All Their Responsibilities Through Their Own Strength"; emphasizes that the spirit and vigor of the Yongsong working class and functionaries are based on upholding the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, expediting the technological revolution and placing the country's scientific base on a higher level; cautions that one cannot solve any of the difficult technical questions when hesitant in the face of difficulties or when confronting arduous tasks; exhorts all functionaries and workers to emulate the indomitable spirit of the Yongsong working class and go confidently about all their tasks, breaking through all barriers through their own efforts and displaying lofty revolutionary work habits; states that the struggle spirit of the Yongsong working class has remained constant since the 1950's, through the 1960's and 1970's up to the present; calls upon all functionaries and workers to emulate the spirit of the Yongsong working class and work to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee; calls for the functionaries to rally around the party now more than ever, during the tense situation instigated by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war; and exhorts all functionaries and workers to emulate the revolutionary traits of the Yongsong working class and bring about a new upswing in implementing the decisions of the 11th Plenum and accomplishing this year's plan.

On 5 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Cherish a Lofty Consciousness As Masters of the Land and Bring About Innovation in Agricultural Production." The editorial notes that 40 years ago, on 5 March 1946, Kim Il-song proclaimed the land reform law, which became a tremendous socialist economic innovation; quotes Kim Il-song on the enactment of the land reform law as a central task in the democratic revolution and on its victorious completion by the people within a short time; states that land reform is carried out at the initial stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to settle the peasant and agricultural issues by eradicating the feudal land ownership system and liberating the peasants from exploitation by landlords; cites the benefits of land reform under the leadership of Kim Il-song and considers land reform to be the banner of struggle and beacon of hope for the people not only in South Korea but throughout the world; mentions the agricultural cooperative system resulting from the land reform which overcame all difficulties and was realized in a very short time; emphasizes that the peasants were transformed into true masters of the countryside infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution as part of Kim Il-song's plan for building a communist countryside; calls for party organizations and functionaries in the countryside vigorously to perform political-organizational work to inform the agricultural workers of the value of the land which Kim Il-song reclaimed for them so that they will all go out and actively protect and care for the land, preventing storm erosion, building paddy mounds, and protecting the fields and paddies by shoring up river banks with dikes and rock walls; stresses the necessity for pursuing the industrialization, modernization, and chemicalization of farm production along with the effort to realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy; declares the need for more production and the delivery of fertilizer to the countryside; urges the functionaries in the chemical industry sector to perform periodic maintenance of their fertilizer manufacturing equipment and to operate them at full capacity; and states that improving farm management work is a very important matter at present and thus all agricultural guidance personnel and farm management this year, further entrench the work team special treatment system and sub-team management system, and rush out with the "spirit of the Chongsan-ri people" to bring about a bumper harvest this year in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the enactment of the land reform law.

On 7 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Deepen and Develop the Campaign To Emulate the Unsung Heroes." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song singled out the following as meritorious at the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee: Hong Ki-pok, central heating research office director at the Pyongyang City Construction General Bureau; Yi Yong-pin, work team chief at the power transmission line construction projects office; Han Man-hi, farmer at the Nagwon Cooperative Farm; Kim Chun-Kum, office chief at the Puyun Ore Mine; and Choe Pyong-nyo, store manager at the coal mining equipment repair station in the Kaechon County commercial management office. The editorial also states that because the country possess such unsung meritorious workers and patriots it is strong; calls these unsung meritorious workers revolutionary warriors who were reared by the party and that the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes which began near the end of the 1970's throughout the whole party was of tremendous significance in revolutionizing and proletarianizing the whole society, proving the righteousness of party policy; quotes Kim Il-song on the need for party organizations to wage the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes through organizations more actively; calls this campaign a major form of ideological reformation which instills in the revolutionaries of the eighties noble ideological and mental traits by which they are formed into the ranks of unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers; calls for considering the unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers as mirrors of struggle and life who possess a steadfast trust in the party and leader; notes that the advent of new unsung meritorious workers has raised the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes one stage higher; calls for party organizations at all levels to make unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers a normal occurrence and to perform ideological indoctrination throughout the entire party to rear many more unsung meritorious workers so that labor innovators, inventors, and faithful servants of the people will be forthcoming; and exhorts all functionaries, party members, and workers to engage vigorously in the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes at a higher stage and bring about endless advances in revolutionizing and proletarianizing the whole society and building a socialist economy.

On 8 March 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "We Warmly Welcome the Good will Envoy From the Country of Heroes." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 046, 10 March 1986, pp D 11-14; NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit."]

On 13 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Korea-Cuba Friendship will Be in Full Blossom Forever." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 050, 14 March 1986, pp D 1-4: "Editorial Favorably Assesses Relations With Cuba."]

On 15 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Indomitable Struggle Spirit Which the Nagwon Working Class Highly Displayed." The editorial notes that it is very important to emulate the spirit of the Nagwon working class in producing a large oxygen separator to implement the party's decision on bringing about a new transformation in scientific and technological development in compliance with the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee; notes that this spirit of cherishing fidelity to the party and leader was true of the 10 party members during the postwar restoration period as well as their successors, the scientists, technicians, and working class at Nagwon today; emphasizes that fidelity to the orders and demands of the party is tantamount to accepting the party line and policy as most appropriate and to struggling to implement it to the end, which is a firm assurance for reaping success in all undertakings; recalls that which is important in the indomitable struggle spirit of the Nagwon working class is that each choose a difficult path, overcome all difficulties, and bring about maximum success in all undertakings; notes that two methods arose in manufacturing the most important parts of the large oxygen separators for the Nagwon working class--one easy but of less beneficial and the other difficult but very beneficial to the country when going into assembly line production--and that they chose the latter, thereby placing modern mechanical engineering at a higher stage; calls for all functionaries, scientists, technicians, and workers to emulate the Nagwon working class in rejecting conservatism and technical mysticism and work toward creating new things through their own efforts and formulate designs in the Korean style; and exhorts all party members and workers to work and live in the revolutionary style of the Nagwon working class and thereby bring about an epochal transformation in accomplishing the technological revolution.

On 17 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Concentrate All Efforts on the Construction of the Taechon Power Plant." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 052, 18 March 1986, pp D 7-10: "Construction of Taechon Power Plant Explained."]

On 18 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Marvelous Manifestation of True Patriotism." The editorial notes that there are many unsung heroes and hidden meritorious workers who singlehandedly are reclaiming new farmland; cites the example of Comrade Sim Chang-ul of Songam-ri in Cholsan County who reclaimed tideland and produced 45 bags of patriotic grain, Comrade Yi Ki-man of Kwangdap-ri in Kaepung County who reclaimed new farmland which yielded 218 bags of unhulled rice, and Comrade Yi Kyong-paek at the Hwapyong farm of the Musan Ore Mining Complex who reaped 356 bags of peanuts and corn as patriotic grain; lists Wi Man-hwa of Kwangchon-ri in Sukchon County who reclaimed and farmed a clay field for over 3 years reaping 209 bags of unhulled rice, Yi Tal-kun of Sosin Ward, Yokpo District, Pyongyang City, who reaped 230 bags of unhulled rice from vacant land, and

Chon Tok-chil of Wonsan Hodu farm who reaped 240 bags of corn; quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work" concerning all workers loving their work place and working like unsung heroes, whether noticed or not; notes that the unsung heroes and meritorious workers are patriots possessing a high consciousness of being masters of the country and the land who recognize the glory of reclaiming even 1 inch of land and growing even one more stalk of grain and who place action ahead of talk; stresses that there are many unsung heroes, unsung meritorious workers, and patriots in the country now; calls for all party organizations to seek out unsung patriots who are faithful to the party and revolution, properly evaluate their work, and inspire them to even greater exploits; and emphasizes that because there are party members and workers who emulate the unsung heroes, meritorious workers, and patriots, a new revolutionary upswing will occur in revolution and construction and the fatherland will become continually prosperous.

On 18 March 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Perform Good-quality Rice Bed Seeding in Due Season." The editorial notes that this is the season for rice bed seeding in accordance with the party slogan "Let Us Go Forth With the 'Spirit of the Chongsan-ri People' and Reap a Bumper Harvest!"; quotes Kim Il-song on the importance of increasing the grain harvest of seedbed seeding, transplanting, and weeding in the proper season; stresses that the task of increasing grain production to an epochal degree lies ahead for the agricultural sector, which necessitates not letting the rice bed seeding season slip by; calls upon the rural party organizations and functionaries in the agricultural sector to see to it that each day's quota is fulfilled by assigning the proper manpower to each field and preventing manpower shortfalls by concentrating manpower and machinery where needed in the face of the forecast of lower than normal March temperatures and drier than normal April weather; exhorts the guidance personnel and technicians to go to the sites, directly settle problems encountered, and supervise the seeding battle while preventing damage from unseasonably cold March temperatures; calls upon the rural party organizations and party functionaries to go among the functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector, explain in depth the significance of the party slogan, and see to it that an innovation is effected in rice seedbed planting by having all work in unison "in the spirit of the Chongsan-ri people"; and exhorts the guidance functionaries who are directly organizing and directing the farming battle to set the standards through their own example so that good-quality seedbed seeding will be completed in due season and achieve the first breakthrough in achieving a bumper harvest this year.

On 20 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "May All Functionaries Always Go Down Below To Work." The editorial notes that the party slogan "Let the Whole Party Go Among the Masses" has been presented to set forth an important party task for all functionaries to perform; quotes Kim Il-song on party functionaries always going down below to teach and help the lower functionaries and live and work with the masses to find ways to implement party policy and solve all problems in conformance with the demands of the masses; notes that the glorious party center has combined the traditional working method on harmony with converting the whole society to the chuche ideology with reverence for Kim Il-song; calls for implementing Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee which call for the rapid development of key industries and railroad transportation; calls for all functionaries to make it habitual for them to leave their offices and descend to reality, eliminate excessive meetings, prepare well for necessary meetings and have only those involved attend, and recognize that it is more beneficial to hear the workers' statements in person than to have statistical data forwarded rapidly; calls for the functionaries to go to the mines, factories, lumber camps, fields, and fishery stations to join with the masses and arouse the masses to action; exhorts the functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with party policy, to ascertain the status of the accomplishments of revolutionary assignments and the results of previous assignments; and calls for all functionaries to heed the party's militant slogan "May the Whole Party Go Among the Masses" and thereby go down and perform political-organizational work among the masses and bring about a new upswing in socialist construction.

On 21 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Actively Expedite Modernization of Technical Facilities." The editorial notes that modernization of technical facilities is an important task arising in implementing the technological revolution and an important assurance for greatly increasing production in a short time; calls for the numerous central industry factories and local industry factories throughout the country to remodel their production and technical facilities to increase the country's production capacity during a short time without great expenditure; emphasizes that increasing manpower efficiency is one of the key links in production growth and that old production equipment and technical facilities must be remodeled and improved in order to create the "speed of the eighties" and accomplish the grandiose long-range plan; stresses that targets and goals must be properly established before remodeling and modernizing production and technical facilities and that all units must set up primary goals and concentrate their efforts in attaining them; calls for modernizing basic production facilities such as excavation equipment in the extractive industry and kilns and electric ovens in the metallurgical industry; terms the functionaries, scientists and technicians the people who must be the masters in making manpower more efficient and less expensive; calls upon all scientists and technicians to be profoundly aware of the responsibility they bear for the scientific and technological development of the country and to make efficient, modern, complex machinery as well as machinery which is simple and easy to use to fit the circumstances and actual conditions; cites the experience of the Nagwon and Yongsong machinery complexes in fulfilling party policy on holding regular factfinding, evaluation, and wrap-up sessions and having the party members and workers increase production while conserving more and making maximum use of the facilities and materials they have; calls upon party organizations and economic-guidance functionaries to embody party policy in formulating plans to modernize production and technological facilities and to strengthen the role of the functionaries and responsible functionaries in scientific and technological administrative organizations; and exhorts all functionaries and workers to uphold the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee by actively expediting the modernization of production equipment and thereby raise to a new level the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

On 24 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Produce and Conserve Much More Electric Power." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to establish a new series of power bases and drastically conserve electricity to meet the rapidly increasing demands for power; states that electric power is the basic power of production and the technical foundation of modern production and that technological development of all sectors of the national economy presupposes the introduction of electric power, especially in industry, agriculture, and railroad transportation; notes that all factories, enterprises, and important construction projects demand electric power and that agriculture needs electric power, especially during springtime; calls for the proper performance of organizational work to implement the party policy on the proper combination of hydro- and thermoelectric power plants and large, medium-size, and small power stations so that firm power bases will be established throughout the country; calls for timely provision of coal so that thermal-power plants can be operated at full capacity and for close coordination among the electric-power committee, the extractive-industry committee, and the railroad transportation sector to deliver the coal to the thermal-power plants on time; calls for expediting construction of hydroelectric-power plants as one of the central links in capital construction this year for accomplishing the long-range goal for electric-power production; calls for vigorously waging the struggle to conserve electricity in factories, enterprises, organizations, offices, and homes; and urges implementation of cross production which Kim Il-song has advocated in his instructions on several occasions recently, which entails setting electric-power consumption and time limits for each sector, district, factory, and enterprise; and exhorts all party members and workers to conserve even 1 kilowatt-hour more from their standpoint as masters of the country of production.

On 25 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Noteworthy Journey Which Our Literature and Art Have Traveled Following the Party Leadership." The editorial notes that the Sixth Congress of the Korean Federation of Literature and the Arts (KFLA) opens today in Pyongyang, marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the KFLA; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Treatise on Film Art" on the necessity of bringing about a literary and artistic revolution to build a literature and art of chuche in conformity with the demands of the present era; recounts the contribution to Korean literary and artistic theory which this treatise has made in delineating the principles to be followed in building a literature and art of socialism and communism based on the ideological and methodological foundation of chuche and communist anthropology; recounts some of the achievements in building a Korean literature and art while maintaining literary and artistic traditions and the role they must play in correctly portraying the leader and in intensifying indoctrination in chuche ideology, revolutionary traditions, of the working class; calls for heightening the political viewpoint and composing skills of composers and artists for them to study deeply the party's theory on chuche-oriented literature and art; and calls for the KFLA, writers, and artists to uphold the wise leadership of the party, protect, defend, and develop to steadfastly the immortal literary and artistic exploits of the past, and thereby to bring about a new upswing in literature and the arts and vigorously contribute to the victorious advance of the cause of chuche.

On 26 March 1986, at the right middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Make an Effort for the Production of People's Consumer Goods, As They Did." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 063, 2 April 1986, pp D 8-11: "Consumer Goods Production Increases Noted."]

On 27 March 1986, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Further Heighten the Responsibility and Role of Those Possessing Advanced Degrees." The editorial notes that the country is presently waging the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee and that party members and workers have a heightened interest in the scientific and technological development of the country while new successes are being achieved by scientists and technicians; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Let Us Go Forth Waving High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" on heightening the responsibility and role of scientists and technicians to accomplish the technological revolution; states that those possessing advanced degrees are the persons in direct charge of scientific research work and the key forces in scientific and technological development; stresses that the party has presented a policy for developing the country's science and technology in the chuche mold from its inception and devoted much effort to cultivate numerous persons possessing advanced degrees; notes the importance of party spirit, revolutionary nature, and fidelity for those possessing advanced degrees who are to strive to carry out the wishes of the party thoroughly and create new innovations and successes in scientific research to realize the prosperity of the country; calls for scientific research organizations to give correct research assignments to scientists so that they can pool their wisdom and skills in solving the problems posed by the party; calls upon party organizations and party functionaries to assist those possessing advanced degrees to devote their energy and wisdom to performing scientific research and provide for them better conditions for research work such as laboratory facilities, intermediate testing factories, etc.; and exhorts all those possessing advanced degrees to rally around the leader and party and achieve a new transformation in scientific research and thereby repay the high confidence and expectations of the party with shining successes in scientific research.

On 28 March 1986, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us All Go Forth To Do Spring Tree Planting." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for not missing the tree-planting season by carrying on a mass campaign for spring tree planting; states that flourishing woods on the mountains serve to protect the soil and beautify the land and that many trees must be planted to prevent flood damage and erosion; emphasizes that the party has set the militant task of building over 2 million chongbo of forests over the next few years, thereby necessitating planting many trees during this spring tree-planting season; calls for organizations, enterprises, and cooperative farms to perform tree planting in the forest areas within their jurisdiction and to see to it that everyone fulfills their spring tree-planting quota; urges all levels of party organizations to formulate plans for performing the indoctrination of the workers in socialist patriotism so that they will conscientiously go forth to grow and care for the trees in their villages and neighborhoods; exhorts party organizations and functionaries to intensify the indoctrination of party members and workers so that they all will grow and care for the trees and be mindful that large forests are composed of individual trees; and urges all party members and workers to perform spring tree planting and make the forestry resources more plentiful.

On 29 March 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Friendship Emissary of the Yugoslav People." The editorial announces the arrival in Pyongyang on this date of the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ), Comrade Rodovana Vlajkovica, and entourage at the invitation of Kim Il-song; notes that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRJ have been strengthened due to this visit; quotes Kim Il-song on the joint struggle of the DPRK and the SFRJ for the same objectives and ideals; recounts the history of the Yugoslav revolution under the leadership of Josef Broz Tito and the strong foundation of friendship and cooperation laid by the exchange of visits between the two countries at that time; notes the objectives of world peace, antifascism, and expansion of the non-aligned nations movement which the two countries are struggling to achieve; states that the Yugoslav people are celebrating the political and labor successes of the 13th Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League and the developments in agriculture and industry achieved by the Yugoslav people; stresses that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples have made a significant contribution to world peace, to the expansion of the nonaligned movement, and to expediting socialist construction in both countries; notes that agriculture and industry are progressing at a rapid pace in Yugoslavia and that achievements have been gained in science, education, and culture as well; emphasizes that the Yugoslav people support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and have lined up against the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets; and concludes with heartfelt wishes that Comrade Vlajkovica and entourage will feel the sentiments of friendship the Korean people have for the Yugoslav people and that they will achieve tremendous success during their stay in Korea.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

1986 STATE BUDGET DISCUSSED BY FINANCE MINISTER

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Apr 86 pp 2, 3

[Excerpt from the report made by Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong at the Fifth SPA Session, on the second day on Agenda Two concerning implementation of the 1985 state budget and the state budget of 1986]

[Text] The quantity of income and expenditures in this year's state budget is each set at 28,481,540,000 won.

Beginning this year, state budgetary income has experienced a growth of 103.8 percent over last year due to more funds being remanded to the enterprises to be spent on their own in order to develop production further by heightening the responsibility and initiative of the complexes, factories, and enterprises and augmenting the internal reserves of the national economy.

Based on an increase in state budgetary income, expenditures in this year's budget reflect a growth of 104.2 percent compared to last year.

In this year's state budget, state funds are logically allocated for the successful accomplishment of all the tasks of socialist economic construction, cultural construction, and the improvement of the standard of living and to establish proper overall living conditions.

This year's state budget, moreover, calls for an increase in funding expenditures for the national economy of 105.8 percent over last year to expedite socialist economic construction, a large share of which is devoted to capital construction to strengthen the economic base of the country.

It is the consistent line of our party to concentrate our efforts on important capital construction projects. The government of the republic is devoting a vast quantity of funds on capital construction, concentrating on investment in the important projects which have cardinal significance in developing key industries and railroad transportation, and raising the living standard.

To strengthen the bases of raw materials, fuel, and power in chuche industry is a precondition for bringing about endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

This year's state budget devotes vast funds to the coal, mining, and electric-power sectors, marking an increase of 112 percent over last year, for the purpose of giving solid priority to developing the extractive and electric-power industries.

This year as well, the government of the republic is determined to make an effort in the coal industry sector to expedite the reconstruction and expansion of the Anju Coal Mining Complex, which has extensive deposits and favorable conditions for excavation, and thereby to build pits and provide for the operation of the Changdong Coal Mine and the Sosa Coal Mine and deliver many more pieces of modern extractive equipment such as all-purpose excavators. This will further increase coal production.

Along with this, it provides for giving priority to strip-mining and drilling in all coal mines, to the widespread realization of mechanization, and to the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations, with particular emphasis on increasing investment in the Northern District coal mines so as to expedite new coal mine construction and bring about a much greater coal production capability.

Developing mining and rapidly increasing the capacity of various types of mines are of importance in expediting overall economic construction and expanding the country's export resources. In the mining sector this year as well, a great effort must be made at the Komdok Mining Complex to promote pit construction, intensive technological facilities, increase extraction capacity, wholly enhance the capability of the No. 3 Ore Dressing Plant, expedite the expansion of already existing ore mines, develop new ore mines, and thereby increase the number of non-ferrous metal mines.

Together with this, it will effect a much greater increase in the production of non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc by building new workshops in existing smelteries such as the Mumpyong and Nampo smelting complexes, by increasing their smelting capacity, and by more strongly establishing non-ferrous processing bases.

In the state this year, in conjunction with remodeling and expanding the Yongyang Ore Mine to increase magnesite ore production, modern vertical ovens are being built in the Taehung Ore Mine, and a great effort is being made to enlarge the capacity of the Tanchon Magnesium Factory and extensively increase the production of magnesium clinker.

Electric power is the basic power of production and giving priority to the electric-power industry is an important principle which must be maintained in economic construction. This year, the government of the republic is mustering forces for the ongoing construction of hydroelectric-power stations such as water collection of hydroelectric-power stations such as water collection basin construction at the Taechon Power Station, Wiwon Power Station, and the 17 March Power Station to increase hydroelectric power-generating capacity. It is likewise expediting construction of the Sunchon Thermal Electric-power Station in compliance with our party's consistent line on chiefly relying on hydroelectric-power stations in conjunction with a correct combination of thermal electric power stations and thereby constructing many more medium-size and small power stations to obtain a new large electric power-generating capability.

Mindful of the prospective demand for electric power, the state is adopting the widespread application of the ingenious developmental program for hydroelectric-power resources which the great leader presented this year and is initiating the construction of new large-scale hydroelectric power station construction such as the Kumgang Mountain Power Station, etc., which is of tremendous significance in the development of our country's electric-power industry.

Cherishing an ardent loyalty to the party and revolution, the working class and builders in the extractive and electric-power industry sectors are brimming with zeal to lead the grand march to achieve an epochal increase in coal, iron ore, and electric-power production this year and to settle all questions of fuel, raw materials, and power.

The metallurgical industry is the pillar of the national economy and rapidly increasing iron and steel production is one of the central links in expediting socialist economic construction.

At the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the KWP held recently, the matter of expediting the technological revolution together with bringing about a new upswing in the struggle to conquer the steel summit was discussed and epochal measures to increase iron and steel production rapidly were adopted.

To implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, the government of the republic provides for an increase this year in investment in the metallurgical industry sector of 113 percent over last year.

In the metallurgical industry sector, forces are being mustered to establish better metallurgical facilities and production processes upon which our country relies for fuel and are increasing steel production capacity such as the second-stage expansion of the Kimchaek Iron Complex, remodeling of the No. 1 Blast Furnace and Kiln, installation of the 10,000-ton press in the Chollima Steel Complex, installation of large-scale oxygen separators in the Hwanghae Iron Complex, etc., and thereby they are further strengthening the self-sufficiency of the metallurgical industry and its technological base.

To deliver a plentiful supply of iron ore concentrate to the metal factories, investment is being increased in the Musan Mining Complex, mine remodeling and expansion such as strippage conveyor construction and third Mining District underground development construction are being expedited, the Western District iron mines are being overhauled and strengthened, and iron ore concentrate production is being increased.

The working class and construction workers in the metallurgical industry sector are displaying a high revolutionary zeal and creative activism this year, which marks the 40th year since the great leader first lit the fires of the Chollima movement, and they are vigorously adding luster to their endless loyalty to the party and revolution and the prestige of being vangards of the Chollima movement by effecting new innovations in iron and steel production.

To expedite the technological revolution in accordance with the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, the government of the republic has provided for devoting a large number of funds to the machine industry sector this year as well.

In the machine industry sector this year, there will be an increase in the production of various kinds of modern machinery and electricity-generating equipment such as extraction and transportation equipment, farm machinery and facilities for metals, and chemical and construction material factories.

Likewise, the technological base of the machinery industry is being strengthened by vigorously waging the "June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool campaign" which has already clearly proven its vitality and by increasing the production of various kinds of machine tools such as large and specialized machine tools.

In the machine industry sector as well, an effort is being made to develop the electronic and automation industry and increase the production of electronic and automation elements, electronic facilities, automated meters, and instruments.

This year, the government of the republic is increasing investment in the construction material industry sector, expediting the construction of new large-scale cement factories, augmenting large-scale kilns in existing cement factories, and more strongly setting up local construction material bases.

Due to the rapid development of key industries which are the foundation of the national economy and the fact that heavy industry bases are being greatly expanded and intensified this year, the foundation of the country's self-sufficient national economy will be more strongly set at a higher stage and an epochal advance will be achieved in realizing the mammoth long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. Moreover, our heavy industry, as a mighty heavy industry which is further strengthened by its chuche nature and self-sufficiency, will become a firm assurance for the rapid development of the overall national economy and a better contributer to elevating the standard of living.

Rapidly developing railroad transportation is a matter of great urgency in the economic development of our country in the present era.

To develop railroad transportation this year, the government of the republic has devoted funds to this sector, reaching 109 percent over the first year.

In the railroad transportation sector this year, the construction of roadbed and structural facilities for the northern area railroad will be completed, auxiliary rail construction will be actively promoted, the construction of dual-track lines and spurs for links with a strained transportation capacity

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will be expedited, and 500 li of railroad line including the line between Kujang and Kusong will be electrified.

In the railroad transportation sector as well, the expansion of the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory and the 6 July Railroad Factory will be expedited, the capacity of freightcar production will be increased, and repair bases for rolling stock will be overhauled and strengthened to provide many more locomotives, passenger, and freight cars. Along with this, the freightcar turnaround time will be drastically reduced and concentrated transportation, containerized transportation, and interconnecting transportation will be further expanded and strengthened by establishing more unloading facilities in railroad stations, factories, and enterprises, actively mechanizing freight-loading and unloading operations, better outfitting concentrated freight stations, and increasing container production through a mass campaign.

The railroad functionaries and railroad construction workers who maintain the arteries of the country must display an undaunted fighting spirit and bravery to satisfy completely the increasing demand of the national economy for transportation by accomplishing their vast construction projects successfully to increase transportation capacity, improve transportion organization and supervision, and wage vigorously the "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record."

In this year's New Year Address and in various meetings recently, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, gave instructions on making a great effort in the next few years to develop industry, bring about more rapid growth in agricultural and fishery production, and provide a more plentiful and illustrious living standard.

To embody the tremendous benevolence of the fatherly leader which he has bestowed on the people, the government of the republic has provided a large amount of funds this year for the chemical industry, light industry, fishery, and agricultural industry sectors.

The state, moreover, provides for full operation of presently existing chemical factories to display their production capacity to the maximum while likewise increasing investment in the chemical industry sector this year by 120 percent over last year. It likewise promotes the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory on a wide scale, first establishing a vinalon production process of 25,000 tons to provide a future vinalon production capability of 100,000 tons within a few years.

Due to the tremendous benevolence of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, which he has bestowed on our people, the ongoing construction of the modern large-scale Sunchon Vinalon Factory with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons will enable the question of the people's clothing to be more definitively settled and the textile summit of the new long-range plan to be successfully conquered with their own raw material resources.

In the chemical industry sector, an effort will be made in chemical fiber production along with further increasing the production of plastics, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and various kinds of other chemical products.

In the light industry sector, the production of various kinds of good-quality consumer goods will be greatly increased, such as clothes, shoes, sundries, cultural goods, foodstuffs, and kitchen articles through upholding our party's program of the light industry revolution and through operating already existing light industry factories at full capacity as well as overhauling and rehabilitating light industry factories such as textile factories, shoe factories, enameled ironware, and food processing factories, further improving the technical equipment of local industry factories and operating household goods shops and work teams, cottage industry teams, and sideline work teams on a wide scale.

One of the important ways to raise the living standard in our country, which is bordered on three sides by the ocean, is rapidly developing the fishery industry.

This year, the government of the republic is considerably increasing investment in the fishery sector to launch many more medium-size and small fishing boats and fish-processing mother ships; to increase the production of fishing gear; to repair, overhaul, and build more docks and causeways, fish-unloading facilities, salting tanks, and freezer factories; and to strengthen the material and technological base of the fishery industry.

The fishery sector should demonstrate a highminded spirit of absolutism and unconditional adherence to party policy this year and successfully solve the matter of side-dishes for the people by thoroughly maintaining fishing preparations, establishing scientific fishing systems, positively waging the fishing battle, intensifying shallow-water fish-breeding work, and improving fish-processing work.

In order to settle more satisfactorily the question of the people's nutrition, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught about thoroughly implementing the party's farming-first program and continuing to make a great effort in the rural economy sector.

To bring about a new upswing in farm produce production such as grain this year, the government of the republic provides for an increase in investment in the rural economy sector of 106 percent over last year.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PRODUCTION UPSWING IN MINING INDUSTRY REPORTED

SK012252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--1 July is significantly observed as Miners' Day in Korea every year. The mine workers have effected a phenomenal upswing in production in honor of this day.

The ore and coal mines have created enough preparatory coal cutting sites and cutting faces by giving definite precedence to tunnelling and removal of overburden and sharply boosted coal and ore output by an effective use of coal and ore cutting equipment.

According to figures available at the mining industry commission, 50 or more coal and ore mines and enterprises had reported the fulfilment of their first half-year targets by 25 June.

The Sudong district coal mining complex, the Sinri, Sochang, Yongnam and Togol coal mines beat their first half-year targets more than ten days ahead of time.

The South Pyongan provincial mining administration, the North Hamgyong provincial mining administration, the 8 November mine, the Manpung Mine, etc. under the mining industry guidance bureau have gone far beyond their first half-year plans.

Production is kept on a high level at the mines under the Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry. This year they have created 70 odd new cutting faces.

The Komdok general mining enterprise never fails to top their monthly plans. They have created 45 new cutting faces through an intensive socialist emulation among the tunnelling platoons.

The Musan mining complex and other iron ore mines have waged a high-pitched increased production drive on the threshold of miners' day.

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CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SOLDIERS 'PRESSING AHEAD' ON DAM CONSTRUCTION

SK282225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--Soldiers of Korea are pressing ahead at a fast tempo the construction of the Panpyong Dam of the Grand Taechon Power Station, their hearts burning with loyalty to the country.

Soldier-constructors who started the project in mid-March, finished the digging of the foundation of the dam and tens of thousands of cubic metres of concrete tamping in three months by introducing three-dimensional method of construction. They dug hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth and rocks on the right and left banks of the dam. They built in only seven days, a cofferdam which had been regarded to take over three months and laid in 10 days or so a railroad for crane to tamp the dam across the River Chungman, which would take over six months.

Constructors finished in 20 days the project of serial belt conveyer line for daily transporting 6,000 cubic metres of gravel, which entailed moving hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth, tamping 10,000 cubic metres of concrete and laying over 600 metres long belt.

Vast scale temporary work for the dam project is simultaneously progressing. There the construction site looks like a town. The appearance of the construction site of the dam is chanigng day by day thanks to the feats of soldier-constructions.

The Panpyong Dam is one of the main dams of the Taechon Power Station which will be a leading hydraulic power station in Korea with five power stations to be built in tiers.

This dam stops the River Chungman flowing into the River Amnok to store water and merge it with the River Taeryong emptying into the West Sea of Korea through a 100-ri (40 kilometres) water tunnel.

An aritficial lake second to the Lake Supung, the largest in Korea, will make its appearnace in this district when the Panpyong Dam is completed.

/12913
CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

WATER TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The construction of a 40 kilometre long water tunnel, one of the main objects of the construction of the Taechon power station in Korea, is progressing apace. This tunnel is designed to direct to southwest the water of the northward flowing River Chungman stored by the Panpyong Dam and make it join the River Taeryong. The tunnel extends 40 kilometres in a straight line but nearly 120 kilometres by motor road. Scores of cubic metres of water will flow through the tunnel per second. This project was started by soldier builders in October 1981. The tunnel pierced the mountain in February 1984. The expansion project of the tunnel is now progressing in full scale. The great leader President Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on hastening the project, saying that the tunnel would be one more grand monumental construction. In hearty response to his instructions, the soldier builders are doubling the tempo of the project these days. They have introduced such a construction method as ensuring an even blasted surface and omitting the concreting of the tunnel in those sections where the quality of the rock is favorable and thereby hastening the project. As a result, the expansion project of the 40 kilometre long water tunnel has been finished at 70 percent. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MACHINE TOOLS PRODUCED--Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--Over 10,000 machine tools were produced in Korea in the period of one year since the "June, 1985 machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" started. They include 1,000 or more large-size and special precision machine tools. With the massive multiplication of machine tools, the technical equipment of the domains turning out major machines such as trucks, tractors, wagons, cargo boats and mining machines and their accessories has been reinforced. The "June, 1985 machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" was initiated by the great leader President Kim Il-song with his deep penetration into the reality of the development of machine-building industry of the country and the demand of socialist construction while giving on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong province in June last year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 28 Jun 86 SK] /12913

RAILROAD BUILDERS FULFILL PLANS--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The builders of the Northern Railway in Korea carried out their first half year assignments at 101.1 percent as of 20 June. The youth shock brigades from Pyongyang and Kaesong municipalities and North and South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces fulfilled their first half year plans 15 days ahead of schedule by introducing a number of new technical innovation and rationalization proposals. In this period the constructors built the longest tunnel, tunnelled several thousands of metres and completed the concreting of four tunnels. They laid several kilometres long railway, built three railway-bridges and structures at 26 places and completed the retaining wall project of tens of thousands of cubic metres, etc. The young builders are highly displaying mass heroism in the railway construction. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM 'EXTOLLED', GROWTH CITED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Nam Byong-se]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Party Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, gave the following working guidance: "If the people are to fulfill their responsibilities and roles as masters of nature and society, become more autonomous, and enjoy creative lifestyles, the public health system must be developed."

Today our people and public health department personnel are celebrating the first anniversary of the release of beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic writing, "How To Further Improve The Public Health System."

Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his writings, indicated that public health is a glorious and fruitful revolutionary work to protect the lives of the people and to promote their health and welfare. He also clearly explained that in order for the public health system to reach new and higher levels of development, there will be theoretical and practical problems.

Our public health workers, always remembering the essential work presented in the writings, have vigorously launched our struggle for its success.

Our party is brilliantly fulfilling the Great Leader's Chuch'e ideology for public health by demonstrating wise leadership, and working out all necessary conditions for development of socialism and accordingly developing public health to its new and higher levels. Thus, our public health system has entered a new stage of development.

First of all, the party's guidelines for achieving a preventive medicine policy has fervently started.

Public health personnel and all workers have made their living environment and working conditions, clean and sanitary, and have valiantly conducted the struggle for the early prevention of disease. The task for the prevention of diseases has expanded to the streets and villages, homes and work sites of all areas beginning with Hamjukun, Pyongchon District, and Yonsa-kun creating a modern and sanitary environment.

The intensified effort of publicizing sanitation and hygiene, and enforcing a-doctor-for-every-district system have raised the standard of the people's public health one step higher.

Together with the establishment of a strong national policy of eliminating pollution, all workers are working and living in a modern sanitary environment.

Efforts have been stepped up to provide better public medical service from public health workers.

Advanced diagnosis and treatment methods have been well received and treatment utilizing natural means, such as hot-springs and medicinal water, has been enthusiastically promoted.

The correct blending of western and eastern medical knowledge by our medical personnel have increased the effectiveness of medical treatment and diseases previously regarded to be incurable are being effectively treated.

The "Chongsong Movement" (movement with dedication) is evolving more vivaciously among public health workers, and, as the professionalism in the medical service levels goes up the benefits of the party and nation's free medical care system achieve their goals.

Therefore, beginning with the Ministry of Railways Hospital and medical collectives, throughout medical units nationwide we have succeeded in protecting patients' lives and health.

We are further developing medical and scientific techniques, and tasks have been positively laid out for the training of additional public health personnel.

Based on established results, new fields are being cultivated in medical science such as genetic engineering and immunology are being activated and research work, using the latest scientific techniques in preventive medicine is expanding widely.

During the last year alone, many more science research facilities were opened, such as a genetic research center, a mineral springs physical therapy research center, a childrens' nutrition research center, and a medical and science information research center. The fruits that these scientists obtained from their labor are not insignificant. In comparison with previous years, scientific technical development has doubled and registered patent applications have increased fivefold.

Now have more medical training facilities, such as medical and surgical colleges, and the number of students has increased dramatically. Additionally, a retraining program for public health workers has been systematically established.

More efficient management of the public health department's material and technical resources is also one of the results.

Just last year alone, many additional preventive medicine facilities have been established bringing modern facilities to city and country alike.

The 100,000 square meter, 1,300 bed Kim Man-yu Hospital was opened amid the scenic beauty of the capital of the revolution on the corner of Munsu Street overlooking the beautiful Taedong River.

Besides this, 5 maternity hospitals and 6 pediatrics wards have been newly opened in the provincial areas and also several military hospitals have been newly established.

Not only is this an increase of medical facilities in proportion to the population, but this convenient free medical access that our people enjoy throughout the country has made us the leading nation of the world.

Our people, from "the mountain villages of Paektu Mountain to the distant island villages", and from "fishing vessels far out on the ocean to the deepest corner of underneath the earth, are now receiving at any time free medical assistance from hospitals and under trained medical supervision.

Our countrymen's average lifespan is now 74 years, and the people are singing the joys of allong life free from disease.

Under the wise leadership of the Great Leader and our party, all people are singing the joys of long lives in perfect health with the peoples' talents and abilities blossoming, our country where the people live so well, is truly a peoples' nation.

12474/9835
CSO: 4110/054

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PARTY CHIEF MEETS KANG SOK-SUNG--Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, on 20 June met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He pointed to the need to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the SPC and the WPK. The conversation [words indistinct] [Text] [Pyhongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on 27 June to mark the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Present there were Son Song-pil, president of the University of National Economy and chairman of the Korea-Mozambique Friendship Association, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. A report was made by Son Song-pil. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 28 Jun 86 SK] /12913

O CHIN-U GREETS MINISTERS--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Vice marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent messages of greetings to General Heinz Kessler upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of the German Democratic Republic, to Colonel General Milan Vaclavik upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of Czechoslovakia and to General Dobri Dzhurov upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of Bulgaria. The messages expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and those countries would further develop and expand in the future and sincerely wished them greater success in their responsible work to implement the decisions of the Party Congress and increase the defence capabilities of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 29 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent warm congratulations to Willy Brandt upon his reelection as president of the Socialist International at its 17th Congress. In its message of greetings dated 26 June, the WPK

Central Committee wished the president new success in his future work for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, safeguarding world peace and security, promoting friendship among peoples and achieving social progress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SUHARTO MEETS KCNA DIRECTOR--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Suharto, president of Indonesia, on 26 June met the Korean Information Committee delegation headed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the Korean Central News Agency and chairman of the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Indonesia. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his warm greetings to them. President Suharto warmly hailed all successes registered by the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life to lead the Korean people to eternal victory and glory. Noting that it would contribute to peace in the region and the world to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Indonesia and Korea, Suharto emphasized that he would make efforts as ever in the future to further develop these relations. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SOMALI PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, on 30 June sent a message of greetings to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Somalia. President Kim Il-song noted in the message that the Somali people under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre have made a great advance after the independence in the efforts to consolidate the national independence and build a new society. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relationships between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KIM IL-SONG GREETS BURUNDIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 28 June extended warm felicitations to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. He said in the message that today the Burundi people under the correct leadership of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza have made a great progress in their endeavours to consolidate the national independence, upgrade the country's agricultural production and stock-breeding and develop education. The Korean people, he stressed, are satisfied with the fact that national unity and harmony has been promoted and social progress made in Burundi. He expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Korea and Burundi will grow stronger and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

RWANDAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 28 June sent a message of greetings to Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on the 24th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda and the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic and the 11th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the national day of the Rwadan people. President Kim Il-song says: Today the Rwandan people under your correct leadership have made a big progress in the efforts to achieve national unity and develop the national economy in keeping with the basic line of unity, peace and development. He expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries will expand and devleop still further in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

PERUVIAN PARTY LEADER MET--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Armmando Billa Nueva, general secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru [APRAP], on 26 June met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yhong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delgation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary. The general secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song. He said he would work to further develop the relations between the APRPA and the WPK. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Comrade Milanko Renovica upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message dated 28 June says: I am convinced that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will make new successes in accelerating socialist construction, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and safeguarding world peace by steadfastly defending the sovereignty of the country and further strengthening friendship and solidarity among various nationalities at home. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the heads of party and state of the two countries in Pyongyang and Belgrade, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish big success to your party and people in the struggle for carrying out the tasks set forth by the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to you in your responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SOMALIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 26th anniversary of the independence of Somalia and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party. The independence of Somalia and the founding of the

Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party were of momentous significance in realising the long-cherished desire of the Somali people for freedom, liberation and prosperity, Nodong Sinmun says, and goes on: The Somali people have made a great social progress through their vigorous struggle for the building of a new society since independence. Many successes have been registered particularly after the October revolution in 1969 in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and developing national economy and national culture under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Somali people in building a new society, braving difficulties and hardships. Our people wish them greater successes in the work for building a new prospering Somalia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

BENINESE DELEGATION WELCOMED--Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--A government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Assogba Frederic Affo, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The friendship envoy of the Benin people was warmly welcomed by a number of working people of the city at the airport. It was met by vice-premier and foriegn minister Kim Yong-nam and vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. In their articles welcoming the Benin government delegations' visit to Korea papers today say the delegation's current visit is of weighty significance in further expanding the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

MEXICAN GROUP MET--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, met and had a friendly talk on 1 July at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico headed by Manuel Stephens Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the USPM Central Committee. Present on the occasion was vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

PERUVIAN GROUP RECEIVED--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 1 July met and had a friendly talk with the Peruvian house delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Norman Arellano Lozano, chairman of the House Commission of University Education, Science and Technology. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SEOUL POLICE MEETING FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK020204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 30 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July commentary: "Crows Can Do Nothing But Caw"]

[Text] Recently, the puppet police headquarters called another meeting of municipal and provincial police chiefs. At the meeting they raved about strengthening the combat posture to counter someone else's infiltration during the summer and on the eve of the Asian Games. At the same time they raved that guard offices would be established in some 210 sites, and puppet police stations and substations would be established at some 150 sites, thus strengthening the guard system.

Early this year the puppet police headquarters also called a meeting of municipal and provincial police chiefs. At the meeting they announced that all policemen throughout the whole area of South Korea would be placed in the security system for the Asian Games. Subsequently, they continued to stage commotions by holding so-called meetings and rallies of puppet police cadres.

Along with the puppet police headquarters, the rabble of the puppet defense ministry, home ministry, and fisheries office babbled about someone else's infiltration, bombing, and kidnapping, and about the 100-day plan, a three-stage crackdown, and special arrest operations. In doing so, they raved that they would get ready for the Asian Games.

As the whole world knows, the threat of southward invasion has never existed. In reality, it does not exist. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK in its 2 June edition stated that, with only the ghost of North Korea, the South Korean puppets have become unable to force the spirit of state discipline any longer.

This shows that the threat from the North will not work anymore in South Korea. Then, why does the fascist clique continue to babble about what it has concocted, and why is it continuously feverish in raving about the threat of southward invasion?

For the fascist clique rejected by the people to stay in power, there is no other way than suppressing the people with guns and bayonets or deceiving them.

Originally, in trying to host the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in South Korea, the puppet clique mainly sought to create a favorable international environment for two Koreas and to establish a foundation for long-term office. The puppets themselves acknowledge this.

However, the rapidly growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in South Korea is casting a drak shadow over the realization of the puppets' objectives. Thus, babbling about someone else's infiltration by the fascist clique is for the purpose of suppressing the people who oppose the clique, as is shown by its schemes to drastically beef up the suppressive forces on the pretext of infiltration. In other words, this is for suppressing the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle of the youths, students, and people by covering the whole area of South Korea with hundreds of thousand policemen in uniform and plain clothes and with tens of thousands security guards and special agents disguised a s guides on the eve of the Asian Games and during the games. At the same time, this is for the purpose of laying the blame on us and saving one's face in case political disorder is created in South Korea and, thus, the international games are threatened.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which tries to exploit the sacred international games in justifying the suppression of the people and North-South confrontation, is indeed dirty.

Considering the moves of the puppets, if the international games are held in South Korea, this will undoubtedly become chaos in which terrorism, suppression, and crimes are rampant, a state never seen in the history of international games.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not make a mockery of public opinion with the international games, and must not play with the international games.

/6662
CSO: 4110/068

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES 'ANTICOMMUNIST COMMOTION'

SK032309 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 1 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July Commentary: "Gibberish Like Talking in Sleep"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are currently staging anticommunist commotion every day on an unprecedented scale. A few days ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself came forward on the anticommunist stage to shout about the four grand wars against the North--military, ideological, economic, and diplomatic. In so doing, he has openly inspired an anticommunist confrontation consciousness in the hearts of the people, while babbling about a correct recognition of the true facts about communism.

The puppet clique is now staging a fuss about instructing each school in South Korea to strengthen anticommunist ideology education by holding anticommunist lectures and showing anticommunist movies.

In addition, the puppet clique is hellbent on infusing anticommunist ideology in the hearts of the people and the youths in South Korea by pilgrimages to the military demarcation line and by opening the spiritual education [words indistinct] while defaming and slandering the northern half of the Republic with vicious fabrication and false propaganda.

Furthermore, it has held a so-called anticommunist rally for national salvation at Pagoda Park in the center of Seoul for those who lost their hometowns, and has shown symptoms of anticommunist mania by clamouring that they should let their decendents know the true facts of the Communist Party and lead the struggle to annihilate communists and to achieve national salvation.

This mean and childish noise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring fully reveals the intensity of the desperate maneuvers of the ring which depends on nation-selling treachery and anticommunist plots to sustain its life.

Originally, anticommunism was a political and ideological tool which the imperialists and other reactionary ruling circles fearing new truths and running counter to the trend of history came up with to try to maintain their rule when the masses of the people rose in the struggle to build a new society.

The anticommunist policy adopted in South Korea as a political and ideological tool to maintain the fascist colonial rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, is designed to slander and defame the socialist system and policies of the northern half of the Republic and to prevent the infiltration of the influence of this system and its policies to the South Korean people. It is also designed to maintain the dictatorial regime by suppressing the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and the growing moves toward the fatherland's unification in South Korea.

The anticommunist slogans for national salvation and unification chanted by the South Korean puppets are war slogans against the nation to achieve unification by eliminating communism, in other words, to impose the fascist colonial rule of South Korea over the whole of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring outwardly clamors about national harmony, democratic unification, and resuming dialogue. Yet, inwardly, it instigates unification through the annihilation of communism. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves on about peaceful unification in words, when, in actuality, it is running amok seeking confrontation by strength and a war of northward invasion. However, these two-faced maneuvers cannot escape the curse and denunciation by the South Korean people and all Korean people who desire peace and reunification.

Under circumstances in which ridiculous anticommunist slogans about eliminating the northern half of the Republic are being shouted, distrust, misunderstanding, and tension between the North and South cannot be eliminated, and dialogue between the North and South about reunification cannot be discussed.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, still unsatisfied with slogans about winning over communism, openly advocates the annihilation of communism. This shows that the dialogue and peaceful reunification the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors about are false, and that its real intention is to build its strength by marking time under these slogans and to realize the foolish fancy of achieving anticommunist reunification.

However, the anticommunist confrontation fuss which runs counter to the nation's desire and intension has always resulted in accelerating the destruction of those clinging to it. Examples are the case of Syngman Rhee, who adopted anticommunism as his lifelong task and committed nation-selling acts against the nation, and the case of Pak Chong-hi, who followed in his wake.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring running amok in an anticommunist fuss must draw a lesson from these historical facts, act with discretion, and step down from power according to the people's demand.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS REUNIFICATION COUNCIL'S ANNIVERSARY

SK030528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A report meeting was held in Pyongyang on 2 July to mark the 30th anniversary of the forming of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification [CCNPPR].

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the site of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also hung on the wall around the meeting site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Participating in the report meeting were Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat; Cho Hon-yong, supreme mmember and director of the Secretariat of the CCNPPR; and other functionaries concerned, along with members of the CCNPPR and working people of all walks of life from the city.

The report meeting began with singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

Choe Tae-kyu, standing member of the CCNPPR, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said that the CCNPPR was formed on 2 July of 1956, thanks to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song's great political trust and consideration, with former South Korean political and public figures, who had come to the northern half of the Republic during the past fatherland liberation war after breaking with the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, as its members.

He said that the WPK and the Government of the Republic not only generously embraced the personages in the North who came from the South with national patriotism and compatriotic love, regardless of their political views, ideology, faction, or religion, but they also trusted them as members of the country and guaranteed them as members of the country and guaranteed them with all rights to participate in the cause of national reunification.

The reporter said that the formation of the CCNPPR, whose aim is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on the united strength of the North and South, opened an epochal turning point for the personages in the North who came from the South in their activities for reunification and national salvation. It came as powerful encouragement to the South Korean political and public personages who had a national conscience and who aspired for reunification, and as a great blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The reporter stressed: The past 30 years traversed by the CCNPPR were rewarding 30 years during which the CCNPPR has firmly united personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad around the banner of national reunification, vigorously beckoned them to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, and set a wonderful example of alliance with communism and collaboration on the patriotic road for reunification and national salvation. All these successes are wholly the result of the wise policy of the united front and great consideration of the great leader, who is advancing hand in hand with all who love the country and people and who leads them on the correct road, as well as a noble fruition of the dear Mr Kim Chong-il's correct guidance.

He said that he was offering to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the unrivaled patriot, the sun of the nation, and legendary hero, and to dear Mr Kim Chong-il the highest honor and wholehearted thanks, reflecting the seething sense of admiration and single-minded loyalty of all those participating in the meeting.

The reporter said that the CCNPPR now faced the honorable task of achieving national reunification and maintaining national sovereignty on a pan-national [word indistinct] together with the political and public personages in South Korea and abroad.

He said: To this end, a patriotic movement aimed at forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, at sweeping away their colonial rule there, and at imbuing South Korean society with independence and democracy should be staged more vigorously. The personages in the North who came from the South should tear down the anticommunist dikes at home and abroad and see to it that they create fierce waves of reunification through alliance with communism at home and abroad by having personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad unite firmly around the banner of national reunification and by making more positive efforts to make them embark on a road of alliance with communism and patriotism through their practical experience obtained in the alliance with communism already gained.

He said that he was once again ardently appealing to the personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad to embark on a road of alliance with communism and national salvation, transcending differences in thought, ideologies, systems, and religions.

After expressing support for the KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal for holding meetings of military authorities and our just peace proposals, such as the proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympics, the reporter said that the CCNPPR will make positive efforts to realize them.

A letter to the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and the compatriots abroad was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4110/068

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS' LETTERS

SK030747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Commentary by Station Commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Puppets' Absurd Act of Showing the Symptom of the Last Stage"]

[Text] Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has been scheming to perpetrate another suppression of students while getting excited over letters exchanged among youths and students, claiming that these letters are aimed at ideologically indoctrinating students. Letter correspondence is a primary freedom and right for mankind. Letters, which are a means of exchanging news among men in society, cannot become the target of suppression.

It is a fact and reality that in all countries of the world letters are exchanged between elder brothers and young brothers, between brothers and sisters, between sons and parents, between relatives, and between friends. Furthermore, correspondence is a freedom, and keeping the contents of letters secret has been guaranteed by law in all countries of the world. If one opens an individual's letter and leaks out the secret of its content, he should be punished by law.

However, in South Korea today, the fascist elements open individuals' letters without hesitation and at random, and when the people receive letters at their houses they are supposed to report this to the puppet police authorities.

South Korea, where the people cannot keep up correspondence of their own volition, is precisely the most cruel and miserable human hell and dark land of the late 20th century.

Such acts of blocking people's correspondence, the most primary freedom in society, in a bid to suppress students are acts that can be perpetrated only by the Chon Tu-hwan gangster ring.

In fact, there is no more dirty act in the world today than to open individuals' letters illegally. There is no other example in the world today as traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to suppress youths and students with bayonets by confiscating and opening their individual letters illegally and by picking a quarrel with them under the pretext of the contents of letters.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is insisting that the contents of letters among youths and students include anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments. This cannot justify its act of suppressing youths and students. The puppets are insisting that the contents of the letters of youths and students include that the United States has made South Korea its colony and is blocking the struggle of the South Korean people for national sovereignty and democratic politics and that, therefore, the United States is an obstacle to national reunification. The contents of the letters also reportedly appealed to the South Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialists, insisting that the United States killed numerous of our brethren during the 25 June Korean War and that our enemy is the United States. The contents of the letters reportedly include the call urging the people to overthrow the U.S. imperialists supporting the dictatorial regime.

This reflects today's reality of South Korea and the South Korean people's aspiration and, therefore, cannot be the target of suppression.

The U.S. imperialists have blocked the South Korean people's aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification by occupying South Korea for more than 40 years and by acting as the colonial ruler. This is completely revealed by the fact alone that the United States drove traitor Chon Tu-hwan onto the great genocide of the Kwangju uprisers. It is also a well-known fact that 36 years ago the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war of aggression, murdered numerous innocent people, and turned our cities, farm villages, and fishing villages into ashes.

It is also a well-known fact that while clamoring about revision of the Constitution within his term of office in the face of the unanimous condemnation at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is still scheming to realize his dirty ambition for long-term office, opposing the direct presidential election system.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes to suppress students on the excuse that the students have revealed this stern reality in their letters, while regarding this as a criminal act, cannot but by the symptom of the last stage of those who have met with ruin.

All the successive fascist tyrants of South Korea ran wild in suppressing the people. However, there has been no such tyrant at traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is stretching out his claws of repression even to students' letters.

Extremely flustered at the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy of youths and students, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is frantically running wild. However, this is a foolish act. Flowing river water cannot be blocked with one's hands. Likewise, the trend of the times reflecting the aspiration of the people and the demands of the times cannot be blocked with anything.
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CSO: 4110/068

EDITORIAL ON INTRODUCTION OF NEW F-16'S IN SOUTH

SK290159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Bulwark of Air Defense"]

[Text] It has been long reported that North Korea enjoys numerical superiority over the South in major categories of military forces, ranging from troop strength to hardware, to pose a sustained menace to the stability on the Korean peninsula.

According to a recent analysis provided by the military authorities, as of the end of last year, North Korea's troop strength stood at more than 800,000 strong, 1.2 times that of the South, with its armament in tanks and field artillery pieces accounting for 2.7 times and twice what we had, respectively.

In the sector of the air force, the North had more than 1,500 planes, 1.4 times the number we had. Drawing particular concern was the Soviet delivery of sophisticated MiG-23 fighters to North Korea, which, estimated at as many as 36 by now, gives it an enormous offensive capability.

Reassuring in this respect is the recent introduction to the South of U.S.-built F-16 fighters, which can outmatch the Soviet-built MiG-23s in terms of maneuverability, computerized equipment and armament.

In fact, it has been assumed that the quantitative disparity in armed strength can be offset by the superior quality of our equipment and the ROK-U.S. combined combat capabilities, as well as high morale of our servicemen and the republic's thriving economy and overall national might.

What is also crucial in modern warfare is how to win air supremacy in the early stage of conflict, which will be a key to ensuring victory on all fronts.

Accordingly, the newly-introduced F-16s, which were aptly christened as "Pilsung Poramae" or "victorious falcons" in a weekend ceremony, are expected to play a vital role in augmenting the muscle of the Republic's Air Force.

The presence of the formidable tactical fighters should also send an appropriate message to communist rulers in Pyongyang, warning against any adventuristic act toward the South, lest they face devastating counterattacks and lead to another tragic war.

The acquisition of F-16s, which followed the arrival of MiG-26s in the North, has indeed been made to better prepare the Republic in deterring a reckless provocation by North Korea and thus preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

In this vein, the North Korean rulers are once again urged to give up their belligerence and comply with Seoul's repeated calls for earnest mutual dialogue in the cause of reducing tension and resolving inter-Korean issues, while minimizing the need for arms buildup.

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CSO: 4100/191

TEXT OF CHONG CHUN-KI OLYMPIC STATEMENT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Apr 85 p-2

[Statement by Chong Chun-ki, vice premier: "We Want to Save the 24th Olympic Games"; 22 April 1986, place not specified]

[Text] The crisis surrounding the question of selecting a site for the 24th Olympic Games, a focal point of world attention still remains unresolved, and it is becoming more acute with each passing day.

No sooner had Seoul, South Korea, been selected as the site of the 24th Olympic Games than the peace-loving people and many sportsmen opposed and rejected the selection, demanding that the site be changed to some other place, on the grounds that Seoul could not be an appropriate site for an international event, such as Olympics, intended to promote friendship and peace among various peoples. As a result, the Olympic movement faced a dire crisis.

Meanwhile we proposed that the North and the South co-sponsor the 24th Olympics in order to save the Olympic movement, to ensure the smooth holding of the 1988 Olympic Games, and at the same time, to create a favorable climate for realizing peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Our co-sponsorship proposal has enjoyed active support and sympathy from the broad social strata and sports circles of the world as well as from fair and above-board public opinion at home and abroad.

Even national Olympic committee officials of capitalist countries, such as Japan, West Germany, and Italy, not to mention the parties and governments of socialist and Third-World countries, began to support and hail our proposal for jointly sponsoring the Olympic Games, calling it a fair, above-board, and reasonable formula which will provide practical assistance in saving the Olympic movement from its crisis, ensuring peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, improving North-South relations, and realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Reflecting the world's fair public opinion supporting our co-sponsorship proposal, the IOC and the Olympic committees of the North and South have had two rounds of joint meetings in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Out of a sincere desire to remove the anxiety of the world's people over the Olympic movement and to ensure the smooth operation of the 24th Olympic Games by bringing our co-sponsorship proposal into reality by all means, we presented flexible and realistic plans at these meetings and made every serious effort for their adoption. As a result, certain progress was made on a number of problems, holding for us some visible prospects for reaching agreement.

It is anticipated that the third round of joint conference will be held in JUne.

The broad sports circles and peace-loving people in the world ardently hope that the Lausanne joint talks will successfully proceed so that the 24th Olympic Games may be held in such a manner as to accord with the unity of the Korean people and their desire for national reunification and to contribute to the wholesome development of the Olympic movement.

At this of all times, to our surprise, the South Korean authorities are engaged in unprecedently large scale, clamorous war preparations against us, using the Olympic Games as an excuse.

Recently, the South Korean authorities have been ranting that, with the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games on the schedule, the North is expected to launch "obstructionist operations," "surprise attack," and "armed provocations."

They are even clamoring that they have to counter the "South-bound invasion threat from the North" with the force of arms because there is an immediate danger of the North mounting irregular warfare, limited warfare, and an all-out war in the season of luxuriant vegetation.

It is no secret that all this rampage is going on at the behind-the-scenes manipulation and instigation of those in power in the United States.

Some time ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger crept into South Korea, where he declared that the United States would provide the "best possible assistance" so that the South Korean authorities successfully carry through the 1988 Olympic Games free of North Korean provocations. General Livsey, commander in chief of the U.S. forces in South Korea, has stated that he would do his best to ensure "security" so that the 24th Olympic Games could be "successfully" held in Seoul."

This means that the U.S. authorities intend to guarantee the Seoul Olympics with the force of arms.

The purpose of the U.S. and South Korean authorities in clamoring, by using the Olympics as a pretext, about the nonexistent "south-bound invasion threat from the North" is, in the final analysis, to find an excuse to build up aggressive forces and further hasten war preparations in South Korea.

At the U.S. ruling circles' active instigation, the South Korean authorities have recently carried out frenzied war exercises of various types against our republic almost daily.

Under the pretext of ensuring "public security" and "maintenance of order" in preparation for the Olympics, the South Korean authorities are also ruthlessly suppressing the struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people against fascism and for democracy and their campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the "Constitution."

In this way the South Korean authorities are using the Olympics as a shield for blocking the movement for democratization and are stepping up fascist oppression.

All these machinations by the U.S. and South Korean authorities are aimed at suppressing the movement for democracy while stepping up war preparations, and at the same time, laying a solid foundation for putting their "two-Koreas" policy into practice by holding the 24th Olympic Games only in Seoul.

Speaking at the National Assembly some time ago, a South Korean authority said that the Olympics would be the "only hope" for opening up the prospect for realizing "simultaneous UN admission" and "cross-recognition."

Ever since an unjustified decision was made on the question of the site of the 24th Olympic Games, the South Korean authorities have engaged in vigorous behind-the-scenes negotiations for "UN admission," "cross-recognition," and "cross-contacts" while claiming that South Korea has now become qualified to be admitted to the United Nations.

This vividly reveals the despicable and insidious intent of the U.S. and South Korean authorities to take advantage of the Olympic Games to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

It is obvious that if the 24th Olympic Games, which should reflect the desire for world peace and friendship among peoples, is used for the sordid political objectives of the U.S. and South Korean authorities, it would bring about irreparably grave consequences.

Any reasonable-minded person should ponder over such consequences.

If our proposal for co-sponsoring the Olympic Games should abort due to the persistent and obdurate machinations and the Games should be held in South Korea, any participation in these games would amount to helping perpetuate the division of our country, aggravate North-South confrontation, prop up the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of Korea, and bolster the dictatorial South Korean regime.

That is why the question of holding the Olympic Games in South Korea is not simply a sports problem but a serious political question.

Therefore it is quite natural that many countries in the world are resolutely against holding the Olympic Games only in South Korea.

Recently the parties, governments, and sports circles in many countries, such as Cuba, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, have expressed their resolute, principled stand that if our co-sponsorship proposal should fall through, they would not participate in the Seoul Olympics.

If the Seoul Olympic Games should arbitrarily be held in spite of opposition by many countries in the world, it would leave a disgraceful blot in the history of the Olympics and result in splitting the Olympic movement.

In this event, the South Korean authorities would never be able to exonerate themselves from their responsibility.

The only way to save the Olympic movement from its crisis and ensure the smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games is for the North and the South to jointly sponsor them.

We, who respect the Olympic Charter, will make in the future, as in the past, every effort to realize the co-sponsoring of the 24th Olympic Games in accord with the lofty ideals of the Olympics.

I wish to express my hope that the governments and people of the peace-loving countries of the world will continue to render active support to our just struggle to realize our proposal for Olympic joint sponsorship and to develop the Olympic movement in a wholesome way.

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CSO: 4110/053

OLYMPIC GAMES

COHOSTING SUPPORTED AT NONALIGNED SPORTS MEETING

Daily Hails Conference

SK050543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries opens in Pyongyang today.

Papers carry editorials warmly hailing the opening of the conference.

Nodong Sinmun in an editorial titled "Out of Common Idea to Develop Sports" says that today when the imperialists are resorting to every conceivable stratagem to subordinate international sports events to their sinister political and commercial purposes, the non-aligned countries should strengthen unity and further expand and develop cooperation and exchange in the sports field.

The paper continues:

It is a common task of the non-aligned countries to destroy the inequitable old order and establish a new fair order in the international sports field.

If the non-aligned countries fight in unity, they can end all manner of discrimination and old order left over by history in the sports field and establish a new order equally accessible to all countries.

It is necessary, above all, for all the national Olympic Committees to vigorously wage a struggle to participate in the Olympic movement with equal qualification. This is still more urgent under the present condition where the imperialists and their stooges leave no stone unturned in their bid to use the Olympic movement for their sinister political purpose.

The current conference can gather proper results, if all the delegates to it sincerely discuss all agenda items presented at the conference in keeping with the noble idea and purpose of the non-aligned movement.

Important international problems can never be correctly solved today in the absence of the non-aligned countries.

The DPRK Government and people attach great importance to the conference convened in their capital and wish it expected success in its work.

Delegates Support Proposal

SK070613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The second-day session of the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries was held Sunday at the People's Palace of Culture.

The discussion of agenda items--analysis of fulfillment of the manifesto and plan of action adopted at the first general conference of ministers of youth and sports and heads in charge of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries, report and recommendations of the meeting of coordinating countries in the sphere of physical education and sports held in Havana, the strategy of the non-aligned countries in the sphere of physical education and sports and the program of cooperation among the countries of the non-aligned movement for the 1986-90 period, the 24th Olympic games, discussion of the bases for establishment of a new international sports order and miscellaneous--continued at the session.

Many delegates emphasized in their speeches the need to actively struggle to enhance the role of the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries and establish a new international sports order.

They expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 24th Olympic games in the North and the South of Korea.

Stressing the importance of the Olympic movement at present, Ethiopian delegate Csegaw Ayele said the Olympic games should give to the sports lovers a chance to bring their talents into full bloom so that the tradition of the Olympic movement can be defended.

If the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 24th Olympic games in the North and the South of Korea is not realized, Ethiopia will not participate in the games, he declared.

Guyanese delegate Jean Marjorie Persico reaffirmed the support extended by the Guyanese foreign minister to the DPRK's cohosting proposal.

The Olympic games should contribute to the promotion of reconciliation, understanding and solidarity among the peoples and countries and achievement of peace, he emphasized.

DPRK delegate Kim Tuk-chun said that the non-aligned countries should thwart all forms of privileges and arbitrariness in the international sports field with concerted actions.

I think, he said, the question of the cohosting of the 24th Olympic games by the North and the South of Korea is a part of the common struggle to defend the idea of the Olympic movement and oppose the imperialists' interference and high-handed actions against the non-aligned countries.

Vietnamese delegate Taguang Chien said the Olympic cohosting proposal is the foundation stone guaranteeing a success of the 1988 Olympics and this proposal must be realized without fail under the supervision of the International Olympic Committee.

The non-aligned countries must struggle to democratize the structure of the international sports organizations and oppose racial discrimination, commercialism and professionalism prevalent in the Olympic movement, he stressed.

Bangladesh delegate A.J.M. Enayetullah Khan said defending the sovereignty of the national Olympic committees and strengthening their cooperation are a solid foundation for opposing zionism and apartheid and strengthening the Olympic movement.

It is necessary for the non-aligned countries to map out a detailed action plan in sports field and act on this basis, he added.

The Seychellois delegate John Mascarenhas noted that the South African racist clique persists in the apartheid policy, and called for a powerful struggle to decisively reject racism in the sports field.

Tanzanian delegate Zahra M. Nuru pointed out that Seoul is by no means a suitable and convenient place for the 24th Olympics.

He said:

Tanzania actively supports the Olympic cohosting proposal advanced by the DPRK.

The realization of this proposal will give greater inspiration to the Korean people's struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Syrian delegate Hani Habeeb said Syria decided to host sports games of the Mediterranean coastal countries in 1987, frustrating the obstructions of the imperialists and Israeli zionists. This will contribute to the establishment of a new equitable and fair international sports order, he stated.

Zimbabwean delegate Muzwondiwa Senderai said Zimbabwe opposes all forms of discrimination in sports and supports free and fair sports activities in international field.

The national Olympic committees should be strengthened, the professionalization and commercialization of sports be opposed and the role of the non-aligned countries further heightened in the Olympic movement, he said.

Indian delegate Margaret Alva opposed the commercialization and professionalization of sports and said the non-aligned countries should take appropriate steps to check them.

She said the attempts to bar the developing countries from participating in the Olympics must be opposed and the sportsmen should be allowed to fully display their talents in the Olympic games. The non-aligned countries should work out a joint action strategy and take joint steps toward this end, she added.

Delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Raymond Mokoena said all member nations of the non-aligned movement must fight to defend the noble idea of Olympiad and oppose the splittist moves of the imperialists in the sports field under the condition of the imperialists' moves to split the non-aligned countries.

I want the non-aligned countries to make active efforts to sever relations with South African racists in every field including sports, he said.

Nepalese delegate Gopi Nath Dawadi said what is important in developing sports is that the non-aligned countries find out a way of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation pooling their strength, and stressed the need to expand the South-South cooperation in the sports field.

SWAPO delegate Nangolo Mbumba said many youths are not prepared to proceed to sports competitions due to the racial policy of the white rulers in South Africa.

He urged the world community to denounce the South African racist regime supported by the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government.

Lebanese delegate Galib Fahs expressed hope that all resolutions of the conference would bring constructive and positive results in the interests of the sportsmen of all regions of the world.

Sudanese delegate Taha Mohamed Taha said that this conference should adopt real and constructive recommendations and resolutions to strengthen relations among non-aligned countries and realize cooperation in the sports field, in particular, thereby giving a clear solution to various problems arising in the development of physical culture and sports.

Maltese delegate Rorry Sant, proposing to organise sports games of non-aligned countries, said that in this course sports for all people should be developed.

The Maltese government fully supports and will continue to support the DPRK's 1988 Olympic co-hosting proposal, he stated.

Algerian delegate Rachi Hamid said that some countries in America and West Europe hold a monopolistic position in international sports organisations, whereas the non-aligned countries have only nominal representation. He stressed that such monopoly and restriction binding on sports activities must be repealed for good.

He declared that Algeria fully supports the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts for cohosting the 1988 Olympic games by the North and the South.

Tunisian delegate Fendri Mohamed stressed the need to exchange successes and experiences gained in sports field among non-aligned countries.

Stating that Tunisia warmly supports and hails the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal, he said that this proposal will check all kinds of politicization obstructing the development of sports in the future.

Afghan delegate Sayed Murtaza stressed that Afghanistan actively supports the Olympic co-hosting proposal put forward by the DPRK, regarding it as one conducive to accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He called for strengthening mutual exchange and cooperation in the sports field.

Indonesian delegate Soepari Tjokrohartono said that sports development plays an important role in the Korean people's struggle to build a powerful and prosperous state, and stressed that the non-aligned countries should follow the example of Korea.

He stated that the Indonesian government supports the DPRK's proposal for the co-staging of the 24th Olympics by the North and the South.

Mozambican delegate Joao Tomas Navesse expressed the hope that this conference would provide an occasion of strengthening solidarity with all peoples fighting against injustice, calling for the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance against the moves of the South African racists and struggle against racial discrimination in sports exchange and all other fields.

Chad delegate Djibrine Hisseine Greinky stressed that only when the non-aligned countries strengthen cooperation on the basis of unity can they hold in check the monopoly and arbitrariness of the rich countries in the sports field.

Declaring that the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt supports the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic games by the North and the South, Egyptian delegate Mohie Eldin Youssef Elattar hoped for a certain realisation of this proposal.

Nicaraguan delegate Yamil Suniga said that national Olympic committees of non-aligned countries should form a joint front and launch into a vehement action to obtain the rights of deciding and voting in the International Olympic Committee.

Turning to the 24th Olympic games, he said if the DPRK's co-sponsorship proposal is not realized, the international Olympic movement will suffer a heavy blow.

Cuban delegate Zoila Rosales Brito proposed to have the third conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries in Cuba.

Yugoslav delegate Mihailo Crnobrnja said that Belgrade was nominated as the venue of the 25th Summer Olympic games in 1992 and expressed the hope that delegates of the non-aligned countries represented at the conference would render active support to this.

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CSO: 4100/196

OLYMPIC GAMES

SOUTH KOREA SAID NOT SAFE FOR INTERNATIONAL GAMES

SK301123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--A foreign reporter who had been to South Korea cynically said that "if crime were in the Olympic events, South Korea would have come first to carry off a gold medal".

South Korea where crimes are so rampant is not a safe place for sportsmen and spectators to hold and watch international games in peace.

In South Korea there are many criminal groups named "eagle group", "ilsim group", "skeleton gropu", "piagol", "new tiger" and others which commit in a planned way such criminal (? acts as) abduction, (? human traffic) and so on.

At present criminals registered as habitual ones alone number 800,000-900,000 in South Korea.

They are running wild as never before, regarding the Asian and Olympic games as a "golden chance".

Robbery against foreigners visiting South Korea on "kisaeng tourism" and "prostitution tourism" is unending there. Robbers who take foreigners as their target reportedly number more than 250 in Seoul alone.

Criminals recently held a meeting under the slogan "prepare for the lympiad" and reorganized their groups into a big organization.

According to a radio report from Seoul, these groups of robbers, groups of terrorists started their activities to have big earnings from the time of the Asian games.

The groups of criminals are having training in robbing foreigners of money and valuables at pleasure parks, amusement centres, sightseeing places and objects of inspection where the participants in the games and tourists will visit. Such criminals numbered over 8,000 in recent three months.

They are not all criminals keeping an eye on foreigners.

Now the criminal groups and groups of robbers in the world are moving toward Seoul, a theatre of criminal operations, with their eyes on the Asian games this year and 1988 lympic games.

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CSO: 4100/196

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR SPORTS MEETING

SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Foreign delegations and delegates arrived here Friday by air to attend the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries.

Arriving here yesterday were a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ahmad Dargahi, deputy prime minister in charge of physical education organisation; delegate of the Republic of Seychelles John Ihilip Mascarenhas, chairman of the People's Assembly and president of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Rui Alberto Vieira Dias Mingas, state secretary in charge of sports; a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Ousman Batoko, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; a delegation of the republic of Bolivia headed by Emilio Lopez Arteaga, general secretary for sports and youth of the presidency; a delegation of the Republic of Chad headed by Djibrine Hisseine Greinky, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Conrado Martinez Corona, chairman of the National Sports, Physical Education and Recreation Committee; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Amadou Binani Diallo, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Fidelis Cabral de Almada, Minister of Education, Culture and Sports; a delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Jean Marjorie Persico, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Education; a delegation of the Republic of India headed by Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Youth Affairs, Sports, Women and Child Development; a delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Uplavan Thongchan, permanent minister of the Council of Ministers; a delegation of the republic of Malta headed by Rorry Sant, Minister of Public Works and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Yamil Suniga, director general of the Sports Association; a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation headed by Ahmad Ali Arafat al Qudwah, chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports; delegate of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Antonio Manuel dos Santos Aguiar, director of the State Sports Guidance Department and vice-chairman of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Landing Sane, Minister of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of the Sudan headed by Taha Mohamed Taha, secretary general of the National Council for Youth Welfare and Sports; a delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Da Sansan Jean Baptiste, Minister of Sports and Recreation; a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by Taguang Chien, director of the General Sports Department; a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mohamed Ghalib Ahmed, president of the Sports Supreme Council and chairman of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Presidency of the League of Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Federick S. Hapunda, Minister of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Sayed Murtaza, president of the Managements Affairs of the Council of Ministers; a delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; a delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by A.J.M. Enayetullah Khan, Bangladesh Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde Jose Duarte; delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo Evoundi Pascal; a delegation of the Republic of Gabon headed by Basile Hilaire Mendome; a delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Samuel Asumah Nelson, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soepari Tjokrohartono, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the republic of Lebanon Galib Fahs, director of Youth and Sports Department of the Ministry of Education; a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Joao Tomas Navesse; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Gopi Nath Dawadi; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia headed by Yussuf Hassan Ibrahim, Somali Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Raymond Mokoena, administrative secretary of the Department of the International Relations; SWAPO delegate Nangolo Mbumba, vice-secretary of the Department for Education and Culture; a delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Zahra M. Nuru, principal secretary of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports; delegate of the Republic of Tunisia Fendri Mohamed; and delegate of the Republic of Zimbabwe Muzwondiwa Senderai, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

Delegate of the Republic of Mali Boubacar Toure, Malian Ambassador to Korea, and delegate of the Republic of Niger Ausseil Pierre, Niger Ambassador to Korea, arrived here yesterday by train.

An Ehtiopian delegation headed by Tsegaw Ayele, Commissioner for Physical Culture and Sports Commission of Socialist Ehtiopia, arrived here on July 1 by air.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

STATEMENT ON OLYMPICS COHOSTING--Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on July 2 sent a letter of proposal to Pak Pyong-hon, head of the central headquarters of the South Korean Residents Association in Japan ("Mindan"), in connection with the question of realising the proposal of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK that the 24th Olympic games be co-hosted by the north and south. In the letter he said that the 24th Olympic games should be conducive to recovering trust between the north and the south and promoting national reunification. The letter said that Chongnyon and "Mindan" should publish a joint statement supporting the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south. For this, it noted, a committee consisting of an appropriate number of persons from the two sides should be formed. Chairman Han Tok-su expressed the hope that the "Mindan" side would send a positive reply to this proposal till July 15. On the same day, Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman, and director of the International Department, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, called a press conference at the central headquarters of Chongnyon in this connection. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC PROPOSAL--Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--Foreign figures and news media support the Olympic co-hosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Ramambazafy Armand, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and secretary general of the Ministry of Information, Ideological Instruction and Cooperativization, in his press statement dated June 14 said that to participate in the Seoul Olympic games would mean to approve of the South Korean occupation by foreign troops and support the "two Koreas" scheme. The Yugoslav paper BORDA said Yugoslavia was certain that if the 24th Olympic games were co-staged in the North and South of Korea, it would accord the basic idea of the Olympic movement and contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea and peace and security of the world. Pyongyang has modern sports facilities and hotels available for all the sportsmen of the world, the paper noted. The Aden News Agency of Democratic Yemen reported on June 16 that Mohamma Galev Ahmad, president of the Supreme Council of Sports of Democratic Yemen and chairman of the Democratic Yemeni Olympic Committee, said the realisation of the just co-hosting proposal of the DPRK to hold games in Pyongyang and Seoul would create a favourable condition for the Korean people's cause of national reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK]

SOCIALIST CONVENTION SUPPORTS PROPOSAL--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--A joint statement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification was made public on June 22 by Carlos Ozores, chairman of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama, Guillermo Ungo, head of the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front, Takis Hadgidimetriou, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, Alfredo Franco, chairman in charge of foreign relations of the National Executive Committee of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, Doureid Yag, secretary in charge of International Relations of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, Shakkour Imad, advisor to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, H. Shihepo, representative to the South West Africa People's Organisation, and Nic Nilsson, chairman of the International IFM Socialist Education, who attended the 17th convention of the socialist international held in Lima, Peru. The statement says: We express apprehension over the nuclear arms buildup, continuous large-scale military exercises and suppression of all movements for democracy and human rights in South Korea. We consider that in order to remove tensions from the Korean peninsula and achieve peace and peaceful reunification there, that region must be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the 24th Olympic games be cohosted by the North and South of Korea in conformity with the idea of the Olympic movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK]

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U MEETS REPORTERS ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT

SK040012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, is a pillar of the nation's opposition movement at the age of 70.

Of late, he has been making himself more assertive in the day-to-day operation of the 90-lawmaker main opposition party, though it still is largely undér the influence of two other leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The senior politicians expressed his frank views on the projected constitutional amendment and the "democratization" of the nation in a recent interview with THE KOREA TIMES.

During the 50-minute conversation, Yi said he will do his "best and utmost" in upcoming bipartisan negotiations to tide over difficulties which will obstruct the path of the newly-born special house committee for constitutional revision.

He stressed that the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties should give up their selfishness for the cause of the nation.

The following are excerpts from the interview:

Question: What made you agree to jointly form a special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision?

Answer: It stands to reason because we have demanded the amendment to the basic law. I think we should be able to put ourselves in another man's shoes although we have every reason to make our own assertion. In politics, a harmony among different viewpoints is necessary and there should be no unilateral pushing. Looking far ahead into the future, one should make concessions according to the circumstances. If such a path is followed, although it looks like conceding very much at first, fruitful results will come at last.

Q: Did you find any conviction during the talks with Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u that the government will set free "political prisoners" to a degree of satisfaction?

A: There will be cases in which a person who believes in another will be cheated. But in such instances, the cheater is worse than the person who is deceived. Moreover, if the person who deals with important affairs of the state acts differently from his words, he becomes a very unhappy being, I think. When I met Mr. No the other day, earnestly called upon him to consider the fate of the nation sincerely. So, he promised me that he will make his sincere efforts for the release of the political detainees. I still believe him.

Q: How many detainees should be freed to satisfy the opposition party?

A: It is difficult to say anything specific about that. However, when we see the releases we should be able to realize their sincerity, shouldn't we? The DJP resoluted to safeguard the Constitution at first but it declared later, that it would revise it. Therefore, those who were arrested in connection with protest activities, demanding the constitutional revision, should be freed.

Q: It is expected that there will be many negotiations in the days to come with regard to the amendment work.

A: Yes, I think there will be a lot of negotiations with the ruling party. It can be compared to mountain hiking. At present, we have gathered at one point but we have many mountains to pass over. I will do my best and utmost to overcome the difficulties.

Q: Your party supports a direct presidential election system, while the DJP opposes it flatly. Is a compromise possible?

A: The direct popular vote for the president is a fervent desire of the people. So, our party cannot back down from it. In our talks, Mr. No agreed to "guarantee the people's free choice of their own government." The direct vote is the only way to ensure free choice. The people want to redeem their rights lost in 1972 and the DJP should listen to the people's demand. However, the DJP suggests that the system would ruin the country. Nonsense! (He spoke with a tone of irritation in his voice.) As you know, our nation has implemented the system on many occasions in the past. To say that the direct vote formula will ruin the country is a statement of defeatism.

Q: There were some factions in your party which criticized you for conesenting to jointly form the committee with the DJP, while you received no clear-cut promise for the release of the political prisoners. What are your comments?

A: A democratic party has many different voices. If there is a constructive opinion, it is accepted, isn't it?

Q: Do you believe that your party will win the election if a direct popular vote system for the president is adopted?

A: It is not a matter of victory or defeat. We represent national consensus. Frankly speaking, for what reason does the DJP oppose the direct election? They have power and money--and we should not forget the fact that there is the Military Demarcation Line only 40 kms away from Seoul. When the chips are down, a president-led government can react promptly. In this respect, the presidential government based on the direct election is favorable for our situation.

Q: What kind of government structure do you think the DJP is conceiving?

A: Well, they appear to prefer the president-led government but reject a direct election system. I don't know further.

Q: Will you agree if the DJP proposes an election of the president at the National Assembly?

A: This is not the time to think that over. We should follow the people's desire.

Q: Do you consider chairman No as the successor to President Chon Tu-hwan?

A: How can I know? (Yi refused further comment.)

Q: Do you predict that things will go well?

A: We must make efforts to make things go well. (He placed stress on 'must.')

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE AT 2 MAY DJP ROUNDTABLE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 86 p 2

[Text] The roundtable conference of the Democratic Justice Party Assembly members, held on the morning of 2 May, was the second time there was a heated exchange since the party Plenary Session right after the 12 February general election. It was as though the conference was reflecting the party's thrust for charting a course out of the present political situation; 10 Assemblymen made a point of making statements. the following is a summary of their statements.

General Secretary Chong Sun-dok: "We need to gather all our resources; in the future our party will be leading both the government and opposition party. As the ruling party it is time that we strengthen ourselves. There have been occasions when our party's top management has been shaken by major events. We need to cultivate a fighting spirit to be ready for the opposition. The ruling party can not expect 100 percent support. In the worst case, we should be prepared to confront our opposition even with 51 percent support. We should try to enlist intellectuals and public opinion makers to our side. Rather than avoiding the opposition, we ought to face our opposition fair and square. To blame others for our mistakes is to weaken our power."

Assemblyman Ch'oe Myong-hon: "We have to solve today's difficulties ourselves. We need to be equipped with a party system capable of swift actions to stabilize and chart a course out of the present political situation. We need a system that regularly transmits party consensus to the leadership. Every assemblyman should be able to express his or her earnest beliefs. There should be a way to approach the President and express one's opinion regardless of one's party ranking. In dealing with assembly law and college campus law, we see neither success nor anyone assuming responsibility for the failure."

Assemblyman Nam Jae-hi: "It is now possible to discuss constitutional reform from different perspectives. We need to rearrange our position accordingly. Everyone in the party should remember that our party was organized by the united forces of the civilian and military. It is said that our party is strong in nuclear warfare but weak in conventional warfare. I take it to mean that we are strong in solidarity but weak in political influence. Although constitutional reform is important, we should be attentive to issues of social justice and social welfare. We ought to strike a balance between freedom and order in every field. We need to balance between freedom and order in every field. We need to find a way to live with our opposition."

Assemblyman Yi Yong-hun: "Although I am of the opinion that I should return to law and spend the rest of my life there, I also need to fulfill my duty as a lawmaker. We all need to reflect upon our past. If there were deficiencies, that would be our collective responsibility. I hope every member's opinion will be taken into consideration fully so as to invigorate the process of our own party's democratization. Transcripts of the party executive committee meetings should be made available to assembly members. regarding the issue of constitutional revision are we not wavering in our basic position? What is the direction and policy of our Democratic Justice Party?"

Assemblyman An Yong-wha: "We are at a turning point in stabilizing our political situation. Since our party president has granted both authority and power to the party, we should consolidate party power and prevent any dilution of political power. Party opinion has been insufficiently reflected in governmental policies. We need to strengthen our leadership around representative members. The shift to autonomous school administration should be completed. We look forward to radical changes in our party system that will win the support of public opinion. We need to devise special measures for those cabinet members who are insensitive and obstinate to party suggestions."

Assemblywoman Kim Hyon-ja: "When I enter the Assembly building these days, I feel as if I am entering a temple. We need to activate a mode of operation that enables all pending questions to be presented to the Assembly. I hope our party will create an atmosphere in which small group discussions are possible and lower-level opinions can flow up to the leadership."

Assemblyman Yi Min-sop: "Let us keep in mind that the Blue House conference gave us an opportunity to take an offensive toward the opposition party; we should not lose this momentum. We should establish a communication channel with those who criticize our party. I appeal to my colleagues that it is necessary for the public to feel in their heart that our party is in charge of stabilizing the current political situation."

Assemblyman Chon Pyong-u: "Our party policy should be fully reflected in implementing the system of local autonomy. We should demonstrate our firm position by renewing our theoretical rational and anticommunist stands that we will not be pushed around by anti-U.S., extreme-leftist students."

Assemblyman Hong Jong-uk: "I propose that delegates of cities and provinces caucus among themselves the night before the Plenary Session so that the spokespersons of cities and provinces can speak at the Plenary Session. At this time, we should bring about a basic change in the attitude of our government and party officials toward the common people. I hope our party will create an atmosphere which allows friendship and camaraderie to permeate down to the bottom layer of our party. It is necessary to adopt firm measures against those who are close to the president. We hardly feel at home when we come to party headquarters. It is essential that members' opinions be conveyed to the leadership even if we may have to create province-level organizations."

Assemblyman Yun Kil-chong: "An effective governance of the country is feasible only when the party leads the executive branch. Since the party president has assigned the leadership role to our party, we should all strive toward parliamentary democracy."

Assemblyman Yim Pang-hyon: "Given the present situation, we need to build a coalition of conservative forces. Our enemy is the North Korean Worker's Party, not the opposition party in South Korea. I wish to emphasize the basic philosophical point that the opposition party is a partner for alliance. Not infrequently, some public servants are harming our national affairs because of their personal ambition or excessive loyalty. Obstacles are sometimes placed in the way of our national goals of autonomy and an open-door policy through mistakes of some unknown officials. We need a better gauging of public opinion so that we may develop appropriate measures."

Party Chairman, No Tae-u: "I appreciate your sound advice. Both our President and I firmly believe in the 1989 constitutional reform. The current suggestion is a reflection of our tolerance and respect regarding the wishes of our people and the opposition party. It is time that we should establish a constitutional reform committee in the Assembly as indicated by our President. Although we should negotiate with the opposition based on our firm policy position, we should at the same time be prepared to accept, when and if there is, a proposal which is better than what we now have and also a true reflection of the people's wishes. We need to put our creative resources together so that we may develop a better idea. I plan to establish a constitutional revision committee in our party so that we may encourage and gather useful ideas from party members. We ought to renew our position to play a leadership role in breaking through the current political situation. I am firmly convinced that the President will provide even more solid support for our effort. I will take into careful consideration your advice, the people's wishes and opinions should be conveyed to the leadership continuously. I will make an effort to correct those deficiencies in our party system which you have pointed out. I will maintain an open door policy in the office of representative assemblyman, and I hope you will freely drop by to share with me your thoughts without hesitation.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FORMS CONSTITUTION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 May 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi To-song: "A Strange Start of the DJP Special Constitution Revision Committee"]

[Text] On 7 May, the DJP formed a special committee on the constitution marking its first step toward "revision of the constitution." With the NDP pushing its drive outside the National Assembly for revision of the constitution without letup by holding successive rallies to inaugurate local constitution revision promotion committees, the DJP has now taken a concrete action to tackle the work of revising the constitution. Considering the fact that the DJP has been urging the NDP to joint it in forming a special National Assembly constitution committee, we have the impression that the DJP has hurriedly selected the members of its Special Constitution Committee so that it can say: "We are now fully prepared to begin debating the constitution issue in the National Assembly." However, attention is now focused on the DJP's move to put its Special Constitution Committee into motion, in spite of the fact that no clear prospect for inaugurating a special National Assembly committee on the constitution is in sight.

At the first meeting of the DJP Special Constitution Committee on the afternoon of 7 May, DJP Representative No Tae-u instructed the special committee to "take practical steps as soon as possible." As a result, the DJP has decided to prepare a basic work plan sometime this month so that it can begin drafting a revised constitution.

Several reasons are offered as to why the DJP, which did not express any concrete view on the "constitution revision" issue, is now so enthusiastic about its Special Constitution Committee's activity.

First, some observers interpret the formation of the special committee as a political gesture on the part of the DJP aimed at regaining the ground it has been losing in the controversy over the constitution revision issue since last year's "12 February" general election. At a time when the prospect for agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on the constitution revision issue was in doubt--such agreement was a precondition for the DJP "not to oppose constitution revision before the expiration of the incumbent president's term"--and when no concrete attempt was made to hold political negotiations, the DJP unilaterally declared that it would start taking action on the issue. Therefore the formation of its Special Constitution Revision Committee is a followup to that declaration. In other words, the DJP wants to justify its actions, at home and abroad, by fulfilling pro forma the precondition for debate on the constitution issue in the National Assembly, irrespective of whether the opposition will agree to such debate.

Second, the DJP must have calculated that it can draw the NDP into the National Assembly debate by unilaterally swinging into action to revise the constitution. According to the reasoning of the DJP officials concerned, the NDP will wind up meetings for inaugurating local constitution revision committees by the end of this month and, if the ruling party times the start of its work on revising the constitution to coincide with the completion of these meetings, the NDP will have no alternative but to agree with the formation of a National Assembly special committee on the constitution.

Third, the DJP's judgment seems to be that no matter how things develop, the DJP will have nothing to lose.

In other words, the DJP seeks to take the initiative in dealing with political developments in the future by giving the impression that whether or not there was agreement between the ruling party and the opposition, the DJP has made every sincere effort on its part. This is evident from the frank statement by a high DJP official that "we will do whatever we are supposed to do so that the opposition cannot blame us in the future." At any rate, the DJP has embarked upon the work of preparing a draft revision of the constitution in a "strange way," a DJP official said. In the past, while the opposition was hotly closing in on the ruling party through an offensive outside the National Assembly, the DJP stressed the need to preserve the existing constitution. The DJP's official stand still is that the constitution should remain unchanged until 1988. Under these circumstances, the DJP has moved to work out a concrete draft of a revised constitution. This explains why party officials used the expression "in a strange way."

Nevertheless, the DJP Special Constitution Committee's activity is, as far as its present stage is concerned, only superficial, and when it comes to substantial matters, everything in fact remains obscure.

The DJP has not expressed its official stand concerning its special committee's activity, except to say (in the words of DJP Representative No Tae-u during a meeting of the DJP Special Constitution Committee): "The mission of the party's Special Constitution Committee is to seek to create a National Assembly special committee on the constitution and to work out a draft constitution in accordance with the true wishes of the people." Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the special committee, said during a press conference: "In view of the growing interest of the people in the constitution issue, we want to examine the existing constitution to determine which provisions should be amended and to prepare a draft of our own as the ruling party." These remarks are about all that has been said about the constitution revision issue by DJP officials. There has been little clarification concerning the activities of the DJP special committee, except for scanty remarks by some of the party officials.

It is common knowledge that the special committee's duty is to prepare a draft revision of the constitution. Yet this reporter took the trouble to quote the statements of the two party officials because it still remains true that the activities of the party's special constitution committee are one thing and the official party stand on the constitution is another and this very fact will decisively affect the terms of negotiations with the opposition.

The DJP Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution on 8 March supporting the 24 February Blue House statement that "it will not be until 1989 that the constitution revision issue will be handled according to the will of the people." This resolution still remains the party's official stand. Regarding the relationship between the party's official stand and the drafting of a revised constitution, No Tae-u said on 7 May: "When the people come up with a better constitution than the existing one, we can modify our party's official stand." Elaborating on President Chon Tu-hwan's 30 April Blue House statement on the constitution revision issue, DJP Secretary General Chong Sun-tok said: "The party president's duty ends when his term expires on February 1988, but politics nevertheless continues. The president meant to say that it is the National Assembly, the center of political activity, that should resolve the constitution revision issue."

Judging from all these remarks, the DJP is bound to find itself in a dilemma: while standing pat on its position adopted in March, it will have to carry on negotiations with the opposition until a draft revision is prepared.

With the strong "resolution" still in force, which bars whoever fails to support the 24 February Blue House statement from becoming a presidential candidate on the DJP ticket, when and how this resolution should be reversed is indeed a troublesome question.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that DJP's position is such that the party cannot present a draft revision of the constitution so easily. If it presents a plan providing for a cabinet responsibility system or some other plans which do not provide for a direct presidential election system by popular vote, the result will most probably be, judging from the present circumstances, a more acute confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties, instead of any agreement between them. In this event, the DJP strategy to draw the opposition into negotiations inside the parliament would inevitably collapse. On the contrary, if the DJP should hold up the drafting of a constitution revision, it would find itself in a paradox of having to conduct negotiations on a position different from the official party stand, and most probably the task of forming a National

Assembly special committee on the constitution will get nowhere. The formation of this committee is the heart of the DJP strategy of taking the initiative in the political arena. Judging from Chairman Chae's statement that "I hope we will be able to work out a draft revision of the constitution sometime this year," the DJP is expected to present a draft revision toward the end of this year at the earliest. But it is questionable whether the strategy the DJP wants to employ to take the lead in the political arena in reaching the stage of presenting that draft will really work.

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CSO: 4107/152

LOCAL AUTONOMY SYSTEM PRECONDITION TO DEMOCRACY

DJP Proposes 3 Options

SK040003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have drawn up a draft plan for a local autonomy system but shelved a decision on the level of local communities where self-rule will start.

The draft plan, which was announced by the DJP after it was reported to President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday, contains three options on the scope of the implementation of local autonomy.

The ruling camp could not agree on whether political parties should be allowed to participate in the local assembly elections.

The draft provides that the heads of the local administrations will be appointed by the central government for the time being, until local self-rule firmly takes root in the nation.

The first of the three options is forming one local assembly in each of the five special cities and nine provinces. The second is starting from the lower-level units, ordinary cities and counties.

The third one is that the local autonomy system would be implemented on an experimental basis in two cities and counties in each of the nine provinces and in two districts in each of the five special cities.

The five special cities are Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, and Kwangju.

DJP sources said the party opposes implementing local self-rule first on the level of special cities and nine provinces, fearing that local assemblies in the large cities may be dominated by opposition forces, in case political parties are allowed to participate.

The government will finish drafting an amendment to the Local Autonomy Law by late August, after collecting public opinion through public hearings, and submit it to the fall regular session of the National Assembly.

As for the functions of the local assemblies, the government plan does not provide them with the power of noconfidence against the heads of local administrations to be appointed by the central government.

They will be given authority for inquiries into specific affairs of the local administration only, instead of the power of audit and inspection in general.

Other functions of the local assemblies include approval of the local budget and its settlement, enactment of ordinances and issuance of local government [word indistinct].

The size of the local assemblies was not decided upon in the plan, which only set some principles to fix the number of members.

More than one representative will be selected in each constituency of the local assemblies, in order to prevent possible excessive competition in the local elections, but one member may be elected in very small districts.

The term of the local assemblymen will be four years and they will not be given regular salaries but will be paid allowances for their participation in regular and extra sessions.

In yesterday's session, which was also attended by Prime Minister NO Sing-yong and the DJP chairman, No Tae-u, the government, and the DJP were learned to have shown major differences over the scope of local self-rule and the participation of political parties in local elections.

After announcing the draft plan, Rep. Ko Kun, chairman of the DJP special committee, told reporters that the government will endeavor to draw opinions on the issue of local self-rule from as many people as possible in the public hearings.

Asked about the party's basic position on the participation of political parties in the local elections, chief policy-maker Chang Song-man said, "In light of past experience, the local assemblies should be prevented from becoming grounds for fierce political strife between the ruling and opposition forces, like in the current National Assembly."

The local autonomy plan of the ruling camp is expected to face fierce critics from the opposition parties, which have demanded the implementation of local self-rule in all units of local administration, and the participation of the political parties.

Hearings on Local Autonomy

SK060307 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A series of 13 scheduled public hearings on the implementation of a local autonomy system will be started in Suwon, Kyonggi-do, tomorrow.

The public hearings, organized by the government-commissioned research committee on the proposed system, will continue in 12 other major cities to conclude in Seoul July 31.

The 23-member research panel will refer to the hearings such issues as where to first introduce the system, how many councillors to be elected at each council and the tenure of councillors.

The government has vowed to implement a local autonomy system in the first half of next year as part of its efforts toward democratization.

In the public hearing tomorrow, No Yong-hui, a professor of public administration at Seoul National University, will deliver a paper on the local council.

Prof. Kim Nam-chin of Korea University will speak on the administrative system, while Chang In-sok, former vice minister of education, will focus on local finance.

The paper presentation will be followed by discussions between the three members of the research committee and 10 panelists and a question-answer session between the members and audience.

The public hearings, except in Seoul, will each last five hours. The public hearing in Seoul will continue for severn hours.

The government will work out a final draft of the system on the basis of the public opinion in August and present it to the National Assembly's regular session in September.

NKDP Seeks Early Implementation of Autonomy

SK080027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said clearly yesterday that local autonomy should be implemented at an early date, calling the self-ruling system a "precondition to democracy."

It was the first manifestation of the NDP's official position since some members of the party privately called for a delay in the introduction of the self-governing system citing heavy political events next year.

The government has pledged that it will implement the system from sometime in the first half of next year.

After a regular meeting of key postholders, deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said, "We reaffirmed out position that the local autonomy system which is a precondition to democracy should be implemented at an early date."

He also noted that his party will get to work in full-fledged discussions to complete a draft for the autonomous system from next week on the basis of a guideline provided by the policy making committee.

Kang quoted party president Yi Min-u as stressing that a draft should be drawn up in a very discreet manner and that it is not desirable toexpress private opinions in definance of the party position.

Rep. Yi Taek-hui, chief policymaker, has opined recently that the local autonomy had better be delayed for some time to avoid clashes with expected elections next year.

In the meeting, the participants also strongly urged the government to free "political prisoners" en bloc immediately.

NKDP Rally on Human Rights Suppression

SK050015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to hold a rally in Seoul to condemn the "atrocities in violating human rights," at earliest possible date.

Many cases of human rights suppression will be made public in the rally, the party said.

The decision was made at a meeting of key officers after they heard a report on alleged "sexual torture" of a female suspect by a policeman during interrogation recently.

Rep. Pak Chang-chong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the NDP, told reporters after the meeting that his committee will draw up a plan for the rally by early next week.

According to him, Mun Kui-tong, a policeman of the Puchon Police Station, made an indecent sexual assault on a 24-year-old ex-Seoul National University coed early last month.

Party president Yi Min-u also instructed floor leader Kim Tong-yong to propose to the Democratic Justice Party that the House Home Affairs and Legislation-Judiciary committees be convened to handle Miss Ho's case and other incidents.

He appointed Rep. Pak Han-sang, a lawyer, to lead a fact-finding committee on Miss Ho's case.

In the hour-long meeting, vice president Choe Hyong-u asserted that the House committees should thoroughly expose the atrocities committed by authorities.

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CSO: 4100/190

DJP HOLDS PUBLIC HEARING ON GOVERNMENT FORM IN KWANGJU

SK082351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] KWANGJU--The ruling Democratic Justice Party held its third public hearing on the direction of the planned constitutional amendment here yesterday with four professors announcing their ideas on the form of government and basic rights.

Prof. Kim Yong-hyu of Chosun University claimed that the "most ills of the presidential government system based on direct election of the president can be offset by a fair election and the people's strong will to practice democracy."

He was generally in favor of installing a directly-elected president as the leader of both government and administration.

"The regional rivalry that may take place under the direct presidential election formula can be solved if a vice president is elected," he said.

He explained that the presidential government formula guarantees a powerful, stable and efficient government because the political situation can be stabilized during the term of the president.

Prof. So Chi-hyong of Honam University said that the most appropriate form of government in an industrialized country is the parliamentary cabinet system as proven by West European countries.

"Korea is now in a course of becoming an industrialized nation," he said.

Prof. Choe Yong-kwan of Chonnam University complained that the debates on the direction of the amendment are only focused on the form of government.

"The form of government is nothing but a functional device to guarantee the people's basic rights," he argued.

"So, we have to consider which form of government will help guarantee and extend the people's basic rights first," he stressed.

At the close of the bull session, Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the party's special Constitutional Committee, said, "The draft amendment should not be worked out by several persons in the ruling camp, but be made through partisan compromises based on public opinions."

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REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

DJP To Choose Cabinet System

SK030651 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is expected to recommend the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system as an alternative to the opposition camp's plan for a system of electing the president through direct popular vote.

In the National Assembly, the DJP and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) are in the process of considering revision of the existing constitution, under which the president is elected by an electoral college.

The opposition asserts that the present indirect presidential election system favors those who are already in power.

A highly reliable source inside the DJP's special constitutional committee said Wednesday that the ruling party has excluded the presidential government system based on direct elections from the list of governmental systems that it is considering.

"The study of our party on the form and power structure of the next government, which is the core issue of the projected constitutional revision, will concentrate on the British-style parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system based on the election of the president by the National Assembly," he said.

If the DJP decides to push for the creation of a presidential government system, it was learned, it will consider a system of electing the president by the National Assembly or by an electoral college comprising members of the National Assembly and the provincial parliaments.

After the DJP's special constitutional committee reviewed its research into the proposed constitutional amendment, the source told reporters that a solid majority of the panel members lean toward the conclusion that the direct presidential election system is not suitable for Korea, in view of the political reality and the possibility that an agreement will be reached with the NKDP.

"The pros and cons are mixed on the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system basedon the indirect election of the president," the source said. "However, those who are for the parliamentary system outnumber the rest."

The parliamentary cabinet system has emerged as the most realistic alternative for a possible bipartisan agreement in negotiations with the opposition, he added.

Other DJP sources, however, asserted that the possibility cannot be denied for the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system, which the DJP argues could be combined with the presidnetial government system through negotiations with the [words indistinct] is scheduled to finalize its draft constitutional amendment at a meeting of lawmakers before the end of August. The final draft will be made public upon approval by the party president on Aug. 15.

In [word indistinct] to the DJP's announcement that it will concentrate on the parliamentary cabinet system, NKDP President Yi Min-u said Thursday that the National Assembly election law should be revised first, even if the parliamentary system is adopted.

He said that the DJP is trying to prolong its rule under the present "undemocratic election system" and does not have any intention of improving the National Assembly election system.

DJP Denies Reports

SK031202 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday denied reports that the ruling party has learned toward the adoption of a parliamentary cabinet system as the form of government for the planned new constitution.

Party spokesman, Rep. Sim Myong-po, told reporters that the DJP has not yet decided on the direction for the proposed constitutional revision, saying the reports are "different from facts."

As announced earlier, the spokesman said, the DJP plans to collect a wide range of opinions on the matter through public hearings in major provincial cities before baring its outline around the end of this month.

"If the DJP is misunderstood to have adopted the parliamentary cabinet system," Sim said, "it would not be conducive to the debates between ruling and oppositionparties overthe constitutional issue."

The form of next government has been the core issue of the constitutional reforms. Under the present constitution rewritten in 1980, the president is elected by an electoral college.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded that a system of electing the president through direct popular votes be adopted in the new constitution, while the ruling party has made known its strong opposition to it.

The ruling party said early this week that it will finalize its own draft for constitutional amendment before the end of August.

DJP Begins Hearings on Revising Constitution

SK060246 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Sin Hak-im]

[Text] Taejon--The ruling Democratic Justice Party kicked off a series of public hearings on the desirable direction of the constitutional revision but the first of them in Taejon yesterday seemed to bear little fruits because the party did not bare its fundamental stance on the much-talked-about format of government in clear terms.

Some 20 DJP lawmakers, including the party's Special Constitutional Committee chairman, Chae Mun-sik, attended the public hearing but none of them spoke of the party's position on the direction of the constitutional revision.

The DJP originally planned to take advantage of the public hearings in publicizing shortcomings of the presidential government system demanded by the opposition camp.

The surprise change of the DJP's position has obviously stemmed from its judgment that the strengthened publicity campaigns, opposing the direct presidential election system, amy fan up counterattacks from the opposition camp.

Although the ruling camp has not yet revealed its official stance on the direction of the constitutional amendment, most lawmakers of the DJP have turned out to be in favor of the parliamentary cabinet system or presidentialism based on indirect election.

The out-of-parliament confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties will focus on the form of government to be adopted in the new basic law.

The DJP will continue to hold thepublic hearings in nine other cities across the nation until July 18 "to collect public opinion on the direction of the amendment."

On the other hand, the NDP will hold public hearings in four big cities, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, from the middle of this month.

The party claims that there is no alternative to governance by a directly-election president for the power structure of the new constitution.

The DJP's Taejon meeting had speakers present diverse opinions about the form of government. Some 350 leading figures of this capital city of Chungchongnamdo attended it.

Prof. Cho Myong-hyon of Chungnam University said, "The presidential government system is the most familiar political system to our people. The system ended in failure in the past, not due to its own defects but to the past presidents' schemes to prolong their seizure of power."

"In particular, a powerful presidential government system is required in order to efficiently cope with national security matters under the circumstances that there still exists a possibility of war."

"But, it would be hard to raise the democratic legitimacy if the president is elected indirectly because indirect elections cannot reflect the people's will accurately," he claimed.

He pointed out that the May 16 Military Revolution in 1981 could not be foiled as the president then was a symbolic figure under the parliamentary cabinet system.

However, Prof. Yi Song-kun, dean of Paejae College, supporting the parliamentary cabinet system, said that the direct election of the president should be avoided "in order to prevent politics from becoming bureaucratic."

"Increases in the people's deisre following social development make the demand for a new form of government inevitable," he claimed.

However, Prof. Yi stressed that the guarantee of freedom of the press and the enforcement of educational autonomy are the prerequisites for the parliamentary cabinet formula.

Prof. Chong Chong-hak, president of the graduate school of political science at Hungnam University, suggested the mixed form of the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system.

He said that the debates on the planned constitutional amendment should start from the work of reflecting the two systems, both of which failed in this country in the past.

"It is impossible to see a peaceful transfer of power under the presidential government system since the president has mighty power and influence," he said.

"The parliamentary cabinet system, if enforced in this country having no constitutional monarch, will drive the state into a crisis due to frequent changes of cabinet members and disbandment of the parliament," he claimed.

"Therefore, a compromise form of the two systems is desirable, with the president being in charge of diplomacy, defense and unification and the prime minister administering other state affairs," he said.

"Under this mixed form of government, the president can be elected either by the Assembly or an electoral college made up of Assemblymen and members of local assemblies," he said.

No Tae-u Discusses Revision

SK080031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday it is still too early for the ruling DJP to determine its position on the form of the next government.

"There are various views on the power structure within the party," No said. "But I think it is too early to say which of them is the main current of our party."

He was talking about the direction of the projected constitutional revision, while presiding over a daily meeting of ranking party officials.

"We are in the process of sampling public opinions on constitutional reform, and party members are asked to voice their opinions when we come to make a decision on the issue," he said

The remarks formed a striking contrast to previous news reports that the ruling party was settling on a parliamentary government system.

"As brisk debates on constitutional revision are going on in the political circles and news media, the people have come to think about how they can serve national interests," the DJP chairman said.

The sentimental ardor for constitutional reform has begun to calm down, he said.

"If we make more efforts to get our points across to the people, they will understand us," he said.

The remarks were interpreted as meaning the ruling party can convince the people of the alleged shortcomings of the direct presidential election system demanded by the opposition parties.

The majority party is taking advantage of informal public hearings to publicize the "inadequacy" of the direct election of the president.

No said rival parties should not give the people an impression that they are procrastinating in the formation of the Speical Constitution Revision Committee.

The National Assembly approved a resolution on the formation of the committee June 24, but the committee has yet to be inaugurated, because rival parties disagree over the composition of the panel.

DJP-Sponsored Seminar Recommends Cabinet System

SK080033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Ch'unch'on--A parliamentary government system attracted more attention than a presidential government system at a conference sponsored by the Democratic Justice Party here yesterday to sample public opinion on constitutioanl revision.

Two of the five people who made presentations at the meeting advocated the parliamentary system, one endorsed the presidential system and one supported a mixed form of government.

One focused his presentation on basic rights without committing himself to the form of the next government.

The five, who represented academic, legal and journalistic circles, were Kim Chae-hun, dean of Kangwon University Graduate School of Business Administration; Kim Tong-chu, senior editorial writer of the KANGWON ILBO; Yi Taek-su, lawyer; Prof. Yang Sok-ho of Sangji College; and Prof. Kim Pyong-o of Kangnung College.

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the DJP Special Constitution Committee, and many other lawmakers of the ruling party attended the meeting.

Kim Tong-chu and Kim Pyong-o asserted that the parliamentary system is the only way to ensure responsible politics based on public opinion.

They said the current Constitution should be amended in such a way as to adopt the parliamentary form of government.

Prof. Kim Pyong-o said the present National Assembly Election Law should be rewritten to clear the way for each electoral district to elect one lawmaker.

At present, each of the 92 constituencies picks two lawmakers.

Prof. Kim Chae-hun, meanwhile, said it is desirable for the nation to adopt the presidential form of government since the nation has yet to achieve social stability.

To prevent dictatorship, the powers of the president should be curtailed, Kim argued.

Prof. Yang called for the adoption of a mixture of the presidential and parliamentary forms of government in light of "the nation's peculiar situation."

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CSO: 4100/190

CURRENT STUDENT ACTIVISM DISCUSSED

Dangerous Factors in National Survival

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Is the university a "place of learning" or a "powder keg?" Today's campus crisis, which is provoked only by violent means, forewarns a crisis in the ivory tower.

Contaminated by distorted politics, the boundary between the campus and the political stage has already begun to crumble and only activism prevails. Furthermore, the fact that the theoretical background of activism is in the leftists' ideology is of great concern in light of our nation's future and our people's survival.

In particular, the recent "SU incident" was an indiscreet act which should never have been allowed, in light of our national situation where South and North Korea are in sharp confrontation involving tens of thousands of armed soldiers on both sides. It is nothing but the emergence of a dangerous element in our national order and people's survival.

It may be acknowledged that the messages from college campuses for social reform should be conveyed by political power. On today's campuses, however, the leftists' ideology and a socialistic spirit linger in the name of "democratization." The fact that the masses' ideology with its skin peeled off is something borrowed from the leftists' power mill has been clearly proven in the investigation so far. The radical students are instigating the antiwar mood and are spreading the illusion that "there is no war." Furthermore, they are trying to justify their denial of military training on the frontline base as the "Yankees' mercenary training."

Insofar as the campus situation is concerned, I wish to describe it as objectively as possible.

How long should today's campus atmosphere, where the majority of students keep silent and the professors are neglected so that only premature logic prevails, be left as is?

Why should Marxism, which was denied by Marx himself, linger on college campuses in this country after more than a century? The time has come to put an end to this unprecedented challenge and it should not be allowed to continue any longer.

The transformation of the student movement, which started to become evident in the late seventies, began to display its symptoms in concentrated form in the early eighties.

The violent nature of their struggle and the phenomenon of extreme leftist consciousness, which is its source, have been characteristic symptoms of their movement.

Incidents such as the arson of the U.S. Cultural Center (U.S.I.S.) in Pusan, the occupation of and sit-in at the U.S.I.S. in Seoul, the raid on the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) office building and the confinement and assault of its on-campus faction, etc. are examples of the former. Leaflets such as the "Flag," Grope," "One Step Forward," "Declaration of Democracy," "Civil Movement's Reflection on the Kwangju Civil Uprising," etc. are proof of the latter.

Now we have reached a point where we need "candidly" to clean up the bold exposition of such radicalism and premature leftist consciousness for the future of traditional student movements as well, which had been based on pure criticism and a sympathy for the whole nation.

Violence breeds more violence and it results in the destruction of universities. Buildings, professors, and students alone do not necessarily form a university. The university must have its ideals, spirit, and an acknowledgment of social values to be a university.

However, today's universities are becoming more like revolutionary centers because of some radical students. If the essence of a university is destroyed, in the future it will lose even the basis for spreading fundamental values.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, which had looked into the universities' agony and pain, their internal conflicts, and diversification of organization, in a series of articles entitled the "Campus Shadow," has now decided to trace and analyze the present university situation, for the first time in 4 years, after its tremendous transformation.

Campus As Bridgehead for Revolution

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] April 24--"Songgyungwan University (SU), Liberated District." The SU campus has been completely turned into what looks like a wild battlefield resulting from a violent demonstration that lasted for 3 consecutive days, in connection with the denial of military training on the base.

A big banner with the words "SU's Liberated District" was hanging on the graduate school building wall drawing people's attention. It was clearly noteworthy, having a distinct flavor that differed from innumerable other banners that had been displayed on campus.

It differed from their provocative slogans, which have often shown up, which advocated, "Colleagues, rise!" or "March forward, toward..." and further deviated from the one with a romantic nuance such as "Colleagues, under the May sky...."

"SU's Liberated District" has a frightening meaning to the effect that SU has become a liberated district through a revolutionary struggle of student activists.

It is a literary expression which reminds us of the "revolutionary liberated district of Petersburg" brought about by the Bolsheviks during the 1917 Russian Revolution, or the self-governing district of the "Paris Commune" during the 1789 French Revolution [as published]. How can we explain the fact that a "liberated district" similar to these has appeared in student demonstrations?

It is a well-known fact that the student movement in the mid-eighties is colored by violence and extreme leftist characteristics in its demonstration, form, slogans, and flyers

Student activists have cried out, "Overthrow the American imperialists!" and they have acted like revolutionaries who "welcome death." They have put forth the people's violent revolution as their golden rule.

Even so, they have sometimes disguised their provocative colors to some extent through a shrewd, camouflaged logic and seemingly rational self-justifications.

However, the phrase "SU's Liberated District" is the same as a declaration of war against the government through which they would start a revolutionary war of socialist liberation by securing the campus as a bridgehead of their violent revolution.

As their tactics, they have selected the Bolsheviks' "War Strategy of Securing Important Bases" and as their primary target, the college campus. Having gone thus far, it is completely different from the characteristics of a student movement and is no different from demonstration which lacks a sense of reality.

This kind of revolutionary activism became more clearly apparent in the Seoul National University's (SNU) student body presidential election this past March.

The following was an election pledge made by Kim X X, a candidate for student body president (age 22, senior, College of Social Studies, Department of International Economics).

"WR will turn the Korean peninsula, which is an advanced war base directed against the USSR, into a nuclear free zone and in order to achieve this end, we will promote the establishment of a 'Military Peace Committee.'

"We will organize the 'People's Committee for Constitutional Revision' and arrange an official meeting with U.S. Ambassador Walker. In order to explore ways for unifying South and North Korea, we will gradually bring about a joint team consisting of both South and North Korean athletes, have them participate in the Olumpics held simultaneously, and promote a 'meeting of South and North Korean student representatives.'"

This is more appropriate in content as an election pledge by a country's presidential candidate than that of a candidate for student body president.

"SNU is now a republic and not a university. It is now the Republic of SNU."

These are the words of an unidentified employee of SNU's Office of Student Affairs, concerning the recent student movement.

This employee explains that the student activists have made the university into a sovereign country and have been determining its moods to the extent of outdoing the professional politicians.

Unlike the past, the student body, which is directly controlled by student activists, is the government. The two powers of the movement, which are always continuing an ideological struggle like a hawk and a dove in confrontation, symbolize the ruling party and the opposition party.

On behalf of the Sammintu, which has superficially hidden its vestiges because of its violent nature, the Minmintu and the Chamintu, which have been formed on all campuses, are guiding the general opinion there for the purpose of achieving hegemony by means of large-character posters.

The leftist-inclined circles, which expand and reproduce the core members in the student movement and which disappear deep into the underground, act as though they are a body of "inactive politicians." Students who are actually involved in demonstrations are considered to be "mobile forces," whereas the silent majority of the students are considered to be the ignorant or "reserve forces."

One university official who said, "Although there may be differences in degree, the atmosphere of almost all universities in the city of Seoul is like the one described above," also said sarcastically: "Where could the professors and other university officials find room to stand under such circumstances, and what do they represent?"

The recent SU situation brought about their president's resignation, a professor of this university said: "Ever since the beginning of this year, the student movement seems to have clearly elucidated its method of struggle and purpose to the public."

Is today's campus, where colorful revolutionary terms flourish, such as "the study of factionalism," "avant-gardism," "self-sacrificing struggle," and the "activation of small units," really on its way to become a "liberated district"?

Students Said To Fabricate Rumors

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] At the entrance of the SNU Library on the Kwanak campus at 3:00 pm on 25 April 1986, 2 groups of about 100 SNU Students each were having a verbal tug-of-war concerning whether or not to occupy and sit in the university library as a protest against military training on the frontline base.

The "Chamintu" (Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization) students, who had initiated the meeting, called out loud for the necessity of occupying the library, arguing: "In order to support effectively the decision by the class of 1985 not to undergo military training in frontline bases, we have to secure a location within the campus as our base and stage a long-term sit-in."

Meanwhile, the "Minmintu" (Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for the Nation and Democratization) students, who have applied the brakes on the Chamintu all along, flatly denied the Chamintu students' idea, arguing that "we gave to seek a more organized and far-reaching struggle method based more on majority student power than on an old-fashioned sit-in."

For a while, they exchanged harsh criticisms, calling each other "opportunists," "weak moderates," etc. until the atmosphere was on the verge of violence. They narrowly avoided a physical confrontation when the "Chamintu" students left their place to occupy the library.

Since the collapse of the "Sammintu" last year, the "Chamintu" and "Minmintu" emerged as the two major powers of student movement and have been battling for hegemony. The professors and the students, who witnessed an open confrontation between the two powers for the first time, expressed great concern that once again, the campus might be turned into a battlefield for hegemony among radical students.

"Chamintu" is a new group organized by ultraradical students who were dissatisfied with the "Minmintu," the offspring of "Sammintu" who followed the traditional goals of "overthrowing the dictatorship" or "recapturing the democratic constitution." They support "antiwar, antinuclear" slogans. Furthermore, they advocate the radical logic that the opposition party and former opposition party members are conservatives and reactionaries controlled by U.S. imperialism. In this respect, they deviate fundamentally from the existing student organizations, which suggested a possible joint struggle with former opposition party members.

The "Chamintu" published a periodical entitled HAEBANG SONON (DECLARATION OF LIBERATION) at the very beginning of the new semester with the purpose of leading public opinion. They have been expanding their territory by getting deeply involved in organizing the student body and even succeeding in having a member of one of the "Chamintu" factions become student body president.

They began to lose their strength, however, when their student body president, whom they supported, was placed on a wanted list, and ever since their "antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-U.S." slogans were rejected by the majority of students. Unlike the "anti-Japan" sentiment, the "anti-U.S." slogan could hardly find the ground in which to settle in the light of the current North-South confrontation situation.

Meanwhile, the "Minmintu" have been trying to take full advantage of the opportunity to restore their power by publicly criticizing the "Chamintu" through their organization newspaper, MINJOK MINJU SONON (DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY) and through a large-character poster, which says: "The Chamintu are opportunists, who obscure student movements with colorful 'antiwar, antinuclear' slogans."

Since then the two organs HAEBANG SONON and MINJOK MINJU SONON, which may be called the spokesmen for the "Chamintu" and the "Minmintu," respectively, are full of mutual criticism. The "Chamintu," in turn, criticize the "Minmintu" as reformists who are ignorant of reality. The two organizations staged several on-campus demonstrations condemning each other. They are also mobilizing all the necessary tricks and strategies in order to seize power by distributing propaganda leaflets justifying their own party line to their colleagues in the same departments or circles.

The university members are perplexed by all kinds of bad rumors fabricated by these two organizations on the campuses. Both the school authorities and the students were startled by a false rumor that "SNU was ordered to close the school temporarily." Overly exaggerated and groundless rumors are being spread every day on the campus.

One university humanities professor said: "I can't understand the behavior of student movements which deceive the university people and which are becoming self-deceptive." He asked: "Aren't they mistaking their means for their end?"

Secret conflicts among student activists are not new, but this kind of vehement struggle between the two major factions is a conspicuous phenomenon that has shown up on most campuses since the eighties.

According to an analysis by the authorities, the confrontation between the hardliners and the moderates among student activists display aspects of a blatant struggle for hegemony much more than they ever did in the past. Radical leftist theories and slogans are making the situation even worse.

An expert in campus problems said: "Unlike the past, recent campus activist organizations have constantly been taking hardline policies and are reinforcing the armament of their ideology through an internal power struggle to utilize it as a driving force to maximize the effect of various demonstrations including street demonstrations.

"Such ideological struggle may be one of the silent long-term strategies of the hardline student activists to induce more vehement student movements," diagnosed this authority. He predicted: "Even though they might achieve their goals of producing a large number of hard-core activists to a certain extent through a serious internal confrontation, their movement, which is based on radicalism and violence, will eventually call for isolation." He also indicated that "a good example of that is the fact that numerous handouts being passed around on the campuses fail to attract the attention of a majority of the students."

Stresses in Student Movement

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The scene of a student demonstration on the Kwanak campus of Seoul National University (SNU) on the morning of 28 April.

Outcries like the following could be heard everywhere on the campus: "Let's suffocate our enemy. Let's get rid of the U.S. imperialists with our burning hatred. Let's object to the Yankees' mercenary training (college students' military training in the frontline base), which is part of the U.S. effort to turn the Korran peninsula into a military base."

Their slogans were frightening and sent shivers down one's back, just as though one had entered the frontline in the DMZ, where the North Korean propaganda broadcasts are echoing through the loudspeakers.

The following is the first sentence in the leaflet printed under the name of the SNU Democratic Fellow Students on 4 March: "Let's stab the heart of our deep-seated enemy, the U.S. imperialists, with the knife of liberation."

This leaflet depicted our current situation as follows: "We have suffered disasters and calamities and have fallen down completely as a U.S. imperialists' colony through their subordination policy of 40 years."

It also commented on the Team Spirit 86 exercise, saying: "An invading, offensive military exercise that drives the Korean peninsula into the pot of nuclear warfare" and "an armed demonstration against our struggle for autonomy."

From the beginning of the new semester in 1986, such shuddering remarks like the kind we would read in Kim Il-song's analects have been spreading rapidly on university campuses after they were originated by ultraleftist-inclined radical student groups.

Around noon on 25 April, approximately 300 students were staging a demonstration against military training on the frontline base.

"Let's rescue our country, which has been ruined by pro-Americanism, with anti-Americanism."

Amidst floods of unfamiliar placards and slogans, a "warning to U.S. President Reagan" was introduced, and a U.S. imperialist effigy dressed in the students' military training uniform was burnt.

The leftist students led by the Sammintu, who shocked the nation last year by advocating a radical theory of violent socialist revolution for achieving democracy, are this year turning toward an "anti-U.S." sentiment, which had remained as the only "sacred area" in the history of student movements.

Such anti-U.S. sentiments are spreading not only within SNU, but even in other major universities such as Songgyungwan University and Yonsei University with a growing vehemence in their expressions.

The current situation is such that the following kinds of slogans are prevalent everywhere: "Let's get rid of our people's enemy, the U.S. imperialists, who flourish in broad daylight," (from MINJOK MINJU SONON of Yonsei University), "War Maniac, U.S.A." and "Team Spirit, A Military Gangsters' Training" (from Vol 2, HAEBANG JONSON (LIBERATION FRONTLINE)) "Yankees, White Monkeys" (from a leaflet dated 28 April, SNU), and "U.S.A., Libertine of World Peace" (MINJOK MINJU SONON). The Chinese characters for United States or "Miguk" were those used by the Japanese during World War II (written as "rice country" rather than as "beautiful country," which is the standard form used by Koreans).

They declared that they would lead the antiwar, antinuclear struggle, which was popular at one time in the Western countries.

The students' harsh slogans find their roots in a simple logic that the only way to change the current status of the masses is to overthrow the "U.S. imperialists," who support the present regime.

Experts on the university problem analyze the reason for the mushrooming of anti-U.S. and pro-communist slogans as follows: "The radical students see the current world structure as neoimperialist and because they take the viewpoint of only the zero-sum theory, they consider the superpowers as offenders."

A certain university professor diagnoses the current situation as follows: "Such a loss of a value system and negative radicalism reflect the signs of the downfall of student movements. Their value is limited, since a theory which is not based on a precise understanding of reality is merely conceptual and empty."

The problem is serious in that we cannot merely dismiss the situation as trivial like measles, considering the fact that we are under an immediate threat of war. The radical arguments might damage our national security and provide North Korea with the possibility of misjudgment.

The anti-U.S. slogans were never heard in student demonstrations before the eighties. We can see a tremendous difference between now and the time when the students turned their heads away without any hesitance from a rather moderate anti-U.S. slogan, which said, "How long can the U.S. remain our ally?" and which was displayed on a large-character poster at SNU in April 1980, the climax of the student movement.

The anti-U.S. sentiments began to develop since then among a few student activists. They were motivated by the May crisis in 1980 and emerged for the first time in an arson incident at the U.S.I.S. in Pusan in March 1982. Since then anti-U.S. sentiments gradually spread in the form of the burning of the U.S. flag by the students of Kangnung College and the occupation of the U.S.I.S. in Seoul last May and the occupation and sit-in in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce building last October surfaced.

It is nonetheless true that until last year, anti-U.S. sentiment was limited to a stage of resisting certain negative features such as the pressure to import more U.S. goods.

A graduate student and former student activist commented as follows: "The drastic change in demonstration patterns this year toward an anti-U.S. sentiment may have resulted from the struggle for internal hegemony among radical students. During the course of their struggle, they might have ended up with an anti-U.S. sentiment, since it is the most negative and nonnegotiable."

Another student said: "Although it is true that current student movements are leftist-inclined, anti-U.S. sentiment is limited to a minority. Even their choice of expressions indicates that their popular anti-U.S. slogans are merely emotional and popularity-seeking devices."

The authorities agree, however, that the students' irrational attitude of regarding the United States as our archenemy is dangerous and should not be neglected considering the problem of national security in the Korean peninsula.

13302/12859
CSO: 4107/155

212 DETAINEES RELEASED SINCE 29 MAY

SK200056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said yesterday a total of 212 "detainees" have been freed since the May 29 meeting of the leaders of rival political parties.

Kim said, "By status, the figure breaks down to 149 students, 19 workers and 44 others."

The minister was responding to lawmarkers' questions regarding the handling of the alleged political detainees at the National Assembly Legislative-Judiciary Committee.

The committee was one of the 10 panels that were convened on the third day of the ongoing six-day committee session.

Minister Kim said 134 of the 212 detainees were released in a suspension of indictment, while two had their arrests retracted. Sixty-nine of the total were set free by the courts, and seven served out their terms, he said.

Elaborating on the 69, Kim said 63 were freed on probation, two fined, one paroled and three found innocent.

The minister said, "As of today (Thursday), 978 people are detained. The number includes 595 students, 136 workers and 247 others."

He disclosed 630 of them are awaiting trial, 150 under interrogation and 198 serving their prison terms.

Committee members of the opposition New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties demanded an early release of all the detainees to foster the existing mood for grand compromise between rival parties.

Lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, urged the government to work out fundamental measures to cope resolutely with growing leftist-oriented radicalism among student activists.

In another testimony, Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek said it is difficult to abrogate the current weeklong compulsory in-camp military training for college students.

Yi explained the military is in charge of the drill because colleges and universities do not have sufficient facilities for the military training.

In response to lawmakers' questions at the National Defense Committee, he said the retention of the current system is inevitable because it is designed to provide students with a knowledge of the nation's security situation.

The minister also said it is technically difficult to conduct the training during summer vacation because the drill cannot be concentrated in a certain period of time.

Opposition members of the committee demanded the in-camp military training system be scrapped to eliminate sources of friction among students.

They insisted the training be conducted during summer holidays, if the system should be retained.

Meanwhile, Minister of Sports Pak Se-chik said the government plans to establish a sports complex that will take care of the facilities in the Olympics Park.

The proposed complex will serve double purposes of maintaining the facilities for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and of enhancing the physical fitness of the Korean people, Pak said.

The minister was testifying before the Education-Information Committee, which dealt intensively with preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympiad.

Pak said the government has concluded a contract with an American advertising agency for $1.2 million for efficient publicity on the 1988 Seoul world sports festival.

In the meantime, Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said the proposed construction of a highway linking Pangyo near Suwon to Toegyewon in northeastern Seoul has nothing to do with the Ilhae Foundation.

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CSO: 4100/190

CPD WHITE PAPER ON 'TORTURE' OF POLICE DETAINEES

SK100114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] yesterday decided to publish a white paper on torture for domestic and overseas distribution and bring charges against those who committed "atrocious acts" on police detainees.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Steering Committee of the council, which is co-chared by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, at CPD headquarters in Mugyo-dong.

Kim Tae-chung said that the alleged "sexual torture" of a female suspect by a Puchon policeman is "unforgivable." He maintained, "The sexual harassment in this case was not a simple act of sexual perversion. It was torture of the worst kind."

He then suggested publishing the white paper on torture to make public the cases of the inhumane activities and filing suits against torturers.

Kim also stressed that the unity between Kim Yong-sam and himself is as firm as before and they will struggle together until democracy is achieved in this nation.

"We will struggle non-violently against dictatorship, but we will abide by anti-communism. We will criticize the United States and Japan, but we will reject anti-Americanism and anti-Japanism," Kim noted.

He went on, "It will be very good if constitutional revision is made through agreement by rival parties at the special House committee. If not, however, I am convinced that we will win a victory next year if we struggle peacefully by mobilizing the whole people's power."

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CSO: 4100/197

STUDENTS 'ROUNDED UP' FOR 'CHAMINTU,' 'MINMINTU' ACTIVITIES

SK010120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Police have rounded up seven university students suspected of controlling the two radical activist groups, "Chamintu" and "Minmintu," behind the scenes, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Thirty-nine other activists are being sought on similar charges, he said.

The two illegal student groups have an upper-echelon organ of their own, the spokesman said. The organ, a sort of command post, has been responsible for indoctrinating the student radicals and supplying slogans and the direction of the struggle as well as issuing fliers.

Those detained include Yi Chong-chu, a senior at Seoul National University (SNU), Choe Son-chu, also an SNU senior, and Yi Tae-su, an English-literature major at Korea University.

According to police, Chamintu's upper-echelon organ, known as "the central committee," is headed by an SNU radical with the alias "Minki." Minki is the short form of a phrase meaning the "bearer of the movement for the liberation of the masses."

The central committee of Minmintu is led by Chong Hyon-tae, also of the state-run university. Both Minki and Chong are at large.

Once the two radicals are caught, police said that they could gain access to more information about the true picture of the central committees of the two activist groups.

Chamintu's central committee, which was formed last April 11, has four umbrella departments--fighting, organization, liaison and public relations.

The fighting department is said to have placed the SNU student council under its tight control for campus unrest. The public relations department has issued the mouthpice, "Haebang Sonon" or the Liberation Declaration. To date, it has published the seventh issue and scattered its copies to student activists secretly, police said.

Minmintu's central committee was formed last March 27, police said. It has seven key members, each responsible for specific functions.

The committee has allegedly controlled Hwang Hyok-chu, who has been wanted by police as the Minmintu chairman.

The Chamintu and Minmintu chapters set up at Yonsei, Korea, and Songgyungwan universities have upper-echelon organs of their own, police alleged.

Police earlier said that most of the breaks-in and violent student demonstrations during the first semester this year had been organized by Chamintu and Minmintu.

The immediate goal of Chamintu is to drive "external forces," including U.S. Armed Forces, out of the country, according to police analysts. Chamintu, they said, regards Korean society as one being colonized.

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CSO: 4100/190

POLICE ORDERED TO ARREST 160 RALLY MASTERMINDS

SK020027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police instructed police stations in the capital yesterday to arrest by July 15 a total of 160 people wanted for their alleged key roles in demonstrations.

The people subject to the massive manhunt include student leaders, members of dissident groups and dismissed workers who had allegedly masterminded various demonstrations, including the May 3 riot in Inchon, according to the police.

Among them are 12 members of anti-government organizations, like Pak Key-tong, a director of the United Minjung (Populace) Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon), and Yi Ho-ung, chairman of the Inchon Federation of the Social Movement Associations. Also on the list are 38 students activists that are said to have pulled the strings of the hardline anti-American and anti-government groups, "Chamintu" and "Minmintu."

The special directive came as a preventive measure against possible formation of expansion of underground organizations during the summer vacation to plot more radical demonstrations next semester, a senior police officer said.

"It is also feared that they may do harm to the successful holding of the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 through Oct. 5 in Seoul," he added.

The metropolitan police [words indistinct] how to round up the wanted people late on Monday at a meeting of some 70 ranking officers from 23 police stations in Seoul. They are in charge of anti-communist and intelligence activities.

They were told to set up a more cooperative system to ensure smooth exchange of information to help locate the people being sought by the police.

"It is highly probable that the student activists, with support from the dissident figures, will reorganize radical underground groups to step up their anti-American and anti-government strikes, riding on a boisterous mood in connection with the revision of the Constitution.

"They may hinder the Asiad methodically in an attempt to defame the government," he went on, vowing to keep watertight security for the participants in the quadrennial regional sports meet.

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CSO: 4100/190

DAILY CRITICIZES POLICE SEARCHES OF HIGH SCHOOLS

SK040031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Search of High Schools"]

[Text] Complaints are being raised not only in educational circles but in society at large over the excessive police action of searching high schools connected with the possible dissemination of "subversive leaflets" by collegian activists.

The Seoul metropolitan police searched 230 schools, including some middle schools, in the capital city early Wednesday morning in a blitz hunt for subversive material or letters sent by activist colegians. Such an unprecedentedly sweeping police action, however, reportedly ended in an abortive one, failing to uncover any printed material or letters promoting ideological indoctrination on the secondary school campuses.

School authorities as well as parents of students thus came to express their grievances over the police search, which was conducted with neither prior notice nor warrants duly issued by the courts. Accordingly, the metropolitan police were accused by the school authorities involved of hampering the educational atmosphere.

Police personnel were reported to have combed the playgrounds, toilets and walls on high school campuses, even though they did not enter classrooms. They also frisked youths passing by or around the schools, who were suspected of being activist collegians involved in the spread of "ideology letters."

The police claim was that the surprise search of high schools was based on information that student activists may have distributed subversive material at secondary schools on a massive scale.

True, a tactical change was seen in student activism to the effect that collegians were to disseminate anti-government leaflets among high school students, in connection with the ongoing political turmoil in the nation.

For all that, however, the police seem to have gone too far, along with the latest action, undermining the authority of teachers, who have the primary responsibility for the guidance of their students, particularly at the secondary school level.

Unless there is seen an exceptional situation, an emergency, on campuses, police are called upon to refrain from taking excessive action, as reflected in the recent instance.

On the other hand, high school teachers should be realistically prepared for the possibility that their innocent students may be "contaminated" by subversive collegian activism.

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CSO: 4100/197

SALE OF 'PROBLEMATIC' BOOKS BANNED

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul police went out yesterday to ban the sale of 20 "problematic" books and confiscated 700 tape cassettes containing anti-government songs.

The police action was taken after the Culture and Information Ministry informed the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau of a list of the 20 books, which it views as being problematic and for which the ministry advocates removal.

In an instruction to police stations, the Metropolitan Police Bureau said that book stores dealing in such books should send them back to their respective publishing companies lest they should face punitive measures, including confiscation and other legal action. The books have been published since March.

The books claimed to be "problematic" and "subversive" include four translated works of a mainland Chinese author in addition to those criticizing the current regime.

Alleged accounts of behind the scene events stories during the Third Republic, labor issues and cultural and education policies of the current government are learned to constitute major themes of the books.

In cooperation with the Seoul city administration, the police searched major book stores near university campuses yesterday, confiscating some 700 tapes which contain "resistance songs."

These illegally-produced cassette tapes feature "demonstration" songs and songs about the Kwangju incident. One of them, titled "Field Conquered Again," cynically criticizes the cultural exchanges of Korea and Japan.

The cassette tapes were produced by dissident groups such as the Mass Culture Movement Council and the Folk Song Research Club without authorization of the concerned offices.

The search operation was done without the backing of court warrants, based on the law which stipulates that the illegal cassette tapes are subject to confiscation without issuance of warrants.

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CSO: 4100/197

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DISSIDENTS STATEMENT ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT--A group of 19 prominent personalities, including religicus leader Ham Sok-hon, issued a four-point statement Tuesday on constitutional amendment and other controversial issues. They demanded an "immediate" release of all the "democratic people" detained and insisted that the Constitution should be revised in a way to directly elect the President by the people. They called on the United States to play "an active role for the promotion of democracy in Korea" and demanded the release of Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the activist group called "Mintongnyon." The 19 also included Catholic Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Rev. Pak Kyong-kyu, poet Ko Un and Prof. Yi Mun-yong. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

FORMER SAMMINTU LEADER SENTENCED--The Supreme Court Tuesday upheld a five-year prison term handed down by a lower court against Ham Un-kyong, 22, former Seoul National University senior, on conviction of violating the National Security Law. Ham, former chairman of the university's radical student group called "Sammintu," was one of the 73 college students who seized the USIS building in Seoul in May last year. The top court also upheld the three-and-a-half-year term for Yi Chong-hun, 21, a Korea University senior, who was also charged with playing the leading role in the three-day seizure of the building. A total of 20 people stood on trial, but the 18 others have not appealed their terms to the Supreme Court. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

NEW PARTY--[From the "Press Pocket" column] The New Conservative Club, composed of 12 lawmakers who defected from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, plans to inaugurate the "People's Democratic Party" in the middle of next month. To this end, the NCC founded two party branches in Tongnae, Pusan, and Chung-tong Yongdo constituency in Pusan yesterday. A party founding requires more than 24 branches for its establishment according to the Political Party Law. Accelerating the work to found the party, the club chairman Yu Han-yol said, "We have confirmed that there are many political aspirants who disagree with the leadership political behavior of the two Kims (Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung)." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 4 SK] /6662

STUDENT RALLIERS RELEASED--The government yesterday released on probation five collegians convicted of staging illegal demonstrations, Ministry of Justice officials said. This was the first time the ministry has freed student activists serving prison terms for violating laws governing public security since 1984. Ministry officials said the five were among some 400 exemplary prisoners being freed at the end of each month for their good behavior while in prison. The five were eligible for a parole since they have served more than two-thirds of their prison terms, the officials said. They emphasized that parole for the five was granted to foster national reconciliation in line with growing mood of political compromise among political parties. The government plans to expand the monthly parole for more people serving jail terms for violating public security-related laws. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

TRIAL FOR POET, OTHER DISSIDENTS--A trial for poet Ko Un and four other former dissident leaders will be held at a Seoul courtroom tomorrow, almost seven years after the defendants were indicted on a charge of violating the now-defunct presidential emergency decree. The trial comes nearly four years and eight months after the emergency measure was made null and void in November 1981. In addition to Ko, the defendants in the long-awaited trial include Mun Tong-hwan, 65, and In Myong-in, both Protestant ministers and Prof. Yi Mun-yong of Korea University. The five are accused of inciting a group of 237 striking workers from the YH Industrial Co. at the headquarters of the then opposition New Democratic Party on Aug. 17, 1979. Their alleged acts constitute a crime under a presidential emergency decree which banned workers from resorting to collective bargaining and group action. The five were arrested and indicted on Sept. 12 the same year. But all of them were released on bail three months later. A three-member panel, led by Judge Pak Yong-mu, will preside over the proceedings scheduled to begin at 11 a.m. tomorrow. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

SONORYON MEMBERS INDICTED--Seoul prosecution yesterday indicted 12 members of an underground labor movement group called Sonoryon, charging seven of them with violating the National Security Law. The remaining five are accused of committing violence and rioting for suspected involvement in the riotous demonstrations in Inchon on May 3, prosecutors said. Most of those indicted are university graduates or others expelled from universities in Seoul. They included Kim Mun-su, 34, and Miss Pak Chong-ae, 20, both expellees from Seoul National University and Miss Yun Hyon-suk, 28, a graduate of the state-run university. Prosecutors, in announcing the indictment against the 12 people, said the seven of them played a leading role in organizing the labor movement group with a purported aim of "liberating" the masses, including laborers. The seven thus served the interests of the North Korean regime in violation of the National Security Law, they said. They also noted that Miss Pak and five others printed two underground papers in which they lauded the communist regime in the North. The indictment charges that five other suspects involved in the case allegedly violated the laws governing illegal assemblies and demonstrations and rioting. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

SNU PROFESSORS APPEAL--Professors at the colleges of social and natural sciences urged the Seoul National University authorities yesterday to scarp the decision not to extend research grants to those who have signed a "political statement." Their appeal followed the move by some 100 faculty members of the humanities college on Wednesday. A senior professor said that the petition would be handed to the president of the university in two or three days with the signatures. In the letter, they maintained that professors should not be excluded from a list of beneficiaries from the government research subsidies for non-academic reasons. "The distribution of the funds should be based only on the scholastic merit of professors," they stressed, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the "unreasonable" decision. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ACTIVISTS--Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--The emergence of radical leftist student activists this year has driven campus unrest in South Korea to extremes, Education Minister Son Che-sok said Friday. Son said those students are trying to follow a socialist revolutionary line by openly chanting anti-American and leftist slogans and indicating popular uprising against the government and armed struggle through the organizing of the masses and establishing of "liberation districts (districts to serve as bridgeheads for further leftist revolution)" in the Soviet way. In a speech delivered to the meeting of deans in charge of school affairs from universities and colleges throughout the country, Son also said the radical students shocked the nation recently by sending letters containing radical leftist ideology to high school students and farmers. "Although the number of those students is small yet, their slogans and violent behavior are those which negate the legitimacy of the nation and hamper the national security. They cannot coexist with the values sought by us so far, nor be accepted," he said. He asked the schools officials to take the campus unrest seriously and make the utmost effort to end the disturbance and the leftist sentiment. [Text] Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /6662

TEACHERS' GROUP PROTESTS--The secretariat of the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association is balking at the alleged attempt of the Education Ministry to unseat its deputy secretary-general. In a statement signed by 36 officials of the secretariat of the teachers' organization, they argued that they would not knuckle under to any outside pressure. It was learned that Son Se-won, deputy secretary of the body with a membership of about 200,000 teachers across the nation, is being pressured to leave his post. Informed sources said the ministry's position is a kind of punitive action as the body made public its plan to shore up autonomy in education early this year without prior consultation with the ministry. The signatory officials said all the projects which the federation is now undertaking for the enhancement of the autonomy should not be discountinued nor hindered under any circumstances. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/190

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, RESERVE FORCES DISCUSSED

Seoul ANJON POJANG in Korean Apr 86 pp 39-43

[Article by Yi Pong-u, advisor to the Association of Reservists: "The Reserve Forces' Role in National Security and Development"]

[Text] I. Historic Era of Our Beginning As a Developed Country

It goes without saying that the thing we are constantly hoping for is the construction of an independent democratic welfare state, bringing self-respect to the people, peace, and prosperity. Also, it is undeniable that on behalf of this kind of national construction, up to the present time all of us have combined our efforts in the areas assigned to each of us. Thinking upon it again, from the time of our loss of national sovereignty in 1910 to the unfolding of the Olympics in the latter half of the 1980's, we again come to feel that we have lived in an era of very many changes.

In 1919, through the 1 March Independence Movement which astounded the entire world, the Korean people's independence was shown at home and abroad, but the leaders of the Independence Movement, even in the anti-Japanese struggle which should have been united, did not achieve unified action. Flaws due to ideology became exposed, and the result was that this helped the Japanese policy of division.

Along with liberation, which was the product of the international environment called the Cold War, not only was the environment of the race-dividing 38th parallel produced, but with the appearance of North Korea on the scene the internecine strife of the Korean War became inevitable. In particular, the Korean War, due to Soviet instigation under the fair name of the ideology called communism, formerly not seen in the history of our race, became the greatest tragedy to our race.

However, I believe that all of these tragedies were ordeals that had to be experienced in the process of the maturation of the race, and in the service of education on behalf of the advancement of tomorrow's history of the race they will truly be valuable tragedies.

We lived under the rule of the Japanese Empire for 35 years from 1910 to 1945, and for another 35 years, from 1945 to 1980, we lived in an era full of mistakes and blood and sweat in erecting the pivotal point of the nation.

Here, the mistake is indicated by the splits within the leadership even while carrying out the resistance movement against the Japanese Empire, the blood is designated as the Korean War, and the era of sweat symbolizes the era of economic progress in the 1960's and 1970's.

Now, in the 1980's, which will taste the fruit of the sweat, the era of pioneering the nation's fate is upon us, namely, no one can deny that we are living in the era of our becoming a developed country.

However, it is clearly a fact that not only have we been liberated from the threat of war and, at the same time, from absolute poverty, but without becoming liberated from political pressure and the misuse of power we cannot say that we have become a developed country.

II. Pressing Themes That Must Be Overcome

Now, as we look forward to the decade of the 2000's, which begins the new century, more than anything the pressing needs which must be resolved are the examination of domestic and international conditions and changes in the environment related to our national advancement, evaluating our potential for advancement, prescribing the themes that we must overcome, and mobilizing the wisdom to overcome them.

From that point it can be judged that through the enterprises erected by the government, which established economic advancement as a high-level priority, in the vast majority of the citizenry a new hope and self-confidence was planted, and this constituted our potential for advancement. At the same time, we cannot ignore the unfavorable side effects and aftermaths that arose because we have chosen an economic strategy based on growth.

However, we cannot but sincerely recognize that the flawed economic development of the Third Republic brought the fruits of liberation out of absolute poverty.

On the one hand, the long term concentration of power, by laying on the people great political discouragement and disappointment, produced the 26 October incident, and following this, political, economic, and social unrest was caused. But it cannot but be highly evaluated that fortunately the Fifth Republic, as it set sail, recovered the opportunity for stability and growth and reached a new turning point in national advancement.

When considering our experience and potential power, we come to think that the approximately 20 years from the middle of the 1980's to the beginning of the 21st century, will be a very important time when looking at our national development process. Namely, this period will advance the increase in national development to the maximum through achievement of a new leap forward in all spheres: political, economic, social, etc. We see that this is a time in which we must achieve the historic turning point of realizing a developed society.

In this period we must use the power which brought us from an underdeveloped country to a moderately developed country with a high rate of growth over the past 20 or so years, and one more time we must together exert our best efforts to become a "developed country."

A. Features of a Developed Country

A developed country means a nation in which, as a free and stable nation, democracy and capitalism at home become fixed and adapted and harmony is attained and develops, a broad middle class is formed, the large majority of the people are protected from social dangers such as disease and unemployment, and social stability is attained. Also, internationally, it means that military and economic superiority over North Korea will be achieved; in the diplomatic security area too, safety is assured, and in international society our status improves and we advance as a respected nation.

Also, with a foundation of economic vitality and efficiency, stable economic growth continues, income and consumption approach the level of a developed country, and the housing and living environment improves pleasantly, as we enjoy material wealth and we participate in cultural activities. In addition to this, we must become a wealthy and vigorous nation in which the energy for national advancement is continuously cultivated and invigorated.

In addition, as a just and balanced-growth nation, proper social compensation is given to each citizen according to his ability and effort, and the people's living standard becomes equalized with increases in income to those at lower income levels. Along with balanced regional development by the advancement of backward regions, we must become a nation which achieves balanced development in various spheres: politics, economics, society, culture, food and clothing, etc.

In order to create this kind of developed Fatherland, the social system's advancement and the basic order's establishment and, of course, social encouragement of the development of ability and the establishment of a system of values are necessary. As we continue to expand the economic foundation for national advancement, while planning to promote the people's welfare and regional development at the same time, we must promote international cooperation and enlarge the foundation for international cooperation and achieve national assurance of safety and unity of the people.

B. Next 2-3 Years: Pioneering the Turning Point of the Nation's Future

By our continuous economic advancement and national advancement, our already-established political and economic superiority over North Korea in the future will become stronger. When we enter the 1990's we expect to grow to the extent that we will be able to overwhelm North Korea even militarily.

Because North Korea is a collective which may choose an adventuristic line of military provocation by using the domestic turmoil arising from the reorganization of its leadership system in the latter half of the 1980's and its military superiority to attempt to obstruct our holding the 1988 Olympics, the most important theme given to us now is for the next 2-3 years to overcome the security crisis wisely.

The expectation is that North Korea's continuous increase of military power will become a burden and in about 1990 will arrive at a limit. We can be certain that even in the area of military strength it will have its superiority snatched away by us when we look at the scale of our GNP and per-capita income level, export and scientific technology level, and also the superiority of our social structure.

As the North Korean collective cannot be expected to be ignorant of this situation, the possibility cannot be excluded that North Korea will choose the adventurist line of sending south armed spies, blowing up facilities, etc. to block the holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and especially, when considering the reality of Seoul being close to the truce line and the concentration of national capabilities in Seoul, the possibility of North Korea committing a provocation such as a lightening strike cannot be excluded.

However, when looking at the well-timed pretense of North Korea formally proposing or agreeing to the South-North Red Cross talks and the South-North economic talks with the goal of avoiding isolation from international society and of saving face, it must be borne in mind that North Korea has available the two-faced strategy of stopping or rejecting these.

Because in these circumstances, North Korea, compared to us, is greatly lagging in economic power, and its burdens from maintaining and increasing its military strength continue to be excessive, its replacement of obsolete equipment and introduction of modern equipment in order to be able to rise to our increase in war potential will reach a limit, and by the second half of the 1980's it will shortly lose even the superiority of military power which it has maintained.

In particular, because by the first half of the 1990's South Korea's economic strength and military strength will overwhelm North Korea's, and because the four powers' position is that they want peace on the Korean Peninsula, it is expected that all of the domestic and international conditions for an amicable atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula will be fostered. It is judged that the turning point of the people's existence and prosperity depends on how we wisely overcome the crucial period of the next 2-3 years.

C. Expected Line of Action of North Korea During the Next 2-3 Years

If now we do not analyze the line of action that North Korea will adopt during this period and make appropriate preparations, we may lose the turning point of national prosperity which is coming at long last.

Accordingly, if we bring up for discussion the several military lines of action that North Korea will adopt, there are three concrete provocation-fostering measures that anyone can easily imagine:

First, directly provoking all-out war.

Second, inducing an advantageous settlement after occupying a region by surprise attack at a location they choose.

Third, after infiltrating 100,000 guerrillas, obstructing various international events and weakening South Korea's national power through rear-area disturbances.

However, looking at the level of war potential of both sides, it can be judged that in an all-out war North Korea's losses would be greater than its gains, and because of the development of certain aspects of international war its anticipated goals may not be achievable, and the conventional judgment is that this will not be attempted.

Also, it is possible for North Korea to induce a settlement with favorable conditions after occupying a region by surprise attack, but considering that there is the problem that by this measure it will be judged to be an invader and the possibility of expansion of the war internationally, etc., it now cannot be judged that this is a reasonable method.

Then, of the lines of action that they can adopt, the measure with the greatest possibility of being selected is: activity by infiltration into our rear areas of the 100,000 guerrilla cadres that they have trained, disrupting the rear areas and destroying various national command facilities or murdering important people and threatening our lines of communication, by disguising these people as part of an uprising spontaneously growing within South Korea with domestic antigovernment protesters and not as North Korean cadres, and by propagandizing domestically and internationally.

After doing this, North Korea, because it would incite within South Korea the so-called revolutionary power which would request aid from North Korea, would set up for itself the moral obligation of being unable to refrain from providing popular aid. It would apply pressure to the whole battle line by boosting various kinds of aid to reinforce the guerrilla cadres and help their activities so as to promote South Korea's chaos and domestic disorder and of course make impossible the holding of the international events of 1986 and 1988 and possibly attempt a second Vietnam.

Especially, looking at the timing of this, it can be judged that the timing for this kind of attempt would be before the opening of the 1986 Asian Games, in the summer of 1986.

III. Role of the Reserves

It follows that we cannot but say that the insistence upon countermeasures in preparation for the possibility of this kind of North Korea's provocation is more urgent than anything else.

However, survival is the greatest problem during a guerrilla war, and because, like the so-called "water and fish" relationship, without the cooperation of the people it self-destructs. it is easier to foster an environment in which infiltrating enemy guerrillas cannot survive than impractically to block the intentions of an infiltrating enemy.

When considering that the violent purpose shown by some of the leftist students these days can become a hotbed for enemy guerrillas to infiltrate and conceal themselves, the stability of the campuses, in the dimension of security, cannot but be investigated and controlled. We see that the order-opposing intention shown by the other power, which is trying to topple the established order, must also in this kind of situation exercise self-restraint.

When considering this point, I will say that now this country's masters are the 4.5 million reservists who have sacrificed on the frontline of national defense on active duty in the most difficult period of this country and in time of emergency will be involved as the chief military force. They, as the last bastion of national defense, must once more put things in order with a firm attitude.

If we say that the 600,000-strong regular forces have the role of giving an early warning of perceived indications of an enemy attack and the role of absorbing and buffering the force of the enemy's initial attack, and are the military force responsible for creating the conditions for a counterattack, truly the reservists, with the conditions of a counterattack as a foundation, cannot but be the chief military force for restoring the nation's boundaries. Because of this, the 4.5 million reservists are this country's masters and the last rampart of national defense.

Also, even if North Korea injects 100,000 guerrillas and attempts to destroy South Korea's order and reduce society to chaos, the 4.5 million reservists, even figuring only 5 persons in a family, for a total of 20 million, which is half of our country's population, if the 4.5 million reservists arm themselves, the 100,000 guerrillas will not have a place to put their feet.

Not only that, but when considering the surprising difference in adaptability to emergencies between the students who were not able to hold a rifle before the Korean War and today's students who receive basic military training, because the number of high school and college students is 3.1 million or so, if the 4.5 million reservists organize and train these students, they can become a surprising fighting power. Middle school students including sixth graders total 1.7 million, and if they are correctly taught the essentials of reporting and identifying guerrillas, truly there will not be a place for guerrillas to set foot anywhere within the Republic of Korea.

The role of the reservists is not patriotism in a big way. It is the daily concrete and substantive taking charge of increasing our military power by always correctly making others aware of our security situation (our families at home, our coworkers at work, or when meeting junior alumni or young students) and informing others of the essential points of how to spot spies and guerrillas. This is the path of patriotism and the path of national salvation.

Now, with our popular events of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics ahead of us, as we keep correctly the various kinds of social order which are emphasized, including street order, spectator order, bus-boarding order, etc., and also as we try to show a clean and orderly Korea to the people of the world, if the 4.5 million reservists unite their will, there is nothing that they cannot do.

Also, when we see from the experience of nearby Japan's Tokyo Olympics that if we successfully carry out the international events, the fact is that this will advance the date of a second jump to become an advanced country. Thus, there is no reason for us not to concentrate our efforts on making a second leap.

In conclusion, the 4.5 million Homeland Reservists must take the lead in order for all of us Koreans, who are living in an era of pioneering the national fate, to discard the childish spirit of seeking trivial individual or group gain, and harmoniously unite and participate together in advanced-country construction.

Just as the present is the result of the past, now we are creating the future. If that is so, the future of advanced Korea will not be made from near-sighted, improper ways of thinking but will be made from progressive, positive ways of thinking.

Let all of us, as leading characters in the creation of an advanced Korea, become proud Koreans.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LAW BECOMES FINAL IN JULY

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 Jun 86 p03

[Summarized translation from the Press Translation]

[Text]

"We are seized with fear indeed, wondering in what direction the enforcement of the Industrial Development Law will be promoted in July," President of the Federation of Korean Industries CHONG Chu-yong said. His remarks represent misgivings held among those in the business circles about enforcement of the law. CHONG made the remarks at the Civilian Economic Council (also called the Friday meeting) held under the sponsorship of Deputy Prime Minister KIM Man-che at the Economic Planning Board.

Theoretically, the targets of "the industrial rationalization program" are supposed to be designed by the government under applications filed by the business circles concerned. If necessary, however, the targeted businesses may be selected or adjusted by the Minister of Trade and Industry by virtue of his authority.

In particular, large-scale business types, on which a business group's fate depends, are the targets. Moreover, there are some industries in which those business groups may also participate in again, due to changes brought about by the economic conditions and business capabilities.

In October 1980, the government converted various heavy and chemical industries into the monopoly and oligopoly systems. In doing so, the government succeeded in alleviating oversupply and business deficits. However, it also produced a side-effect by weakening the competitiveness of business enterprises concerned.

In order to adequately meet the age of internationalization in the latter half of the 1980's, the government is now working on readjusting capital investment in industries, with the scheduled enforcement of the Industrial Development Law.

The government continues to specify the three business types -- automobiles, heavy construction equipment, and ship engines -- as the major targets of industrial "rationalization." In doing so, the government can maintain their monopoly system established in 1980, even in the future.

In the case of power generating equipment, excluded from the "rationalization" targets, the past investment readjusting measure is virtually maintained even after the mid-1980's, for the only reason that the Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction Co. alone has the capability of supplying the equipment. The same goes for electronic switching systems because of technological development already achieved in this sector. The principle of free competition will be introduced, only in the heavy electrical equipment field, breaking down the unitary production system permitted to Hyosong Heavy Industry.

It appears likely, therefore, that the four automobile companies -- Hyundai Motor, Daewoo Motor, Kia Industry, and Dongah Motor -- will be allowed to continue to supply automobiles; that Hyundai Engine and Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction to supply high horse-power ship engines, and that Samsung Heavy Industry and Daewoo Heavy Industry to supply construction heavy equipment; and Ssangyong Heavy Industry to monopolize the production of medium-size ship engines.

Under this government plan, it appears difficult for Samsung Group to participate in automobile industry, for Hyundai Group to produce construction heavy equipment, and for Daewoo Group to manufacture ship engines, at least for the time being.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has early this year promoted the "rationalization" work by classifying the 67 types of businesses into two groups. One group consists of industries in which new investment has to be blocked continuously. The other group is made up with industries requiring some augmentation measures because of their weakened competitiveness.

As a result, the following five business types were chosen as the primary targets for "rationalization" -- automobiles, heavy construction equipment, ship engines, textiles, and dyeing and processing.

In the case of automobiles, it seems that the government ruled out Samsung Group's participation. Instead, it also has blocked Hyundai from participation in the construction equipment field. In the heavy construction equipment and automobile industry fields where Daewoo has been in business, the government has blocked its rivals. Instead, Daewoo Group seems to have been asked to give up its plan for production of medium- and large-size engines including ship engines.

As for the electronic switching systems, those business groups have no complaint. In the field of power generating equipment, the designation of targets for "rationalization" has been withheld, enabling Samsung Heavy Industry and Hyundai Heavy Industry to get orders for production of the power generating equipment.

At any rate, the government action for adjustment of capital investment in heavy and chemical industries in 1980 is expected to continue even after six years from then, in the name of selecting "rationalization" targets under the Industrial Development Law.

Automobile Industry

In the case of automobiles, the government last year lifted the so-called "Feb. 28th measures" after four years of enforcement, shifting to the free competition system effective from 1987. In spite of enforcement of the Industrial Development Law, the government appears likely to continue to restrict new participation, thus limiting automobile companies to the existing four ones. Though this is a time-fixed action, the government action can only deal a heavy blow to enterprises promoting new investment, such as Samsung Group.

For its advance into the automobile industry, the Samsung Group has already secured a building lot in the Ch'angwon area. Samsung has also organized its automobile industry founding team in the business group and has designated automobile industry as its strategic business item in the 1990's. Having had an official contact with Chairman IACOCCA of Chrysler Corp. last year, Samsung's Chairman YI Pyong-ch'ol has been personally urging for preparatory work on starting the automobile business.

In fact, Samsung has secured the production bases for various automobile parts through its subsidiaries, such as Samsung Heavy Industry. So, Samsung Group thought that it was just a matter of time for it to enter the automobile business. The government is going to permit no new licenses for automobile business, judging that the supply capacity of the existing four companies already exceeds the demand.

At the end of 1985, the existing four automobile companies' combined production capacity reached 700,000 vehicles. Their automobile production is projected to increase to 1,400,000 vehicles by 1988. They have expanded their production facilities so much because the three big American automobile firms including General Motors plan to import cars and because Korean firms have secured competitiveness on the export markets. Hyundai Motor's "Pony Excel" cars have already begun enhancing its reputation in the U.S. and other advanced countries. And Daewoo Motor plans to begin shipment of its cars toward the end of this year.

Construction Heavy Equipment

Interests of these business groups are conflicting in the field of heavy construction equipment. At present, excavators are produced by Samsung Heavy Industry and Daewoo Heavy Industry, but the manufacture of cranes, bulldozers, and rollers is monopolized by Samsung. In this field, Hyundai Heavy Industry has made a challenge.

With purchase orders from IH of the U.S., Hyundai has urged the government to grant a license for manufacture of heavy construction equipment. Hyundai Chairman CHONG Chu-yong says that it does not make sense at all that Hyundai as a heavy industry business group is not allowed to manufacture construction equipment. With the Ulsan factory facilities now left idle due to a slump in shipbuilding and with the U.S. proposal for its export, it is a natural idea for Hyundai to participate in the industry.

As in the case of automobile industry, the U.S. and other advanced countries show the tendency of making use of Korea's production facilities even in this field of heavy construction equipment. The government, however, moves to restrict its participation on the grounds that the existing firms have enough capacities to meet the demand. In 1983, Samsung Heavy Industry won its monopoly right on heavy construction equipment from Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction Co., but it still suffers business deficits in this field.

Heavy Electrical Equipment

Heavy electrical equipment is the very first one in which the government introduced the competition system, among other business types subject to the adjustment of investment. In this field, business interests of those business conglomerates are entangled deeply.

In 1980, the government designated Hyosung Heavy Industry as the company allowed exclusively to supply heavy electrical equipment to the domestic market, while consolidating former Ssangyong Heavy Equipment and Kolon General Electrical Equipment into Hyosung. The government did so because of the chronic, excessive supply with the participation in the industry by Hyundai, Lucky-Gold Star, Ssangyong, and Kolon. In 1980, their supply grew more than three times the level registered in the latter half of the 1970's. As such, their operating rates stood at a low of 40 percent.

The government, however, is expected to scrap the previous action on adjustment of investment in this field, from next year, allowing Hyundai Heavy Electrical Equipment, Ichun Electrical Machinery, and Gold Star Instrumentations to sell high-voltage heavy electrical equipment on the domestic market.

It will be necessary, however, to note that Hyosung Heavy Industry, Kolon and Ssangyong are still far from bringing their business status to normalcy. Since 1983, Hyosung's financial position has been improved remarkably, but it still is under the yoke of accumulated deficits of ₩39.8 billion inherited by Kolon and Ssangyong. Hyosung says that it is not understandable why the heavy electrical equipment industry has been excluded from the designation of "industrial rationalization" for its protection. Ironically enough, Hyosung Group alone has been excluded from the targets of "rationalization."

Power General Equipment

Power generating equipment now produced by Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction has been left out in the target items for "rationalization," liberalizing the item at least in formalities. In the case of turbines, which are the main power generating equipment, Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction alone has a technical tie-up with a foreign country. In the case of large-capacity boilers of 10,000 kilowatts or more, the company says that it alone has the facilities to build them. Ever since the government action in August 1980, the operating rate has continued to rise from 35 percent in 1983 to 51 percent in 1984 and again to 63 percent in 1985. Its goal this year is set at 83 percent.

Hyundai Heavy Industry and Samsung Heavy Industry had expressed their intention to participate in the field of combined thermal power generating equipment. The government, however, has blocked them on the ground for normalizing the business management of Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction. So, the production of main power generating equipment will be continuously monopolized by Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction. In the field of combined thermal power generating equipment and peripheral equipment, some private enterprises are expected to participate.

Engines

Engines take an absolutely important portion in the modern assembly industries, such as shipbuilding, automobiles and heavy equipment. In this field, therefore, they develop heated arguments no less than in any other types of business. The recent government's designation of "rationalization," therefore, has virtually thrown cold water over the new business firms trying to participate in this field.

At first, the government permitted Hyundai Engine to exclusively produce high horse-power ship engines, Ssangyong Heavy Industry to make medium-size engines, and Daewoo Heavy Industry to manufacture high horse-power overland engines, respectively. Later, however, it has gradually permitted Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction to build high horse-power ship engines and Hyundai Motor to participate in the manufacture of overland engines, thus virtually establishing a competitive system. It has only allowed the Ssangyong Heavy Industry's monopoly of medium-size engines, for reasons of the limited demand. Samsung Group and Dongah Motor have also proposed the opening of the engine industry. It must be noted that the government's excessive protection has led the local engine production rate to stand below 60 percent.

Electronic Switching Systems

With the emergence of the domestically produced fully electronic switching systems, the domestic market has virtually been liberalized. The liberalization of the ₩400-billion market began with the development and use of TDX-1 systems. Since the government's adjustment of investment in this field in October 1980, urban-type switching systems have been supplied by Samsung Semiconductors and rural-type switching systems by Orient Electronic Telecommunications. This business assignment system has disrupted order, with the government's permission for participation in the development of TDX-1's by four companies including Daewoo Communications in August 1984.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

302 ARTICLES MAKE OPEN-MARKET ITEMS LIST

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 May 86 p 7

[Article by the Special Industrial Study Team: "Safety Mechanisms Needed to Prevent Dumping; Foreign Products Are More than Competitive with Domestic Ones"]

[Text] Now that 302 articles will be freed for import beginning 1 July, about 2 months from now, industry is taking a great number of pains.

In particular, industry is in a tense atmosphere because of possible disruptions in the domestic market, which could arise from increased dumping by foreign companies after the full-scale opening to imports. In order to deal with shocks resulting from the open market, industry plans to prepare corresponding tactics. For many products subject to the open market, domestic companies appear to be competitive against foreign companies in techniques and product quality. But if foreign companies engage in massive price competition, unexpected damage could result.

Thus, industry authorities agree that a safety mechanism is needed to block foreign companies' dumping and similar activities in the domestic market. Following is a summary of the principal tactics and proposals submitted to the government by each industry.

Petrochemicals

A total of 12 items, including carbon black, methanol, propionic acid, glycol, and glacial acetic acid, will be freed for import. There is little concern at this time in this area because the Ministry of Finance has already set up a dumping prevention law under the Customs Law.

The pluralistic mechanism of imports currently being used is also being simplified.

Imports of caprolactam and terephthalic acid will inevitably increase because of the shortage in domestic supply, but imports of the other 10 items will also likely increase. Fortunately, however, domestic prices of most of the major products are lower than foreign prices; but since the domestic prices are completely monopolistic and oligopolistic prices, the domestic companies' competitive power could weaken if foreign prices suddenly fall. Take acetaldehyde, for instance. In particular, if America cuts prices for just 1 percent of its production, it will have a significant impact on the Korean market. It is urgent to establish a thorough policy against dumping.

Electronics

A total of 40 items in this area will be freed. Included are the main export articles such as all sizes of color TV's, electronic ranges, color cathode-ray tubes, PCB's (printed circuit boards), and batteries. The industry, centered on the big three companies producing home electric appliances, is concentrating its energy on product quality improvement and cost reduction. But the question is how the domestic industry will win a relatively superior position in price competition, since it relies on imports for 70 percent of its major parts.

Although the domestic industry is somewhat competitive in product quality, this is the area where domestic consumers mostly prefer foreign products, which is a significant variable to work with. The domestic industry has a competitive advantage in "providing good services before and after purchases," but such an advantage could be easily obscured by dumping. Introduction of a policy, such as an import surveillance program, is desired.

Machinery

A total of 30 items will be completely freed. Most of these are the essential parts for finished products. Although little problem is expected in prices for automobile parts and machine parts, a significant impact is expected on such pieces of heavy equipment as A-frame cars, which are weak in competition. Also, the foreign products' impact will be felt on printing machines, carpentry tools, oil pressure gauges, and food processors.

The industry, centered on the Machine Industry Promotion Committee, formed councils for each business type and is rushing to formulate plans to speed up the production of domestic parts.

In particular, the industry is broadening opportunities for cooperation with consumers, through which it attempts to raise awareness about domestic machinery and attempts to solve various problems of product quality and prices.

The industry demands broader support for policies such as purchase financing for the domestic machine users.

In addition, the industry demands the formulation of plans to support development of an industrywide core technology.

Textiles

Cotton products have already been freed for import, and all items, except short fiber, in synthetic fiber products will enter the open market. In the areas of carded wool, the 100-percent pure cotton cloth will be freed. The cotton business has been greatly struck by the low prices offered by such underdeveloped regions as Southeast Asia and Pakistan.

Thread and low-grade fabrics have already lost their competitiveness.

The cloth industry is focusing on development of high-quality cloths that can compete against foreign products, but is indicating a great deal of concern over how far the foreign companies will lower prices to compete.

In the case of polyester and DTY, among synthetic fabrics, Taiwan has not only the largest production capacity in the world but also an ability to supply raw materials; hence, an offensive from Taiwan is expected. The domestic supply price of the 75-denier DTY is a little over a dollar, whereas the Taiwanese export price is below $0.90.

The industry is urging a restrictive policy to minimize dumping.

Steel

The domestic companies' ability to compete internationally is very weak in the areas of special steels and alloy metals, which will enter the open market. Under present circumstances, the domestic industry just cannot face the fight.

Aside from product quality, domestic industry is far inferior in price competition. The relatively high price of domestic products compared to foreign products is due to the high price of electricity, the price of which is 40 percent higher than the competitors', which takes up about 40 percent of the cost.

In addition, domestic supply far exceeds demand. If a foreign product is added to this, the impact on domestic industry will be significant. In order to help settle the domestic steel industry, the open market should be postponed at least until after 1988. Although the domestic industry is able to compete for product quality, it is worried over the excess supply that could follow the price competition.

Ceramic Wares

Some of the general trading companies have already started negotiating import agent contracts with well-known foreign companies. The industry is somewhat able to compete against European companies, but may not match Japanese price competition in high-grade products. In order to raise its competitive power, the industry is rushing to establish technology research institutes and a comprehensive design center, but the government should broaden its support for modernization of facilities and the like. Despite the rare opportunity for exports brought about by the strengthening of the yen and the like, the coming liberalization of imports could halve the effects of the export opportunity.

Corrugated Cardboard Stencil

The import freedom in this area is expected to result in a crisis involving shutdowns and layoffs in about 50 percent of all corrugated cardboard stencil businesses. Thus, some of the large companies are converting their production methods toward production of low-grade products. There are also worries about the impact on the importers of high-grade papers. Thus, an annual 50 billion won worth of our resources is at the stage of being put into a dead storage. The industry is demanding that liberalization be postponed.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF KALUN MEETING

SK021152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0138 GMT 29 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 June Special Article: "The Historic Meeting in Which the Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Line Was Set Forth"]

[Text] Cherishing in their hearts the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work, "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," our people are now recalling, with deep emotion, the proud road of the Korean revolution and of building our party. Under such circumstances, our party members and working people, who are marking the 56th anniversary of the Kalun meeting in which the general principle of the Korean revolution was set forth, are overflowing with the great dignity and honor of carrying out the revolution, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution.

The Kalun meeting was a historic meeting which opened an opportunity for a great turn for the Korean revolution, which had declared its new start with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, to enter a new developing stage in which the revolution is carried out on the basis of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics.

The frantic maneuvers of the imperialists to obliterate the oppressed people's growing revolutionary struggle in the international arena, the strengthening of the colonial repression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists who were accelerating their preparations for war of aggression against the Asian continent, the repeated failures of the Korean people's anti-Japanese mass struggle, the reckless 30 May riot triggered by factionalists, the great loss the revolutionary forces suffered as a result of this riot, and the internal and external situation that prevailed then ardently demanded that a correct revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies be set forth for the fighting revolutionaries and people as soon as possible and that on the basis of this our revolution be led to a new high stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in an effort to present the line of the Korean revolution and its strategy and tactics enriched by him on the basis of his scientific discernment of the ardent demands of the developing revolution, convened the meeting of guiding cadres of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in Kalun on 30 June 1930.

At the meeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic report on "The Future Path of the Korean Revolution." In this report, the great leader profoundly analyzed the situation that prevailed then and the lesson of our people's anti-Japanese mass struggle and then elucidated the stand and attitude that our young communists should adhere to in their revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Experience has shown that to lead the revolution to victory we should not only mingle with the masses of people and organize and mobilize them, but also should not rely on others for the resolution of all problems arising in the revolution but resolve them independently in a responsible manner and in conformity with our own situation. From this lesson, I believe it is most important for us to have the firm stand and attitude that the master of the Korean revolution is precisely the Korean people and that the Korean revolution should be carried out through the efforts of the Korean people themselves and in conformity with the specific situation of our country.

Such a basic stand and attitude elucidated by the great leader, who regards the masses of people as the master of the revolution and as the driving force of the revolution, were the starting point of the chuche-oriented line and policies of the Korean revolution that was set forth at the Kalun meeting.

In his report at the meeting, the great leader also defined it as the basic duty of the Korean revolution to defeat the Japanese imperialists, to achieve the independence of Korea, to liquidate feudalistic factors, and to enforce democracy. He also defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic, and democratic revolution and, on the basis of this, unfolded the general principle of the revolution, elucidating the brilliant path to successfully carry out the Korean revolution, including the chuche-oriented line for building the people's government, the unique anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front, and the policy of building the party.

The great leader's report at the historic Kalun meeting was the thoroughly uniqie and chuche-oriented general principle of the revolution which elucidated and integrated the most revolutionary and scientific strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution for the first time in history. It was also the immortal militant banner that the Korean communists and the people of our country should firmly grasp in completing the anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation and in achieving national sovereignty.

The Kalun meeting, which set forth the principle of the chuche idea and elucidated the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution, was indeed a historic event which was of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and the Korean communist movement.

The Kalun meeting opened first of all an opportunity for a great turn, which made it possible for the communist movement and the anti-Japanese movement for national liberation in our country to advance along the great chuche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy, and tactics.

For a long time, the Korean people waged various forms of struggle against the Japanese imperialists, including the movement of loyal troops, the patriotic campaign for the cultural enlightenment of the people, and the national independence movement. However, all of these struggles ended in failure because there were no correct guiding ideology and theory nor scientific strategy and tactics.

With the great leader's clear elucidation of the character and duty of the Korean revolution and his extensive presentation of the line and policies of the Korean revolution, including the chuche-oriented anti-Japanese armed struggle line, and the principle and policies for their implementation at the Kalun meeting, our people came to have a scientific struggle program, strategy, and tactics and dealt fatal blows to various types of national nihilists, flunkeyists, and factionalists who relied on big countries for the independence of the nation or who tried to carry out the revolution while relying on others.

Thus, the Kalun meeting not only made it possible for our revolution to firmly enter the path advancing on the basis of an extensively systematized and scientific struggle program, strategy, and tactics, but also made the development of the national liberation movement possible, under the wise leadership of the great leader, by the communists of new generations who grew up in the bosom of the leader and by the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces composed of these communists ofnew generations.

With the elucidation of the chuche-oriented armed struggle line at the Kalun meeting, our people's armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists was able to take deep roots among the masses of people for the first time and to be developed into an anticolonial war for national liberation consistently organized and expanded with the active support and encouragement of the masses of people. Along with this, our people's armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists was also able not only to firmly stand at the center of all other forms of mass strugglewhile firmly guaranteeing the organization and unity of struggle through the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics but also to vigorously encourage and inspire them.

With the presentation of the creative line of the anti-Japanese national united front at the Kalun meeting, the Korean communists were able to firmly build the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and to enter a high stage in which the Korean revolution could be vigorously carried out with the united strength of our people.

The Kalun meeting had great significance in vigorously carrying out the work to found a new revolutionary party of the working class in our country in accordance with the unique policy of party building.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: At the Kalun meeting in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the chuche-oriented line for the Korean revolution and thus elucidated the unique way for founding a revolutionary party.

What was important in the policy of building theparty advanced by the great leader at the Kalun meeting was to found the party independently. Also important was to found the party in such a way as to build basic party organizations first and then expand and strengthen them and to carry out the preparatory work for founding the party in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of founding the party presented at the Kalun meeting was a correct one most correctly reflecting the realistic demands of the international communist movement and our country's situation. With the great leader's presentation of the unique policy of building the party at the historic Kalun meeting, the struggle for founding the party was vigorously organized and developed under a correct leading guideline.

On 3 July 1930 in Kalun, the great leader formed the first party organization with the young communists of new generations whom he had personally fostered. This party organization was the party organization which had the chuche idea as its guiding ideology. It was also the glorious party organization which was the origin of our party today.

The great leader not only rapidly expanded party organizations in various areas with the first party organization as the parent body, but also firmly established the guiding system for party organizations in an effort to guarantee unified guidance to these party organizations.

With the formation of the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the unified organizational and guiding system of party organizations of all levels was established, and the work of building and expanding party organizations was more briskly and actively carried out.

During this course, numerous communist core elements were fostered and were firmly prepared to become the organizational core elements in founding the party. During this course, all sorts of impure ideologies were eliminated from the communist ranks, and the ideological and volutional unity and purity came to be firmly established within the communist ranks.

Along with this, by indoctrinating the masses of broad sectors ideologically and organizationally, the mass foundation for founding the party was firmly established. Thus, the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party was already firmly established in the anti-Japanese struggle period.

Thus, with the great leader's scientific elucidation of the character of the revolution in our country at the Kalun meeting for the first time in our history and his presentation there of the anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the chuche-oriented line for building the people's government, the line for the anti-Japanese national united front, and the policy for founding the party, our people came to vigorously turn out to the sacred struggle for national liberation in accordance with the correct struggle program, strategy, and tactics. At the same time, the Korean revolution came to enter into a new developing stage and to firmly advance along the road of victory, leaving the past ordeal forever.

Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at the high stage of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great party. The whole course traversed by the WPK has been a brilliant one in which the great leader has led our revolution on the single road of victory by elucidating the most correct revolutionary line, strategies, and tactics at every phase.

Inheriting and developing the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party created by the great leader, being thoroughly armed with the ideology and theory of our party, and glorifying the party's achievements attained in the course of its leadership of the revolution and construction constitute the firm guarantee for the victorious advance of our revolution and for expediting the victory of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

All party members and working people should brilliantly complete the revolutionary cause of chuche by brilliantly implementing the great chuche idea and the party line and policies, its embodiment, in accordance with the wise leadership of the party center.

/9604
CSO: 4110/069

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ECONOMY COLLEGE MEETING--A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economy College was held in the People's Palace of Culture on 30 June. Respectfully placed in front of the site of the report meeting was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up at the site of the report meeting were the slogans reading, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." Also put up at the site of the report meeting were the model of Mt Paektu, symbol of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, and a placard reading "The 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economy College." Participating in the report meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade [name indistinct], secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, and other functionaries of the relevant sector; functionaries of organizations turning out party cadres; functionaries [of] plants and enterprises in Pyongyang; and teachers and students of the People's Economy College. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

CSO: 4110/069

DAILY ON CREATING NEW STANDARDS, RECORDS

SK030418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 2 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July editorial: "Let Us More Actively Carry Out the Movement To Create New Standards and New Records"]

[Text] The movement to create new standards and new records, which is a massive innovation movement, is being broadly waged in our country today under the wise leadership of the party. July and August are the months of creating new standards and new records.

All sectors of the national economy should vigorously accelerate production and construction by more actively carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records in July and August.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All sectors of the national economy should break with the old technical standards and nominal capacity and constantly create new standards and new records.

Constantly creating new standards and new records is an important requirement for rapidly accelerating socialist economic construction. To vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction and to successfully achieve the 10 major prospective goals of economic construction set forth by our party, all sectors of the national economy should constantly renew old standards and create new standards and new records.

Only by vigorously carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records can production be regularized at a high level and not only the problem of improving production method and process but also the problem of rapidly developing overall national economy can be successfully resolved.

This year marks the fifth year of the movement to create new standards and new records. All functionaries and working people should more vigorously carry out the movement to create new standards and new records so that constant innovation can be effected in production and construction.

What is important in vigorously and actively carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records is for functionaries to firmly grasp this movement and to push ahead with it in a substantial manner. The experiences attained by economic units which have properly carried out this movement, including Kangwon Province, have proven that the problem as to how briskly and substantially the movement to create new standards and new records can be carried out entirely depends on party organizations and functionaries.

Functionaries at all sectors of the national economy should have a correct understanding toward the movement of creating new standards and new records and should pay deep interest to this movement. At the same time, they should set a clear goal in carrying out this movement and push ahead with the movement in a planned manner. In particular, functionaries should correctly sum up the work for the first half of the year, should properly and correctly assign the tasks to be carried out in this month and in the future. Along with this, they should ensure that these tasks are fulfilled without fail.

At the same time, by broadly organizing socialist emulation at all economic sectors and units and by taking up model units and innovators for praise so that others can follow them, functionaries should see to it that collective innovations are effected in all sectors and units.

The great capacity of innovation is found in improving production organization. Economic guidance functionaries should always have an eye for innovation and improve labor organization and production organization. They should also correctly assign tasks to workshops, work teams, and even individual workers and provide them with all possible conditions so that they can increase their efficiency to the maximum.

It is important to enhance the role of the units which guide plants and enterprises. The committees of chemical and light industries have firmly grasped the movement to create new standards andnew records as their committee-wide work and have properly carried out thework of generalizing good experiences attained in this movement.

The committees and ministries of the Administrative Council, complex enterprises, and provinces should designate model units in the movement to create new standards and new records and should concentrate great efforts on the work of generalizing the successes and experiences attained by these model units.

The important guarantee for success in the work to create new standards and new records rests with technical innovation. Only those standards and records renewed through technical innovation are secure and firm.

By actively carrying out the massive technical innovation movement, upholding the decision of the 12th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, all functionaries and working people should constantly improve production process and production methods and should produce more with less raw materials, materials, and labor efforts.

The most important problem in the movement to create new standards and new records is to inspire the ideology of the masses. Those who are directly responsible for the movement to create new standards and new records are the masses of producers. Only when the masses of producers correctly understand the party's intent and exert themselves ideologically can an amazing innovation be effected everywhere.

Party organizations and functionaries at all sectors of the national economy should constantly explain and inculcate the party's demand for the creation of new standards and new records among the masses and should wage brisk agitation activities among them so that all units of the national economy can seethe with the movement to create new standards and new records.

In particular, party organizations should vigorously push ahead with the movement to create new standards and new records together with the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to emulate the example set by unheralded heroes so that this movement can be waged more vigorously.

The movement to create new standards and new records is a massive movement which is carried out throughout the entire party and the country. Therefore, no one can be exempted from this movement.

All functionaries and working people should voluntarily and actively participate in this movement so that they become the innovators of new standards and new records. To do so, they should join this movement with the firm determination to make innovations as well as with infinite loyalty to the party and lofty revolutionary zeal.

Our heroic People's Army soldiers have created the speed of the 80s in construction, the speed of the Nampo lockgate construction, by outstandingly building the epochal Nampo lockgate in a short period of 5 years. The course of the construction of the Nampo lockgate was the course of creating unimaginable records and standards.

The miracle created in the construction of the Nampo lockgate, which has amazed the people of the world, is a result of the soldier constructors' spirit of absolutely and unconditionally following the party's order and instructions, their massive heroism, their matchless bravery and devotion, and their indomitable fighting spirit. When we demonstrate such an indomitable spirit, there will be no fortress that we cannot occupy, and new standards and new records can be created everywhere.

Such records and standards created in the construction of the Nampo lockgate should also be created in the construction sites of (Panpyong) dike and Sunchon vinalon complex, the construction sites of reclaimed tideland, other construction sites, plants, and enterprises on which our party has concentrated great efforts.

All functionaries and working people should create new standards and records in production and construction by following the model set by the constructors of the Nampo lockgate and by waging a vigorous struggle with the firm determination to effect innovations.

When our functionaries and working people rise up and struggle with the firm determination to epochally renew all standards and records in conformity with the demands of the times of today in which the speed battle attached to Chollima is being carried out, unprecedented innovations will be effected in the work to create new standards and new records, and socialist construction will be accelerated more vigorously.

/9604
CSO: 4110/069

KCNA REPORTS ON FIRST JOINT-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK042319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival was held on a grand scale in Ulyanovsk, the Soviet Union, over June 27-July 1.

The opening ceremony took place with a large attendance at the square named after Lenin in the City of Festival on June 27.

Speaking at the ceremony, Viktor Mishin, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, conveyed sincere greetings and wishes from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the attendants.

He said Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov expressed the conviction that the festival opening in Ulyanovsk on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a significant event in the history of the Soviet-Korean relations, will mark a new, important stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the younger generations of the two countries and uniting young people of socialist countries who are fighting for peace against the threat of nuclear holocaust.

Speaking next, Yi Yong-su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and head of the Korean youth delegation, extended deepest thanks, carrying the unanimous wishes of the entire participants in the festival, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade M. Gorbachyov for their profound concern and care for the festival.

He stressed that the first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival would adorn more richly the Korean-Soviet friendship which has grown stronger and developed through the historic Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and meeting between the leaders of the two countries.

On June 28 a ceremony for opening the "Druzhba-Chinson" Festival Club was held.

The speakers at the ceremony said that the friendship festival would make a great contribution to developing the militant friendship and solidarity between the youths and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on to a new height.

On the same day a seminar and sectional seminars were held.

The participants in the festival and youths went round the book, photo, fine art and craftwork exhibitions of the two countries on June 28.

A press conference was also called and young Soviet artistes gave a music and dance performance at the festival club.

On June 29, the youth delegations of Korea and the Soviet Union planted trees in celebration of the festival at the children's park named after Matrosov and visited the kolkhoz named after Lenin, an experimental farm and a sovkhoz in the province and met with youths there.

The Korean Youth Art Troupe performed at the threatre of the "Druzhba-Chinson" Festival Club on June 30.

On July 1, the festival participants visited the Vaz Auto Works and other factories in Ulyanovsk Province and met with working youth and held a meeting of solidarity.

The closing ceremony of the first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival was held on the day.

The speakers emphasized that the festival which was held around the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, marked another important occasion in developing the relations of friendship between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

Letters to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were adopted at the closing ceremony.

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CSO: 4100/194

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, met on July 2 the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Li Chong-ok, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, which attended the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the 10th Congress of the PUWP. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his sincerest, cordial regards to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Recalling the Polish visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984, he noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of Poland and Korea were developing on good terms. Poland highly appreciates enormous achievements of the Korean people in their socialist construction, he said. He declared full support to the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for reunifying the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

PORTUGUESE LEADER MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Constancio, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Portugal [SPP], on June 29 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the WPK. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the general secretary. The general secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to them. He said he would make efforts to develop favourably the relations between the SPP and the WPK, wishing Korea prosperity. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

OFFICIALS GREET MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS--Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent messages of greetings to M. Dugersuren and B. Altangerel upon their respective reappointment as minister of foreign affairs and reelection as chairman of the great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The messages sincerely wished them new success in their responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 7 Jul 86 SK]

YIM HYONG-KU ATTENDS SOVIET SHOW--Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet gave a performance for honored guests Monday at the Theatre of the Kangwon Provincial Art Troupe. Seeing the performance were Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Kim Yo-hyon, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Chong Ho-kyun, leading officials of the party and power bodies, administration and economic organs and working people's organizations of Kangwon Province, KPA generals, officers and soldiers and working people in the city. The crew of the flotilla of Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and a Soviet Embassy official appreciated the performance. The colorful program included Soviet and Korean songs, dances and circus pieces. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. Baskets of flowers were presented to the performers in congratulations of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK]

SOVIET ORCHESTRA PREMIERE--Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--The Russian People's Orchestra named after Osipov which is headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR, gave its premiere Monday at the Ponghwa Art Theatre. It is visiting Korea on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Seeing the performance were Kim Chong-ho, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts, other officials concerned and working people and artists in the city. Pavel Yakovlev, Councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and his embassy officials saw the performance. Colorful numbers rich in national emotion, showing the spiritual world and life of the Russian people, were presented at the performance given by international concours winners and people's and merited artists. The Soviet artists performed the national musical instrumental orchestra "jokers' dance," female quartete "Russian folk song," "day of victory" and "ketsyusha" and Korean songs. A basket of flowers was presented to the performers in congratulations of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK]

/9716
CSO: 4100/194

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO LIBYA--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--A Korean Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang today by air for Libya. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya here Hamid Abdu Ssamad Salem [name as received], Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Ambassy Boris Morozov and Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy Angel Kozovski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK]

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CSO: 4100/194

BRIEFS

REAGAN SCORED ON RSA SANCTIONS--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Reagan's opposition to economic sanctions against the racist clique of South Africa clearly shows that U.S. imperialism gangs up with the Botha clique and that it is the very one which whips them toward the suppression of people and armed attacks upon neighbouring countries, says a signed commentary of Minju Choson today. It goes on: Although the U.S. reactionary ruling circles sometimes express "regret" and voice "condemnation" and the like against the South African racists' tyrannic row, this is no more than a crafty scheme to hoodwink public at home and abroad. No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists may cry for peace and security, as if they are concerned for it, they cannot conceal their true color as the chieftain of aggression and war and the ringleader of international terrorism who incite the counter-revolutionary bandits and the South African racist clique to aggression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 6 Jul 86 SK]

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END

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5 AUGUST 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TALK' DENOUNCES DEPLOYMENT OF F-16 FIGHTERS

SK030557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0445 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Unattributed talk "Military Expansion Maneuvers Are Bringing Dark Clouds of War"]

[Text] The reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are reaching a more dangerous stage with each passing day.

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialists recently handed over the most-modern F-16 fighter-bombers to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists, who dragged the F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons into South Korea a long time ago, handed over this most-modern lethal equipment to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. This is an alarming situation. Futhermore, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, holding a farce called the christening ceremony following the introduction of the F-16 fighter-bombers on 27 June, appeared in this event and gave the name of "Pilsung Poramae" [ever-victorious hawk] to the F-16 fighters. Thus, he babbled that, with the introduction of the F-16 fighter-bombers which boasts of the highest function and might, they have an air force superior to that of the North and possess a key to ensuring the victory in the early stage of war.

Such absurd remarks by the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan nakedly reveal the rascals' dark intention for systematic military expansion maneuvers. Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are aiming at an opportunity to trigger a new war in our country to the end. It is a fact already known to the world that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique accelerated military expansion and war preparations for launching a preemptive surprise attack on our Republic on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion.

More than 1,000 operational nuclear weapons and their delivery means have been deployed in South Korea. Moreover, 45,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, more than 1 million puppet army forces, and more than 10 million paramilitary forces have assumed a combat-ready posture. Even after having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear war magazine in the Far East, the U.S. imperialists are continuously increasing the most modern lethal equipment and actively instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the provocation of a new war.

As is known, at the Security Consultative Meeting last April, the U.S. imperialists decided to offer Redeye Missiles, Stinger Missiles, and other new-type military equipment including the most-modern armored cars, to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in addition to the F-16 fighter-bombers.

They also decided sometime ago to hand over 50 Uh-1 helicopters worth $15.5 million and related equipment to the puppet clique. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are going to give military assistance amounting to $23.2 million to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in FY 1987, 40 percent more than that of the previous year.

During the past 5 years the U.S. imperialist aggressors handed over the most-modern lethal weapons worth $1 billion to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. They are going to offer various weapons worth some $3 billion to the puppets during the period from 1986 to 1990. Thus, they are scheming to strenghten the puppet armed forces in accordance with their policy of war.

Because of the reckless military expansion maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, South Korea has been turned into a more dangerous magazine of nuclear war and the dark clouds of war are approaching our country every day and every hour.

The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which are becoming more undisguised with each passing day show that the rascals' situation has gradually become more difficult.

Today, the South Korean students and people from all walks of life are waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization more fiercely than ever before.

The South Korean students and people are not going to tolerate any longer the colonial fascist rule maintained for more than 40 years by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The South Korean students and people are carrying out the fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy every day shouting the slogans "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialists who are scheming for permanent diversion!," "Let us remove the U.S. nuclear weapons!," and "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" Their struggle is shaking the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique from its root.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which is faced with a serious crisis are running amok to find a way for survival in provoking a new war. It is stereo-typed technic of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets to strengthen war maneuvers on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion whenever the rascals' situation is worsened and to adhere to adventurous war provocation.

Today, the danger of a new war comes from the South, not the North. Why are the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continuously dragging in most-modern lethal equipment and constantly staging war rackets if they are not going to start a new war in Korea?

Even after receiving our letter proposing for talks of the military authorities, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged a large-scale joint mobilization exercise by mobilizing all service branches of the pupper army and enforced military training even onto primary school students.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan are going to ignite the flames of war as a last gamble.

Today, our people are keenly watching with lofty vigilance the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are continuously adhering to the policy of war while increasing armed forces despite our repeated warnings, only their disgraceful and will be expedited.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should not act recklessly.

/8918
CSO: 4110/072

DAILY ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR IN SOUTH KOREA

SK021027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The United States intends to ignite a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, with South Korea as a nuclear forward base in order to lord it over on the Korean peninsula, bring the Asian continent under its control and, furthermore, realise its dream of world supremacy, declares Nodong Sinmun today in a signed article titled "Growing Nuclear War Danger".

The paper says that the U.S. imperialists are seeking to prevail over the socialist and progressive countries and realise their domination and control over the world by wielding nuclear weapons. It continues:

The deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the United States draws attention of the world where over 1,000 pieces of war weapons have been installed in the land of South Korea which is not large.

With one or more nuclear weapon deployed per 100 square kilometres, South Korea is quadruple the [garble] in the density of nuclear deployment. This means that South Korea has turned into a nuclear arsenal, a most dangerous nuclear forward base.

The U.S. ruling quarters intend to use the Korean peninsula as a breakthrough for their nuclear war because of its military and strategic importance in their global strategy. The United States has no other forward base which is thrust so deeply into the Asian continent like a "dagger" as South Korea.

There is nothing binding on the U.S. imperialists in the use of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

In actuality, the United States can use nuclear weapons in Asia without any consultation. The power to press the buttons of nuclear weapons has been transferred to the U.S. commanders in the Pacific region.

In a bid to retain South Korea as "a bulwalk of anti-communism" in Asia, the U.S. ruling quarters are making desperate efforts to keep the colonial ruling system in South Korea at any cost and find a way out in provoking a war against the north.

Having chosen the Korean peninsula for a breakthrough in their nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists are proceeding with preparations for a nuclear attack. A part of them is an open propaganda offensive on the use of nuclear weapons and another is the actual military maneuvres.

The "Team Spirit 86" military exercises held in spring were a preliminary war to increase nuclear forestalling and deep-in-the-rear attacking capacity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and complete nuclear war preparations.

/9716
CSO: 4100/195

SOUTH KOREANS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK012255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--South Korean people of all walks of life expressed their deep reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

A resident in Pusanjin district, Pusan, who was a seaman of overseas service told his friends at his home: "It is a world-wide trend now to revere and follow General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il."

He added:

Sailing to many foreign ports, I often saw foreign crewmen studying works of General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il, with their portraits hanging on cabin walls.

Those seamen highly praised General Kim Il-song as the great leader of the world people and Mr. Kim Chong-il as the outstanding leader of the present century.

A resident in Masan told his family about the emotion he had felt seeing at his friend's home a photograph of Comrade Kim Chong-il and an article dealing with his lofty virtues carried by the Japanese Paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

He said:

Mr. Kim Chong-il is a peerless great man, indeed.

His young sight representing the future of the nation, his modest and noble character and the glitter of his eyes overbrimming with foresight and wisdom themselves tells a great man.

Let us all hold him in high esteem down through generations.

A resident in Chongyang County, South Chungchong Province, who was demobilized from the puppet army and went back to his home village some time ago said:

Mr. Kim Chong-il is a great leader whom our people should follow, holding in high esteem.

Now Americans are running wild everywhere to ignite a war, but the north is never shaken, carrying on large-scale construction. We can gather from this how mighty the north is.

Our country with a long history of 5,000 years has never been so strong as the north which is led by Mr. Kim Chong-il.

A professor living in Taejon who had been to a foreign country for scientific research said:

When I saw foreigners most deeply respecting and revering General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il, I realized more clearly that they are the great leaders of our nation and illustrious great men of the world respected and revered by all people.

It is the highest honour and greatest happiness of our people to have them as the great leaders of our nation.

/9716
CSO: 4100/195

HAVANA MEETING SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK041039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Jul 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Havana July 2 (KCNA)--A meeting of the liaison committee for the convocation of a meeting of Latin American parties to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held on June 30 at the meeting hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC].

Present at the meeting were Melba Hernandez, member of the CPC Central Committee, Roberto Salon, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, Ulbericio Figueroa, member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party, Patrick Panni, representative of the People's National Congress of Guyana and its Secretary of International Affairs, Olga Aviles Lopez, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, member of parliament and chairman of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, and Jaime Figueroa, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru.

Melba Hernandez delivered a report on the purpose of the meeting and Kim Yong-Sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report on the situation of the Korean peninsula.

A liaison committee chaired by Melba Hernandez was formed at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a joint communique on the convocation of a meeting of Latin American parties, which says:

The attendants at the meeting lashed out at the introduction of new military equipment, particularly nuclear armaments in South Korea and on-going provocations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the U.S. occupation troops in the area south of the military demarcation line and the South Korean authorities.

They consider that such maneuvres feed tensions in Korea, and could unleash a nuclear war of unpredictable consequences for humanity.

They also backed the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea because South Korea's exclusive staging in Seoul will not contribute to the just and legitimate desire of Koreans for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Basing itself on this analysis, the meeting agreed to convene a meeting of Latin American parties to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Havana in the first fortnight in December.

/9716
CSO: 4100/195

KCNA CITES NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S MEETING WITH JAILERS

SK030530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-Hwan the traitor recently staged the farce of awarding "prizes" to jailers in recognition of their good service in dealing with inmates.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Thursday says:

The traitor that day told the jailers to dig up "the roots of communism" and show particular interest in "the reformation of the thought offenders." This was an order to redouble their efforts to quash the people's desire for independence and democracy and reduce them to slaves to the colonial fascist rule by tightening the prison-backed rule.

The author of the commentary notes that multitudes of people are brutally persecuted and tortured by the puppets on false charges in the prisons and detention houses built in all parts of South Korea.

The paper goes on:

The point is that the hounds who commit gang assaults and barbaric tortures against the people calling for justice are "commended" and their human-butchery is encouraged in South Korea.

The world human rights organisation pointed out that tortures had worsened to an inhumane degree in South Korea after the Kwangju incident. But Chon Tu-Hwan the traitor camouflages and defends the assaults and encroachment on human rights by the hangmen. This illustrates that he is the head jailer who resorts to the prison-backed rule for the maintenance of his power and that South Korea is a medieval dark society under the sway of fascism.

/9716
CSO: 4100/195

KCNA REVEALS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSIVE' MEASURES

SK040423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--A whirlwind of wholesale suppression reminescent of the May 17 violence in 1980 by the Chon Tu-Hwan fascist clique is sweeping South Korea these days, according to reports.

The military hooligans who have placed the whole of South Korea into a virtual state of "emergency martial law" by issuing emergency orders of suppression one after another have launched a wholesale checkup and search with the mobilisation of the police suppressive forces throughout South Korea, arresting and detaining indiscriminately patriotic students, democratic figures and other people who go against the grain with them.

On July 1 the fascist clique issued one more emergency order of suppression and started special checkup and search throughout South Korea from 8 to 11 o'clock that night and rounded up more than 1,310 people in Seoul alone, among them are patriotic students and figures who had been blacklisted and on the "want" list of the police.

The military fascist clique mobilized more than 17,000 policemen and 130,000 para-police personnel in the checkup and search in Seoul district.

The puppets mobilized even armoured cars around the U.S. Embassy and other organs and establishments related with the United States in Seoul, the buildings of the puppet government, the "National Assembly" and the "Democratic Justice Party", creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The military hooligans arrested 36 students in Seoul from June 28 to July 1 and have thrown a police dragnet to arrest 19 others additionally.

The fascist clique set more than 160 persons including students and workers as target of arrest and is frantically driving out the police, raving that all of them should be rounded up till the coming 15th.

The suppression is being intensified with increasing frenzy as the activities of students for arming the workers, peasants and people of all other strata with progressive ideas and rousing them to the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle are gaining momentum.

The fascist clique is intensifying checkup and search of students in Seoul. On June 27 and 30 it made a surprise search of Yonse University and seized many copies of anti-"government" printed material and searched all high schools in Seoul on July 2.

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CSO: 4100/195

EDITORIAL ON NORTH'S TIES WITH BEIJING, MOSCOW

SK130032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Ties With Beijing, Moscow"]

[Text] North Korea observed last week the 25th anniversaries of two pivotal treaties it had concluded with its two neighboring Communist giants--one of "friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" with the Soviet Union on Sunday and a similar pact with China on Friday.

While the content and weight of the two pacts are more or less in the same vein for Pyongyang's interests, the anniversary commemorations highlighted a marked contrast, obviously underlining the differing intensity and nature of North Korea's current relations with the two powers.

Events celebrating the Pyongyang-Moscow pact were conspicuously elaborate and, what is more, tuned to demonstrate a show of force, presenting ominous military implications. In addition to an exchange of visits by ranking officials, air force units of the two states conducted mutual flights to each other's territory.

In particular, a Soviet flotilla, including the aircraft carrier Minsk and headed by the commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, made a port call at Wonsan, eastern North Korea, the first of its kind ever made by such a formidable naval force. The commander then made it plain that his fleet would go to North Korea's aid "at its first call" and stage joint military maneuvers with the North in case of emergency.

In contrast, Beijing's mood was apparently rather sober. Though China also exchanged visits by leading figures with North Korea, the Beijing leadership had reportedly placed emphasis on maintaining bilateral friendship, even dropping hints that it was downplaying the military aspect of the treaty.

For the Soviet Union, which has markedly stepped up its military buildup and political maneuvering in East Asia, especially since Mikhail Gorbachev's ascent to power 16 months ago, a closer military tie-up with North Korea must be deemed essential to counter the strategic cooperation among the United States, Japan, and China, and to check the U.S. influence in the region as well.

In this respect, Beijing was reported as being perplexed by the Pyongyang-Moscow military collaboration, particularly in regard to navy and air force fields, which poses a potential threat to China's security.

Above all, we in the South cannot but be vitally concerned about--and duly prepared to meet--the consequence of North Korea's undisguised tilt toward the Soviet Union to the extent of effecting a provocative military alliance. To be noted is the fact that the Soviets have already provided North Korea with sophisticated weaponry of offensive potential, including MIG-23 fighters.

/12913
CSO: 4100/198

PAPER DENOUNCES 'ULCHI 86' EXERCISES

SK130906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The scheduled "Ulji 86" military exercises of the South Korean puppets are an adventurous play with fire to step up preparations for northward invasion, says MINJU CHOSON July 13.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique plans to stage "Ulji 86" military exercises with the mobilization of the puppet army, police, "reserve forces" and residents throughout South Korea from July 15 to 18, the daily says in a signed commentary:

The "Ulji 86" military exercises are a dangerous war rehearsal for further aggravating the situation in our country.

The puppets plan to stage the provocative military exercises at a time when we repeatedly advanced new peace proposals for holding talks between the military authorities involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in the country and are making all sincere efforts for their implementation. This is an open challenge to us.

While announcing the plan to hold the "Ulji 86" military exercises, the puppets in their July 11 telephone messages to us shamelessly called for the resumption of the dialogues.

If the North-South dialogues are to be resumed, above all, military exercises against the other party to the dialogues must be stopped.

Although the puppets are crying about the resumption of the dialogue, they in actuality seek only confrontation and war.

/8918
CSO: 4100/202

MINISTER URGES ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN 'ULCHI-86' EXERCISE

SK150110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said yesterday that North Korea is expected to step up provocations against the South until 1988 when Seoul is scheduled to host the Olympics.

Saying the nation is facing the most dangerous security situation, he stressed the need to foster perfect combat readiness and an all-out defense capability to deter any armed agression from the North.

Yi, an official government spokesman, made the remarks in a statement calling for an active participation by the people in Ulchi '86, a combined civil-military exercise which started yesterday.

During the six day annual command post exercise, the government will conduct various drills aimed at preparing the people for surprise attacks by North Korea, according to the minister. "We are facing greater threats of military provocations and psychological warfare from the North than in the past," Yi said. "Such threats from the North are expected to increase until 1988 when Seoul hosts the Olympics," he added.

Ulchi '86, Yi said, is a defensive exercise aimed at checking wartime preparedness and ensuring the nation's all-out defense capability against a full-fledged and unpredicted armed provocation by North Korea.

The government will take the six day exercise as a drive toward upgrading security awareness among the people, Yi added. He pointed out the North has recently strengthened its military power on a large scale, with an apparent objective of invading the South.

"We should do our level best to deter a recurrence of war on the peninsula and foster conditions for a peaceful national unification," Yi stressed.

The government spokesman warned that Pyongyang has been stepping up disguised peace offensives, as shown in its proposal for military talks.

Noting that North Korea is also attempting to instigate some radical leftist elements in the South, Yi also said, "The time is right for the nation to enhance efforts to intensify security awareness."

He then called on the nation to participate actively in and cooperate with the exercise, adding that there exist no front lines or rear areas in modern warfare.

Among the drills to be held during the exercise are those designed to help citizens attain full knowledge about wartime behavior, especially under biochemical warfare.

Other drills include traffic restriction, blackout, curfew and the rationing of food and energy.

/12913
CSO: 4100/198

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS URGE HUMAN RIGHTS IN SEOUL

OW152325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries and of human rights and jurists organizations and prominent public figures from many countries spoke at the enlarged meeting of the international committee of jurists for democracy and human rights in South South Korea held in Paris over June 14-15.

The speakers were unanimous in denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for the brutal suppression of the South Korean people calling for human rights, democratisation of society and national reunification and proved by law that the blame for this rests with the United States illegally occupying South Korea. And they stressed that in order to put an end to the violation of human rights in South Korea the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and Korea be reunified at an early date.

Luxembourg delegate Chardes Doerner said: after usurping power, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, in a bid to prop up his dictatorial "regime" and gratify his wild ambition for long-term office, has issued such fascist repressive orders as "emergency martial law," "emergency duty order" and "emergency alert order" one after another almost every day, while fabricating fascist laws of all brands including "national security law" and drastically increasing repressive machines and forces.

Repressive forces more than one million strong including operatives and special agents of the puppet security planning board and gendarmes of the puppet security command are constantly mobilized in crackdown upon people.

The amnesty international and other human rights organisations worldwide brands South Korea as the worst living hell in the late 20th century, a most horrible land of human rights violation where all democratic freedom and rights are trampled down.

Member of British Parliament Robert Parry said that three resolutions concerning democracy and human rights in South Korea, the peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases from South Korea were submitted to the Brisish House of Commons and that such movement would be strengthened still further.

General secretary of the International Democratic Jurists Association Amar Bentoumi stressed that the root cause of violation of democracy and human rights would not be uprooted in South Korea as long as the United States remains there and that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, if peace, democracy and human rights are to be guaranteed.

Chairman of the Austrian lawyers union for the defence of democracy and human rights in South Korean Friedebert Kollmann stated:

Above 40 military bases and 200 military establishments have been set up in South Korea today and 40,000 U.S. troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed there.

Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is of particular importance in view of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

Therefore, the world peace-loving people should pay deep attention to the Korean question and lift up louder voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

General secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, guy Dupre said that the human rights problem in South Korea is an inevitable offspring of the policy of the United States which necessitates such a "regime" resorting to all sorts of suppressive means, a "strong regime" stamping out all forms of democracy, freedom and will of independence and obedient to its policy, in order to subjugate South Korea.

Danish delegate Anders Kristensen noted:

The question of turning the Korean peninsual into a nuclear-free zone is directly linked with world peace and security.

We, defenders of human rights and democracy, should have world public strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea with deep attention to the Korean question.

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CSO: 4100/202

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS URGE KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW152255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--In the current month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the All-Africa Students Union and public organisations of Afghanistan, Norway and Ghana sent a message and letters of solidarity to their counterparts of Korea expressing solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The All-Africa Students Union in its letter demands an unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops from South Korea and expresses its readiness to continue to extend support and encouragement to the Korean people in their future struggle to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea, free from outside interference.

The chairman of the peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of Afghanistan in his letter denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime for staging massive military exercises in South Korea with the reinforcement of military power including nuclear weapons and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula by stepping up the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance.

In its message the union of municipal employees in Oslo, Norway demands that the South Korean authorities show their earnest will at the negotiations for the cosponsorship of the 1988 Olympiad and notes that such international sports events as Olympics should contribute to realising broad international exchange and accelerage the reunification of Korea.

In its letter the national secretariat of the Ghanaian Committee for Defence of the revolution expresses support to the principled stand concerning the reunification of Korea clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and extends solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/202

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAINING--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-Hwan military ruffians staged a "nation-wide exhibition civilian defence training" in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, on June 30, according to a radio report from South Korea. Puppet army units and more than 300 "civilian defence corps" men kicked up much ado in this military training watched by the "chief of the Civilian Defence Headquarters" of the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs, municipal and provincial officials in charge of "civilian defence" and other vicious puppet officials, over 800 in all. While staging a frantic "training" of defence against chemical, biological and radioactive warfare" and "training for prevention of blow up of explosives" under the pretext of "joint defence", the fascist clique incited a war fever of aggression against the northern half of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 3 Jul 86 SK]

CLIQUE DENOUNCED--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on July 4 issued information No. 347 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for indiscriminately suppressing students of Songsin Women's University and Toksong Women's College in Seoul and infringing upon their human rights because they held a demonstration on June 30, shouting such slogans as "down with the pro-U.S. dictatorship" and "win constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections". Noting that it is a unanimous demand of the South Korean people and students to amend the fascist "constitution" and overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial "regime", the information stressed: it is quite natural that the South Korean girl students should turn out in the struggle for the realization of this just demand. The fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-Hwan group taking girl students who put up a just demand and rose in a peaceful demonstration as a target of fascist suppression are the death-bed frenzy of the doomed. This self-exposes that this group is weak, not strong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 5 Jul 86 SK]

STUDENTS OPPOSE EVICTIONS--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Koryo University in Seoul on July 2 held a meeting under the sponsorship of the General Council of Students to condemn the eviction of "unlicensed buildings" by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead, according to a South Korean newspaper. Noting that the poor urban dwellers are deprived of the site of their living due to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, the students resolutely demanded in printed material that the eviction perpetrated under the pretext of sports games be withdrawn. After the meeting the sutdents went over to a demonstration, shouting "we oppose the eviction by death" and other slogans. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 9 Jul 86 SK] /8918

ANTICOMMUNISM EDUCATION IN SOUTH DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today lambastes the Chon Tu-hwan group for forcing "a march on foot to the ceasefire line" upon collegians and intensifying anti-communist ideological education and "mental education" among them. In a signed commentary the daily says: the frontline area along the military demarcation line to which the puppets are taking collegians before and after June 25 is a dangerous area where almost all the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army forces in full combat array to invade the north are massed and tunnels are being built at over 180 places to attack the north. It further says: In taking the collegians to the frontline area where the situation is at the highest pitch of strain the puppets try to make it appear as if "threat of southward invasion" actually existed and divert their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle to anti-communism. This is why the puppets are crying that communism must be vanquished at anti-communist "lectures," "seminars," and "symposiums." Such moves of the puppets are nothing but the last resort of those seized with fear in face of the unending struggle of students. Their dastardly behavior will only result in stimulating the determination of the students to fight. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 11 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/202

OLYMPIC GAMES

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ASIAN, OLYMPIC GAMES

OW140855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 14, KYODO--South Korea will and must show it has the ability to host the olympics by successfully staging the Asian games here in September, the head of the South Korean athletic delegation at the Asian games said.

In a recent exclusive interview with KYODO news service, Kim Jip, vice president of the Korean Olympic Committee, who will head the delegation of a record 630 South Koreans, including 495 athletes, said the Asian people should be brought closer to each other by the Asiad.

Kim said South Korea is aiming at 65 gold medals and second place in medal standings behind China.

"We got only 28 gold medals (third place) in the previous games in New Delhi. But we know it is not that simple to more than double the medals in a mere 4 years, though the number of medal events will also increase by 73," he said.

South Korean athletes in tennis and handball are showing great improvements in current training, he added.

Asked for his views about the prospects for Japanese athlets in the Asiad, he said, "I understand Japanese athletes are improving to a considerable extent. If China does not compete in such new sports as taekwondo (a Korean martial art), Japan will be in an advantageous position, since Japan will participate in all the sports."

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CSO: 4100/200

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTS 'ULCHI-86' EXERCISE

Spokesman on Beginning of Drill

SK140637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will conduct the 6-day "Ulchi 86" exercise, a nationwide annual civil defense exercise, beginning on Monday.

This year's command post exercise will be focused on practical fields calling for obligatory nationwide participation and mobilization in wartime in such situations as chemical warfares, traffic controls, mid-night curfew, blackout, and the rationing of food and energy, according to the government.

Yi Won-hong, culture and information minister and the government spokesman, Monday said in a statement that the threat of armed provocation by the communist North Korea to the national security will most likely be more crucial than ever before in 1988, when Seoul is scheduled to host the summer olympic games.

Yi said the nation is facing the most dangerous situation in security as the north has been launching fierce offensive of psychological warfares, and stressed the need to build up impregnable all-out defense system among the citizens, coupled with perfect combat readiness of armed forces, in order to deny the enemy any chance to infiltrate into the south.

"Ulchi 86," Yi said, is a defensive exercise aimed at checking the wartime preparedness and ensuring nation's perfect all-out combat capability, in an event of a full-fledged and unpredicted armed provocation by North Korea as in the case of North Korea-triggered 1950-1953 Korean War.

The government will take the 6-day exercise as a momentum of upgrading security awareness among the nation, Yi said.

"The time is high for the nation to step up the efforts for security consciousness and guard against the north as Pyongyang is proposing unprecedented military talks with increasing disguised peace and psychological offensives against Seoul," Yi said.

Yi called on the nation to actively participate in and cooperate with the exercise, stressing that civilians in the rear front should also have full knowledge about wartime behaviors and the military operation since there exists no more front or rear battlefront in modern warfares.

Chon Observes Blackout Drill

BK160046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan observed in a blackout drill conducted in Seoul and adjacent areas last night from an observation deck of the 63-story Dachan Life Insurance Co building in Yoido.

The president arrived at the deck on the 60th floor at 9:15 P.M., 15 minutes before the drill started, and was briefed by Seoul City officials on the training.

Chon instructed the officials to help citizens realize the necessity of the blackout drill so that they can actively participate in the training.

"In densely populated areas like apartment complexes, negligence by one or two houses may cause damage to the entire neighborhood in case a real situation breaks out," noted the president.

He also directed the officials to have hospitals and other places which cannot turn out the light during blackout drills be equipped with light shields.

After observing the 20-minute drill, President Chon visited a disaster prevention center in the basement and inspected fire equipment and facilities.

He stressed that thorough safety measures should be mapped out in big buildings against possible fire and earthquakes.

The president was accompanied by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek and Seoul City Mayor Yom Po-hyon.

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DAILY VIEWS FRICTION BETWEEN DJP, NKDP

Reportage on Constitutional Revision

SK040009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Partisan confrontation over the form of government for the planned new Constitution is gearing to escalate outside the National Assembly, even before parties have had a chance to start formal negotiations over the issue in the Assembly.

The ideological friciton between the ruling Democratic Justice Party of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party set off sparks as the DJP bared its ideas on the form of the government Wednesday.

The DJP indicated that it would approve either a parliamentary cabinet system or a presidential government system based on indirect election of the president as the power structure to be prescribed in the new basic law.

The party also reconfirmed that it would never adopt the presidential government formula based on the election of president through popular vote.

But, the NDP which adheres to the direct presidential election system came up with an immediate objection to the DJP's ideas yesterday.

A DJP source said, "Most of the members of the party's special constitutional committee favor the British model of a pure parliamentary cabinet system."

However, many leading party officers prefer the presidential government system based on indirect election of president, he said.

The party leaders, the source added, wish that the president will be elected by the National Assembly.

He said that the final choice would be made on the basis of people's opinions to be collected in the party's public hearings beginning tomorrow in Taejon.

Officially, top leaders of the ruling party took a cautious stance not to give the public the impression that a decision has already been made on the form of government.

No Tae-u yesterday denied reports that the DJP has tilted toward the parliamentary cabinet system.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po quoted him as saying, "Such reports on the party position are not correct and our party has not made an official position on the issue yet."

A leading officer of the party said, "The constitutional amendment will be possible only when the two parties agree. Eventually, we have to find a compromised version."

"In this case, both parties should make concessions to create an amendment which provides for a form of government which is a compromise between the presidential government system based on direct election and the parliamentary cabinet system," he observed.

NDP President Yi Min-u said that without a revision of the current "undemocratic" National Assembly Election Law, a parliamentary cabinet system only enables the ruling party to remain in power.

Meeting reporters at the party headquarters, the leader of the main opposition party maintained that the parliamentary election law should be changed to adopt an election method based on the proportion of the population.

Yi made the remarks in response to the reported move by the DJP to choose the parliamentary cabinet system as its draft for the constitutional revision.

He stressed, "The parliamentary cabinet system based on the present undemocratic election statutes which gerrymander electoral districts is a way to prolong the DJP's stay in power. So, it is not worth discussing."

He went on, "Under the current parliamentary election law, the people's free choice of their own government will not be guaranteed."

Asked whether he will accept the parliamentary ruling system if the election law is amended, Yi replied, "The DJP's draft is yet to be decided. He held out a direct presidential election. I think it is not the time to say anything now."

He added that his party prefers a small-district electoral system which produces a single representative from each constituency.

Opposition Leaders Criticize Delays

HK080632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (AFP)--South Korea's two top opposition politicians Tuesday charged the government and ruling party with delaying constitutional changes and mounting a crack-down on dissidents.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) also denounced the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) for reneging on their recent promise to free political detainees.

The statements from the opposition leaders came after they met to discuss the current political situation in South Korea.

They said the government and ruling DJP were mounting apolice manhunt for dissidents and students in hiding instead of keeping their promise to free political prisoners.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam also said the government and DJP were "clearly" maneuvering to procrastinate constitutional changes.

The government and DJP have failed to present a draft proposal for constitutional changes 2 weeks after parliament agreed to form a special bipartisan commission to discuss the matter, the opposition leaders said.

The DJP has said it would formally present its proposal on constitutional changes sometime in August.

Meanwhile, the floor leaders of the DJP and NKDP met Tuesday to discuss the composition of a planned constitutional commission, which is to be made up of 23 DJP deputies and 22 opposition deputies.

NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong has reportedly demanded that the commission begin work before Constitution Day, July 17. He has also reportedly asked the government to show "sincerity" by releasing political prisoners.

President Chon Tu-hwan and his ruling party have promised "leniency" for political detainees, estimated the number about 1,000, under a "grand compromise" designed to facilitate the work of the parliamentary constitutional commission.

Mr Chon, the target of growing popular demand for democratic reforms, has agreed to constitutional changes if parliament can work them out.

Parties Fail To Narrow Gap

SK082333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of rival political parties failed again yesterday to iron out differences over the composition of the Special Constitution Revision Committee (SCRC).

Technical differences concerned whether to include the New Conservative Club (NCC), a splinter political group, in the forthcoming committee.

As the floor leaders of the Democratic Justice and the New Korea Democratic parties agreed to make their maximum efforts to establish the committee before Constitution Day (July 17), they are likely to meet again soon.

During a morning meeting at a Seoul hotel, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-young proposed that the ad hoc committee be composed of 43 members, leaving the issue of the NCC unsettled.

Kim suggested that the 43 members break down to 22 for the ruling DJP, 17 for the main opposition NKDP and four for the minor opposition Korea National Party.

He demanded that rival parties continue negotiations over the issue involving the NCC.

The unicameral National Assembly unanimously approved on June 24 a resolution on the formation of the committee of 45 members or less.

DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki, however, rejected his NKDP counterpart's proposal by reiterating his party's previous position that the SCRC should consist of 45 members--23 from the DJP and 22 from the opposition.

Yi said the NCC should be regarded as an opposition political entity, while Kim asserted the splinter body is not an opposition group because it does not endorse direct election of the president.

At present, the opposition NKDP and the KNP strongly call for a direct presidential election system.

The ruling DJP, which has yet to determine its position on the form of the next government, adamantly opposes the opposition's demand for direct presidential election.

The splinter NCC joins the ruling party in objecting to direct election of the president. The group consists of lawmakers who recently defected from the main opposition NKDP.

The DJP floor leader said Speaker Yi Chae-hyong should settle the issue involving the NCC ex officio.

The NKDP floor leader maintained that the government and the ruling party should show more sincerity in resolving the issue involving those detained for alleged political reasons.

The detainee issue was the major roadblock to the proposed formation of the special committee that would draw up a compromise constitutional reform bill.

Rival parties--the DJP and the NKDP--agreed to the resolution on the formation of the committee after promising to make common efforts to create a mood for an early solution to the issue.

NKDP floor leader Kim proposed that the Assembly Home Affairs and Legislative-Judiciary committees be convened soon to look into the alleged sexual assault of a female detainee by a policeman during interrogation.

DJP floor leader Yi, however, turned down the proposal on the ground that the prosecution is investigating the case.

He said the convocation of the two committees might be considered after the prosecution winds up its investigation.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

SK070749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)--The prosecution Monday arrested 10 persons, including construction ministry officials and a company executive, for allegedly giving and taking bribes in connection with government-ordered construction projects. It also put five other officials on a wanted list for similar charges.

The supreme prosecutor's office announced that it has arrested seven officials, including No Won-tae, director general of the ministry's Road Bureau, for receiving 135 million won (about U.S. $151,000: U.S. $1 is worth about 890 won) from Kwon Yung-won, executive vice president of the Pacific Construction Co, who was also arrested.

The ministry officials, in return for the bribe, provided the company with various favors in the course of implementing government-ordered construction projects, including the construction of piped water supply system at Daechong Dam in south Chungchong Province.

Two former construction site managers of the company were also arrested for their alleged extortion of money from the company in connection with the bribery case.

Song Ki-hwan and Han Chae-su, the former managers, intimidated the company leaders that they would reveal the misfeasances of the company including the bribery scandal and received 100 million won, according to the announcement.

Announcing the arrest, prosecutor general So Tong-kwon said the prosecution will sternly deal with malfeasances by public servants. Those who bribe the government officials will also face strict punishment, he said.

It is the government's firm determination to establish a disciplined officialdom by cracking down public servants' irregularities regardless of their rank, he added.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS GOVERNMENT FORMULA FOR LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK100012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Local Self-government"]

[Text] Public hearings being held in the provincial capitals this week provide a good opportunity for local residents and special interest groups to air their views based on their immediate needs and firsthand experiences.

The first round took place in Suwon Tuesday and the second moved on to Chunchon in Kwangwon Province yesterday.

The hearings were part of an effort by the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to prepare for reinstituting local autonomy in 1987 in the way best suited to the particular political culture and local conditions of the respective local administrative units concerned.

The circumspection with which the objective is being approached stems from the bitter failure of the natural appurtenance of democracy decades ago. The nation has to restore the institution sooner or later but with a guarantee that it whould work and pay, without making a further bungle to discredit the viability of our democracy and self-rule.

Three draft formulas have been offered for consideration by the government. The first calls for complete [words indistinct] from the lowest-echelon governing entities--town and county. This system would best promote the cause of grass-roots democracy, but might might alternate the electoral process with undesirable neighborhood or family favoritism.

The second formula suggests self-government beginning with districts of larger size like provinces and big cities. This appears to be more feasible because of the greater financial resources of such entities.

The third plan seeks a period of trial with some pilot areas before introducing full-fledged and nationwide autonomy.

All of these proposals contain advantages and disadvantages. There are also concerns over the degree of party affiliations of prospective local government leaders in light of its possible divisive effect.

By far the most important question relates to the fiscal independence of our local autonomous bodies. At present they are only 63 percent self-sufficient. They draw only 13 percent of the nation's gross tax revenue. Most of these entities cannot afford to pay more than their employees.

Under the circumstances, across-the-board and immediate implementation of local autonomy is difficult even if a much larger share of revenues is to be granted from the central government. This budgetary requirement, along with the political aspirations and administrative demands of local communities, ought to be well considered before finalizing the self-government scheme.

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PROFESSORS REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH AUDITORS' DEMAND

SK110135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Professors are balking at the inspectors of the Education Ministry who are demanding that they turn over the exam papers they checked.

The criticism is being voiced at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Songgyungwan University, which are now undergoing inspection with regards to their handling of academic affairs.

It was learned that ministry officials now doing the job of inspection are insistent upon seeing the students's exam papers.

The inspection teams are now investigating the two higher learning institutions to see whether they have observed pertinent regulations about checking class attendance and academic achievements of students.

The teams, each composed of three ministry officials, are also checking whether or not the arrested students are being duly punished according to school regulations.

According to Songgyungwan University, the inspection team has demanded that 51 professors present the exam sheets they graded over the past three semesters.

They were also asked to turn over class attendance sheets.

However, professors are refusing to comply with the demand, arguing that the matter of preparing and marking exam sheets are the proper, exclusive and inviolable domain of professors.

Some observers said the ministry's inspection heavily reeks of a kind of action against the professors who signed the so-called political statement, which is why so many professors are resisting the inspection.

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CHAMINTU, MINMINTU DIFFERENCES DISCUSSED

Police Search for Student Leaders

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 May 86 p 1

[Text] On 5 May the police determined that the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu) and the Struggle Committee for National Democracy against U.S. Imperialism and the Military Fascists (Minmintu)--the two nationwide leftist student organizations--were "procommunist leftist organizations" and issued nationwide search orders to arrest their 27 leaders in 13 universities across the country. The police security headquarters has evidence proving that these two organizations led the student activist forces in the joint student demonstration in Inchon on 3 May. In this connection, the Seoul Metropolitan Police on 5 May determined that the two leading student activist organizations, namely, the Chamintu and the Minmintu, which are believed to have played a leading role in the recent unrest on and off campus under anti-American, antiwar, and antinuclear slogans were procommunist leftist organizations. It then instructed each police station which has jurisdiction over any of the universities involved to search for all the members of these organizations. The list of the students sought by the police is as follows:

Seoul National University (10 persons): Minmintu Chairman Kim Kil-o (a Philosophy Department senior); Minmintu Vice Chairman Kim Chang-ho (a Philosophy Department senior); Kim Myong-kwan (a Social Welfare Department senior), chairman of the Minmintu-affiliated Struggle Committee for Punishment of the Pro-American Lackeys and for Democratic Rights; Yim Chol-pong (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with and Support for the Movement for the Liberation of Workers; Yi Myong-chae (an Economics Department senior), chairman of the Seoul National University Chamintu organization; Pak Chong-chin (a Shipbuilding Engineering Department senior), vice chairman of the same; Ho Yong-ku (a Shipbuilding Engineering Department senior), chairman of the Chamintu-affiliated Struggle Committee for a Democratic Constitution; Pak Song-kun (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with and Support of the Movement for the Liberation of the Workers; Kim Chi-ryong (an International Economics Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Refusal To Join Frontline Military Units; and Choe Chin-ho (an Oriental Studies Department senior), vice chairman of the same committee.

Yonsei University (3 persons): Kim Wan-tae (an Economics Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution; Kim Song-taek (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy; and Kim Chon-sok (a Chemical Engineering Department senior).

Koryo University (2 persons): Sim Song-bo (a Russian Literature Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with the Right of Survival and Chong Pom-chin (a Government and Diplomacy Department senior), chairman of the Anti-imperialist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Songgyungwan University (2 persons): Kim Tae-yong (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Establishment of a Self-reliant National Economy and Cho Yu-suk (a Sociology Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Kyonghui University (1 person): Cho Chin-su (an expelled Electronics Department sophomore), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution.

Chungang University (1 person): Chong Chun-ho (an Engineering Department junior on leave), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Hongik University (1 person): Cho Un-mi (an Education Department senior), chairman for the Anti-foreign Forces Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Kungmin University (1 person): Yu Wang-son (a History Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Hanyang University (1 person): Yi Yon-ku (a Metallurgy Department senior), chairman of the Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Sogang University (3 persons): Yi Yong-kun (a History Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee To Overthrow Subservient Military Fascism and to Win Anti-Imperialist National Independence; An Hyo-mun (a Biology Department sophomore), chairman of the Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy; and Min Yang-un (a German Literature Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Worker-student solidarity To Win the Right of Survival for the Masses.

Methodist Seminary (1 person): No Tok-ho (a Theology Department senior), chairman of the Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Tanguk University (1 person): Kang Myong-chol (a Geology Development Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution.

Rivalry Between Chamintu and Minmintu

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 May 86 p 10

[Article by reporter Hong Son-kun: "Scramble for Hegemony Intensifies Between Chamintu and Minmintu--Anti-american, Antinuclear Demands Versus Demands for End to Antidictatorship and Establishment of a Constituent Assembly"]

[Text] How will student unrest shape up? In May each year, students customarily stage demonstrations, so when May comes, the general public becomes uneasy and tense. Recently, a faction of the student activist forces founded a new intercampus organization named the Nationwide Federation for National Democracy (Chaminturyon, joined by students in 25 universities) in preparation for what they call a "May struggle." The coming May struggle is expected to be radically different from similar student struggles in the past in content and form, as it relates to the rapidly changing circumstances surrounding the constitution revision issue and as it carries on the issue of the 28 April self-immolation of the two Seoul National University students as a key issue.

For the first 2 months of the new school term this year, the student forces engaged in an internal ideological struggle, resulting in a sharper decrease in the number and scope of demonstrations than anticipated. In the March-April period last year, there were 453 on-campus demonstrations participated in by a total of 124,000 students in 72 colleges and universities. But in the same period this year, the number of demonstrations dropped somewhat, with 103,000 students participating in 400 demonstrations in 73 schools. As for street demonstrations, there were 38 in the last year, with 5,770 students participating. This compares with this year's 38 demonstrations by 2,250 students. This represents a 50 percent drop in the number of students involved.

In particular, the number of demonstrations marking the anniversary of the 19 April student uprising fell sharply from 49 (participated in by 17,000 students) in 46 schools last year to 36 (participated in by 6,790 students) in 34 schools this year. Last year, 1,780 students took part in street demonstrations in 8 different places, but in fact there was no street demonstration this year. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this year's student demonstrations have become far more violent and leaned farther to the left in content and method than before.

According to the Education Ministry's analysis, the drop in the number of demonstrations and their increasing radicalism stem from the schism between the study-comes-first student group and those other students belonging to the student activist forces. But it may be said that the split and confrontation within the student activist forces themselves were a greater factor. At Seoul National University, which, in the words of Education Ministry officials, has served as "the demonstration center," the scramble for hegemony intensified between the Minmintu and the Chamintu from the beginning of the new school term.

While the Chamintu, which had been in a weaker position in terms of organization, tried to seize hegemony through its advocacy of a more forceful ideology, "anti-Americanism"--which had been only a latent ideology in the student movement before--came to the fore and became the main theme of various demand and slogans in the past 2 months. Currently anti-Americanism assumes a more "radical" tint, different in character from that of "moderate anti-Americanism," which calls for a realignment of relations between the ROK and the United States. Latter-day anti-Americanism, however, calls for a hostile severence of ROK-U.S. relations.

The rivalry between the two student factions first surfaced during the election of a new president of the Seoul National University General Student Council (GSC) in early March. In his campaign speech during the election, Kim Chi-ryong (23, an International Economics Department senior on the wanted list) rehashed the main concepts of both factions, namely, the Minmintu's main slogans calling for the formation of a popular assembly for the establishment of a new constitution (Constituent Assembly) and the Chamintu's main slogans calling for struggle against reducing the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear wasteland, as well as an antiwar, antinuclear struggle. But after he was elected GSC chairman, the call for the Cosntituent Assembly was dropped from the GSC demands and slogans. Kim himself declared, "I have concluded that under the present circumstances, the Chamintu's logic is correct," thus indicating that the GSC was now linked to the Chamintu.

Subsequently, on 18 March, GSC held the ceremony inaugurating the "Antiwar, Antinuclear Struggle Committee" (Chairman Yi Chae-ho, who committed suicide by self-immolation on 28 April) and on the afternoon of the same day, it started an on-campus anti-American demonstration, during which the demonstrators burned an effigy wrapped in a star-spangled banner. On the same day, the GSC also staged an anti-American street demonstration, during which the demonstrators threw stones at the U.S. engineering unit on Fifth Street in Ulchiro.

Concluding that all this proved that the GSC had abandoned the Minmintu's leading concepts, the Minmintu inaugurated its own on-campus organization on 21 March, separate from the GSC, precipitating an acute conflict between the two factions. From then on, the GSC and the Minmintu held separate campus rallies and demonstrations. The GSC-Chamintu group has begun demonstrating against U.S. organizations, as a major target, including the 18 April demonstration in front of the U.S. military unit at Namyong-tong, above all, under "antiwar, antinuclear, and Yankee-go-home" slogans.

On 18 April, the Minmintu also held a separate demonstration in front of the Yongdungpo Railway Station, under the major slogan of "Down with the Dictatorship; Fight for a Constituent Assembly." From the beginning, the Chamintu, criticizing the past student movement, urged, as a major objective: "Revive the movement for anti-American independence and antifascist democracy, which was buried by the anti-trusteeship movement soon after liberation." The Chamintu defines the present ROK social system as one in which "the former running dogs of Japanese imperialism, now metamorphosed into the U.S. imperialists' lackeys, are ruling the country as proxies for the United States, the real ruler."

Therefore, in the Chamintu's view, the overthrow of the indigenous dictatorship alone is not sufficient as an ideal for the transformation of Korean society, and "liberation is possible only when the U.S. imperialist who are forcibly occupying the ROK are driven out and, at the same time, the neocolonial fascist rule by their lackeys is overthrown."

On the basis of this line of logic, the Chamintu brands the American attack on Libya and the U.S. support for the Nicaraguan contras as "imperialism's deathbed struggle."

On the other hand, although the Minmintu shares the same view of the present social system as the Chamintu, it advocates the "overthrow of the military dictatorship and the inauguration of a popular assembly for the establishment of a new constitution" as a solution.

The Minmintu, therefore, criticized the Chamintu, saying that the Chamintu's antiwar, antinuclear struggle made the students spend all of March in a state of confusion.

The Minmintu contends that the Chamintu's slogans are right-leaning slogans lacking timeliness and direction for the struggle and have bound the feet of the students because its demands do not reflect the existing situation.

When its own "festival commemorating the 19 April student uprising" was obstructed by the Chamintu on 13 April, the Minmintu criticized the Chamintu for having committed "a Struve-like treachery" (Struve was a Russian who deserted the Russian revolution and served in the White Army). Minmintu regards the constitution revision drive led by the NDP and the extra-parliamentary forces as an attempt to reapportion power among various political groups and demands that the passions of the masses who are capable of reform be organized into the spirit of fighting for genuinely revolutionary power.

Similar strife developed in several other universities besides Seoul National University, with the result that up to the early part of April, there were fewer demonstrations on and off the campus than expected. At Seoul National University, where the factional strife was more intense, the conflict intensified all the more beginning in mid-April, with juniors scheduled to join the frontline military units for training. At Seoul National University, two different large placards were placed in the same location on the same question of ~~why~~ college juniors have to refuse to join frontline units.

The Chamintu organized a special committee on this issue. The committee, while calling for "a death-defying struggle to block the militarization of the ROK by the U.S. imperialists," advocated, as its first slogan, "death-defying refusal to join frontline units for training, which is designed to make students the Yankees' mercenaries." For the Chamintu, the students' refusal to join the frontline units does not mean a demand for improvement in the method, like the demand that on-site training be conducted during a vacation because joining military units during the school term would interfere with their studies, but such refusal means active behavior on the part of the students "against becoming mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists." The Chamintu also demanded that students take advantage of the drive against on-site military training to do away with a red complex (an aversion to communism-socialism) and calls for the establishment of a national university as against a colonial university while students refuse to join frontline units.

On the contrary, the Minmintu, believing that the drive against students' on-site military training will provide an opening for the convocation of a constituent assembly, calls for "refusal to join frontline units and a fight for the constituent assembly" as its primary slogan.

Contending that the foremost task in refusing to receive on-site military training is to mount an attack on the whole military fascist ruling system and to organize the people toward the goal of establishing a constituent assembly, the Minmintu criticizes the Chamintu's slogan against "on-site military training intended to make students mercenaries of the Yankees" by saying that the slogan is too simplistic a doctrine against conscription, lacking the point of view of organizing a mass struggle into a political struggle.

Irrespective of whose logic is valid, the Chamintu actually led the drive for the students' refusal to enter frontline units. This is because the Chamintu had a larger support base at Seoul National University than the Minmintu. However, the Chamintu's drive against on-site military training encountered an obstacle as the university authorities and the police took swift countermeasures in the wake of the turmoil at Songgyungwan University over the on-site military training issue. They closed the Seoul National University Library and also closed the university itself on the Sunday preceding the day students were supposed to leave for frontline units, and the police forestalled the students from seizing the Medical College. All this dealt a severe blow to the refuse-to-join-military-units drive by the Chamintu leadership, culminating in the worst outcome, namely, the self-immolation of two Chamintu leaders. In the wake of the self-immolation of two Chamintu leaders. In the wake of the self-immolation of the two Chamintu student leaders, large-scale violent Chamintu-led student demonstrations were anticipated. But the scale of the Seoul National University rally organized by Kim Chi-ryong, a key Chamintu member, and Chamintu Chairman Yi Myong-chae (22, an Economics Department senior) on the afternoon of 29 April apparently fell short of expectations. Nearly 3,000 students were presented at the beginning of the rally, but when Kim and others made radical anti-American speeches, many of them walked out, forcing the cancellation of the plan to maintain a vigil through the night.

On the same day, the Minmintu held a ceremony inaugurating the "Minmintu Federation" at Yonsei University. This federation is meant to be the Minmintu's nationwide student setup, but it also represents an effort to counter the hegemony seized by the Chamintu on the Seoul National University campus, the main staging area of the student movement, with the formation of an intercampus federation. However, it must be noted that despite the confrontation between the two factions, one faction's theory may be diffused with the other faction's theory through a process of polemics, thereby portending ominous consequences. Their schism is very wide, but it is possible that they will collaborate when they need to. Depending on the circumstances, no one can preclude the possibility of the Chamintu expanding to other universities. Interested officials are of the opinion that the 30 April meeting in the Blue House will probably have little significant effect on the students belonging to the radical student activist movement.

Comparison Between Minmintu and Chamintu (Education Ministry Data)

Name	Minmintu	Chamintu
Date of Inauguration	21 March	11 April
Origin	From Sammintu to Minmintu	From Sammintu to Chamintu
Official Paper	Declaration on National Democracy (issued on 11 and 24 April	Liberation Declaration (issued on 20 March, 17 and 30 Apr)
Political Line	Struggle against military fascism. (The present government is a military fascist dictatorship; Minmintu advocates overthrow of the dictatorship by the masses.)	Anti-U.S imperialists struggle for national liberation. (The present government is a puppet of the U.S. imperialists. Chamintu calls for antiwar, antinuclear struggle, including opposition to Operation Team Spirit.)
	Refusal to receive on-site military training. (This training is aimed at maintaining the present regime; therefore, the determination to overthrow the regime must be enhanced.)	Refusal to receive frontline military training. (Chamintu calls for refusal to become mercenaries of U.S. imperialism; explusion of foreign forces including removal of U.S. nuclear bases.)
	On constitution revision issue: Minmintu calls for a revision of the constitution and struggle for a democratic parliament.	On constitution revision issue: Abolition of the fascist constitution.
	Positively appraises the constitution revision struggle by opposition parties and forces outside the National Assembly.	The constitution revision struggle by opposition parties and forces outside the National Assembly is a deception by conservatives, liberals, and opportunists.
Others	Brands the Chamintu as an extreme rightist group and a saboteur of the unity of the student movement.	Criticizes the conventional struggle for being "idealistic and unsystematic."

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KBS DEVELOPMENT PLAN CRITICIZED, CALLED DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Kim Sang: "KBS Explains Biased Reports Are All Medias' Problems, KBS Standard of Public Interests Unconvincing"]

[Text] At 9:30 pm on 7 June, the KBS (Korea Broadcasting Station) TV1 broadcasted a special program called "The KBS Developmental Plan," and clarified their position and resolution following the KBS reorganization plan by the government. In this program, President of KBS, Pak Hyon-t'ae, discussed various topics such as TV subscription fees, the topic of how to gather TV viewers' opinions, and the reinforcement of the advisory committee.

The KBS president's personal appearance on television can be considered to be a sincere attitude reflecting his sensitivity to the TV viewers' interests, since it occurred at a time when a nation-wide campaign against paying the TV subscription fee is spreading due to the public's dissatisfaction with its biased broadcasts.

However, this special program gave an impression that it only beat around the bush, avoiding the central issue, and therefore, was unable to accomplish anything.

There is some truth in the claim that the subscription fee cannot be disregarded as long as KBS advocates the public broadcasting system. However, the viewers have been resisting payment of the subscription fee not so much to abolish it but to pressure KBS to promote fair broadcasting because of its failure to do so.

Therefore, the president's explanation, which focused more on improvement of the subscription fee collection method, fee discount, fee waiver, and TV ad reduction, without addressing the main issue of fair broadcasting was much too inadequate to convince the viewers.

Professor Kim U-ryong from the Department of Journalism in Suwon College pointed out that "it was difficult to understand the president's attitude of involving the other media by indicating vaguely that all media are equally responsible for the citizens' criticism of being guilty of biased broadcasting, while he discussed the issue of fairness." He added that "the president evaded the focus of the problem by explaining evasively that they could not adhere to fair broadcasting because of the special nature of TV-media and other technical problems."

Professor Kim also said, "The president's statement that there is room for improvement due to the short history of public broadcasting is rather convincing, but generally speaking, in this special program, KBS might have misunderstood the main point of the problem and the basic nature of media." He continued, "Although the program seemed to suggest several directions for improvement, it gave the impression that it was nothing more than a temporary measure, since it lacked any suggestions for fundamentally reforming the broadcasting phenomenon as well as its contents."

Yi Ch'ol, a member of the National Assembly and also of its Culture and Information Committee refuted him saying, "When KBS mentioned the issue of fairness, they said, ' ... beyond the simple dimension of fairness, we would like to say that we have difficulties in making a careful selection of news materials on the basis of whether or not they fit the public interest,' but I think it's absurd to distinguish public interests from fairness. Is there any public interest that is better than 'fairness'?"

He also said, "If fairness is guaranteed, everyone will pay the subscription fee even before being asked." and emphasized, "although it is good that KBS has broadcasted its explanations and resolutions, it should more than anything else, try to make the people feel that KBS is 'our broadcast.'"

Reverend Kum Yong-kyun (Executive Committee Chairman of Pan-Christian Campaign Headquarters for the Denial of KBS TV Subscription Fee) also pointed out that "The statement that KBS particularly has difficulties in selecting broadcasting materials on the basis of whether or not they fit the public interest disclosed KBS's intention to understand the concept of 'public interest' only from their standpoint."

13302/5915
CSO: 4107/159

VARIOUS POLITICAL TOPICS REPORTED IN COLUMN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 86 p 2

[Column "Followup": "Under the Circumstance Where Reports Are Being Distorted, Expecting No False Rumor Is Like Wishing Not To Get Wet in the Rain"]

[Excerpt] Ruling and Opposition Party Speeches Allocate Time on the "Big Reconcilliation"

In the speeches by the representatives of the three parties at the main National Assembly conference on 9 June, both the ruling and the opposition parties allocated substantial time to an appeal for the "Big Reconcilliation," while expanding their own denunciation, perhaps due to mutual acknowledgement of the rapidly changing political situation.

Unlike his former speeches, the address by No T'ae-u, Chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), gave a very 'progressive' impression, as though importance had been placed on the fact that it was his first speech since the so-called 'Party Initiative Theory' had been created and in a sense, it was a reinforcement of his political image.

Chairman No, in his speech today, under the proposition of "True Democratization of the Country" and "The Flag of New Reform," expressed his theory on political development based on those standards. They say it took 10 days for the party's polemicist to prepare the text of his speech.

Chairman No emphasized in particular the "Request for Reform" coming from the universities recently and promised to promote a bold reform policy to prevent "radicalization" by quoting an old Chinese adage which says, "Bend the chimney and move the fuel" to prevent a fire.

After Yi Min-u, head of the Opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) today expressed his mixed feelings saying, "Never in my 40 years of political career experiencing numerous crises have I given as much thought with such intensity and tension as these days," He began his speech with the words, "Please understand that what I'm going to say from now is not for the benefit of a specific political party, but it is meant to be a candid advice for the survival and prosperity of this nation."

Chairman Yi criticized the government saying, "The politics of the Fifth Republic has brought about a condition where people were wounded, jailed, and killed." He also pointed out the nondemocratic nature of politics and the economy saying, "The current government has been constantly satisfying the avarice of the affluent and the minority of privileged classes with the same hands that whipped the people who were struggling for survival."

Chairman Yi, while speaking figuratively that "Under the circumstances whereby the press, that should be delivering facts and the truth, has been pressured by the government into transmitting transformed and distorted news, it would be more foolish to expect no false rumor than to expect to stay dry while walking in the rain," and urged the government to take the initiative in getting rid of the tendency for distrust.

Yi Man-sop, head of the Korea National Party (KNP), insisted in his speech that "the political detainees be released although this should not be a 'prerequisite' for the organization of the Special Constitutional Committee." He requested both the DJP and the NDP that the DJP not linger on side issues, such as the committee name, the ratio of members, and the limitation on the activity period.

Chairman Yi (of KNP) said, "I highly esteem the courageous decision of the NDP leaders in fundamentally agreeing to organize the special constitutional committee." He insisted that "the government and the ruling party return the detained students and workers to their campus and workplace, respectively, in order to prove their will for democratization."

Chairman Yi also expressed his concerns for campus problems and even angrily denounced the government by citing an example of the recent arrest of a college girl for private tutoring saying, "Where in the world would a poor college student be punished for tutoring to earn tuition?"

Let's Improve Our Attitude for Practical Political Initiative

On the morning of 9 June, Chairman No T'ae-u of the DJP expressed his views on the DJP's "political initiative" saying, "Although it is a fact that governing by the two wagon wheels of politics and administration has so far inclined toward administration, it should lean toward politics from now on instead."

At a get-together held simultaneously with the last reading of the DJP Chairman's speech at the main session of the National Assembly, Chairman No said, "The fact that the administrative government will change to a political one is supported by President Chon Tu-hwan's ardent wishes." He gave a meaningful explanation saying, "President Chon has confidence in our party's capability and supports the politically oriented government."

Chairman No said, "Since our party's status has been enhanced to this degree, we have to try our utmost to maximize our political capacity. To this end, we must undergo a complete change in our attitudes." He urged that they "grasp the true meaning of the DJP speech delivered at the National Assembly and prepare for a practical political initiative."

DJP spokesman, Shim Myong-bo conveyed that Chairman No also emphasized that "we should broaden our dialogue without any limitation for the political initiative and dash in anywhere for the sake of this dialogue." When asked if "the limitless dialogue includes Kim Tae-chung," Spokesman Shim replied vaguely that Chairman No had not mentioned any specific person but rather referred to those having views different from ours, such as the anti-system and anti-government powers.

Tonggyodong Faction Applies the Brakes on the Joint Secretaries' General Meeting

The opposition NDP held an extended staff meeting on the morning of 9 June at the party's central building and corrected some expressions in Chairman Yi Min-u's National Assembly speech and ajourned the meeting after showing a negative reaction to the proposed joint meeting of the Secretaries General and the Secretaries of General Affairs with the DJP.

In this meeting, Deputy Chairmen Choe Hyong-u and Yang Sun-jhik suggested adding to Chairman Yi's speech "our party's firm will in preparation for the event in which constitutional revision cannot be achieved," but Deputy Chairman Kim Su-han, who is also one of the committee members drafting the speech rejected the proposal saying, "The Chairman can express his political philosophy and we can deal with the details during the questionnaire session directed against the government."

In the meantime, NDP Secretary General Yu Je-yon expressed his opinion on the joint meeting of the secretaries general and the secretaries of general affairs with the DJP saying, "It might be meaningless for the secretaries general to get involved when the dialogue between the two secretaries of general affairs is going smoothly." For the time being, he took the position of applying the brakes on the promotion of a joint meeting conceived by the Sangdodong faction's Chairman Yi and Secretary of General Affairs Kim Tong-yong.

The fact that the Tonggyodong faction is against the alleged joint meeting between the secretaries general and the secretaries of general affairs was disclosed through the Tonggyodong faction's Deputy Chairman No Sung-hwan's comments that "since the Secretary of General Affairs Kim will successfully carry out the agreement made between Chairman Yi and the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam), I am against the involvement of the secretaries general." Party observers guessed that the faction was "avoiding their future blame by not interfering with the negotiation between the secretaries general by merely observing the negotiation results with a critical attitude."

On the other hand, Chairman Yi met with the acting Seoul National University (SNU) student body president, Hwang Yi-su (senior in the Anthropology Department), who visited the chairman's office after the extended staff meeting, and listened to Hwang's account of the students' views on the current national situation before he also conveyed his own opinions.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YONSEI UNIVERSITY SCUFFLE--A plainclothesman was injured and two other officers were briefly detained inside Yonsei University following a scuffle with about 50 students yesterday afternoon. It was learned that Kim Chin-hak, 46, of the Sodaemun Police Station, suffered injuries on his forehead and right arm during the fisticuffs that broke out around 4:30 P.M. when the three policemen entered a school building to apprehend three "wanted" students. The incident occurred when the policemen in plainclothes entered the building to nab the three students who have been wanted by police for their leading roles in recent campus demonstrations. The students were inside the building after staging an outdoor rally for about 2 hours until 3 P.M. The policemen were caught by a group of students who became suspicious of the presence of strangers. Following the ensuring scuffle, an injured policeman was taken to the Severance Hospital around 5 P.M. The students held the other two plainclothesmen, but released them around 5:40 P.M. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TAE-U TO UNVEIL POLICY PROGRAM--Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), will unveil his party's major policy program on democratization covering overall state affairs next week. No will disclose the program dubbed "five directions for democratization" during a massive rally the government party will stage to boost morale and unity among rank-and-file party members at a resort in Mt Dukyoo in north Cholla Province. A DJP source said the program is expected to contain the separation of powers with emphasis on the decentralization of powers, prevention of the concentration of economic power, a balanced distribution of wealth and measures to protect people in lowest income category and those in agricultural and fishery sectors. It also is expected to refer to the minimum wage system, expansion of the medical insurance system, a substantive expansion of compulsory education and autonomy in regard to the press and the campus. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 16 Jul 86 SK] /8918

'INDOCTRINATION' LETTERS TO STUDENTS--Inchon--A total of 75 letters have been sent to high school students here since late last month, apparently by collegians, to indoctrinate them, teachers said yesterday. The letters were attached to "subversive" printed material on leftist ideology. Teachers in nearby Pyongtaek also reported 160 anti-government and anti-American leaflets to the Kyonggi provincial board of education as of yesterday. They were found at four high schools in Pyongtaek. Of them, 50 leaflets were found on the playground of Hangwang High School at around 5:30 A.M., when a teacher on night duty was on patrol around the school. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

STUDENTS STAGE RALLY--A group of college students offering rural labor service staged an anti-government demonstration in the town of Koesan-gun, Chungchongpukto, Sunday. Some 600 students from Seoul's Songgyungwan University took to the streets of Koesan-up at 10:45 A.M., carrying placards reading "Form a New National Assembly to Legislate a New Constitution." The protesters, who have just wound up their activities in the rural area, also distributed leaflets critizing the government for its farm policy. A 480-strong police force rushed to the scene of agitation soon after the disturbance broke out. They fired tear-gas bombs to repel the stone-throwing students. But the students continued the demonstration after withdrawing to the outskirts of the town. They sang such protest songs as "Farmers' Song." The 3-hour-long demonstration ended around 1 P.M. when the students were taken to Seoul in 17 school buses provided by the university authorities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

MINISTER ON ELIMINATING LEFTISM--KWANGJU (YONHAP)--Minister of Education Son Chae-sok has urged college newspapers to spearhead a campaign to drive out radical, leftist ideas from campuses beginning this fall semester. Son noted that some college papers were being used by radical student activists as a medium to spread their "dangerous" ideas by indiscreetly carrying their ideologically motivated articles. He made the points in a speech which he delivered Thursday at a meeting here of college professors, from across the country, who oversee publication of campus papers. Son also said that some radical students, though they are small in number, harbor such dangerous ideas as bloody revolution to topple the government. These dangerous ideas should never be tolerated and their advocates should be sternly punished to safeguard the country, he said. "If professors sit idle while their students are being victimized by radical, precarious ideas, this is tantamount to giving up due responsibility as educators and elite members of a society," he said. He said that it is the right time for all professors to act together to restore teachers' prestige and to end chaos and disorder on college campuses. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TEACHER DISMISSED FOR POLITICAL REMARKS--A 28-year-old middle school teacher in Tongyong, Kyongsangnam-do, was dismissed early April for making political-oriented remarks while chatting with his colleague, it was belatedly learned yesterday. The teacher, So Yong-sok, a teacher of Chinese character in Tosan Middle School, was eventually referred to the disciplinary committee set up by the provincial Board of Education on April 9, and was given the walking papers. While chatting with his colleague at teachers' room on March 26, So allegedly said that Korea is ahead of the Philippines in the field of economy, but lags in politcs. He also reportedly claimed that the current government appears to be an extension of the late President Pak Chong-hui's regime, the Constitution should be revised and local autonomy should be enforced. Challenging the disciplinary measure, So asked the Ministry of Government Administration's Appeals Commission to review his case on May 2. But the commission turned down his request. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CHANG KI-PYO INDICTED IN INCHON CASE--The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted Chang Ki-pyo, 41, director for policy study of the United Minjung (the masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, for his alleged main role in the May 3 Inchon rioting. Chang, a long-time dissident, is accused of having led violent street demonstrations in the worst anti-government protest since the inauguration of the current regime, together with other officials of the United Minjung Movement, or Mintongnyon. He is also accused of "serving the interests of North Korea" by championing a Minjung movement strategy centered on a popular uprising, in violation of the National Security Law. In his manuscript titled "The Minjung Movement Theory for Democracy and Unification," Chang assigned Mintongnyon a pivotal role in achieving the goal of the "emancipation of Minjung," according to the prosecution. Chang has been exercising the right to remain silent to questions by a prosecutor during inquiries at the prosecution. Meanwhile, National Police Headquarters said that those being sought by police for their involvement in anti-government activities total some 100. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

POLICE WHITEWASH 'AGITATING' MURALS--The Seoul City government and metropolitan police yesterday whitewashed murals painted by art college students on a three-story building in Sinchon near Yonsei University, charging that they were "agitating" and "ideologically motivated." But the six students who painted the murals bitterly griped about the authorities" action, claiming that their works were just normal paintings depicting people who "work hard for a brighter tomorrow." According to the students, the main theme of the oil paintings on the run-down building in Taihyon-dong is the "delight of national unification." The painting on the third-floor well depicted a group of children playing in the field, and one on the second-story described "Chonji," the lake at top of the Mt Paiktu in North Korea and a mob of exuberant youths. The painting on the ground-floor wall showed a middle-aged woman selling flowers in the streets. Sodaemun-gu ward officials said they were forced to clear off the murals because of "residents' criticism" of the paintings for their "gloomy tone and low taste." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

NKDP DEMANDS PROBE INTO WORKER'S DEATH--The Human Rights Committee of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded a prosecution investigation into the "mysterious" death of a worker, which it claims may have been the work of police investigators. In a letter of appeal to the prosecutor general, the committee, headed by Rep Pak Chan-chong, said that Sin Ho-su, an employee of Yonan Gas Co based in the western port city of Inchon, was found dead in a cave on a hill near his home town in Cholla-namdo on June 19. Sin, 24, was taken by three men who claimed to be investigators of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, while working at a gas station on June 11, for questioning for his alleged involvement in the May 3 Inchon rioting, the committee said. "We have a strong suspicion which regard to why his death, claimed as a suicide by police, was informed to his family members as late as June 27." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

DEALER SENTENCED FOR SOVIET OIL PURCHASE--PUSAN (YONHAP)--The Pusan District Court yesterday sentenced a 39-year-old petroleum retailer to one and a half years in prison for the illegal purchase of Soviet-produced bunker oil from the crewmen of a foreign tanker in 1984. The court also ordered the defendant, Yi Chong-uk of Chungmu, to pay 36.7 million won in fine. The penalty sum was equivalent to the value of the illegally purchased Soviet oil, court officials said. However, the court suspended the prison term for 3 years, releasing Yi later in the day. Court records showed that Yi bought 170 kiloliters of Soviet Bunker-A oil worth 36.7 million won for 25.5 million won from the crewmen of a Honduras-registered oil tanker berthed at the Yokji-do Island off Chungmu, a south coastal city, on October 21, 1984. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

RADICAL TAPES SEIZED; PROTEST--Investigators yesterday combed the office of a radical cultural group and bookstores near major universities in Seoul and confiscated 734 cassette tapes containing "resistant" songs. They confiscated 120 such tapes from the office of the "Association of the Cultural Movement for Masses." Also seized were 244 tapes from the Iodo Bookstore in front of Hongik University and 200 tapes from the "R" Bookstore in front of Yonsei University. The rest were confiscated from bookstores in front of Seoul National University, Korea University and Hanyang University. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] The Minjung (the masses) Cultural Movement Association and an association of book stores Thursday issued a statement, protesting the seizure on Tuesday by police of cassette tapes containing anti-government songs. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

RELEASE OF DETAINEES DEMANDED--Leaders of opposition forces demanded yesterday that the government release all "political deta-nees" who were arrested for calling for "democratization" not later than Constitution Day, July 17. They also maintained that police should cease searching for those who are on a wanted list immediately. They said that there are about 250 people who are being sought by the police now. The opposition leaders were Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, Yi Min-u, Ham Sok-hon, Kim Sung-hun, Pak Hyong-kyu and Yi Ton-myong. After the luncheon meeting at a restaurant, Kim Yong-sam, who acted as the spokesman for the seven, noted, "We decided to urge the government to free the political detainees en bloc by July 17, at the latest." He also said that government authorities should stop torturing detainees. Kim asserted that the "sexual assault" on a female suspect by the police at the Puchon Police Station early last month was a "very grave matter." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

ANTIGOVERNMENT LETTER --Pusan (YONHAP)--A letter with anti-government and anti-U.S. contents was delivered to a primary school girl here last Saturday, it was reported yesterday. It was the first time that such a letter was mailed to a primary school student. Similar letters, apparently written by college student activists were mailed to some high school students late last week. The letter mailed to a sixth grader of the Koejong Primary School here simply identified the sender as "From your sister." The stamp was cancelled by the Saha Post Office here on July 3. Police said the letter contained contents critical of the government with regard to the "Kwangju incident" of 1980 and slogans against the United States. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

INDICTMENTS FOR 'SUBVERSIVE' PUBLISHING--The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted three students of Seoul National University and two printing shop owners for their involvement in the publication of subversive underground leaflets titled "Paekmanhakto (million students)." The indicted, charged with violation of the National Security Law, include O Chong-un, 23, a senior majoring in political science, and Kim Chong-min, 22, a sophomore in the department of Korean literature. Through the anti-government publication, they voiced opposition to military training at frontal bases for sophomores, which they described as "mercenary training for U.S. imperialists," according to the prosecution. The prosecution also indicted three students of Yonsei University for their major roles in forming a radical campus group called Minmintu. The student activists, including An Sang-chong, 24, a senior in the philosophy department, are accused of espousing the so-called National Democratic Revolution theory which "dovetails with" North Korean strategies. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/199

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LITTLE RESULTS REPORTED FROM GSP MEETING WITH U.S.

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 May 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Kang Yong-ch'ol: "U.S. Steps up Its Methods To Open Markets in Developing Countries"]

[Text] Korea and the United States concluded the GSP meeting, the first session this year, with a repetition of each side's unilateral positions concerning the issues of GSP (Generalized System of Preferential Tariffs) curtailment.

The notable feature of this meeting is that the United States raised again the issues of GSP curtailment and an open market in Korea as conditions for barter.

In the meeting held on 2 May in the conference room of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the United States urged Korea to be faithful in opening markets for beef, tobacco, and computers and about labor rights protection and implementation of Article 301 (intellectual rights and opening up the insurance market), while saying that it will either exclude Korea from the GSP beneficiary countries or curtail GSP benefits if the U.S. demand is not met. This is a repetition of the previous U.S. demand for an open market in Korea, using the GSP as a cover.

The United States had already made its position clear in December last year at the Seoul meeting, following implementation of Article 301 of the Commerce Customs Law.

But it could be said that we had more room at this meeting than at the first one.

The first meeting was nothing but a meeting "to which Korea was dragged by the United States," which was all flustered to prepare policies according to the Reagan administration investigative directions involving unfair trade practices between Korea and the United States in the areas of insurance and intellectual rights.

However, after all the complications and the collection of national opinions, we were prepared at this time to respond to the U.S. demand, with a relatively firm schedule for the open market; hence, it is known that we were not necessarily in the same position of being "unilaterally defensive," which we were before.

We have already issued an advance notice regarding the revision of the patent law to implement the material patent regulations beginning 1 July of next year and have drafted plans to implement the Copyright Act within 6 months from enactment.

In particular, it has already been known that we have somehow scheduled the open market dates for the items that the United States had actually demanded, such as beef, tobacco, and computers.

It is known that numerous meetings have been held with the United States through such informal contacts as the visits by Kim Ki-hwan, former leader of the Ocean Planning Committee, early this year and by Kum Chin-ho, minister of commerce and industry, in April.

Thus, the U.S. demand was limited at this time to the extent that the market will be opened a little earlier and that the open market will be broadened.

A notable feature of this meeting is that unlike the previous meeting, the United States has strongly demanded protection for labor rights. But it is known that the United States has shown sympathy because Korea had already prepared plans to implement the minimum wage rules and because we asserted that Korea is not behind other countries considering the special circumstances of developing countries.

As we made our firm position clear "with our backs to the wall," the GSP meeting has again been postponed until June-July.

Such a schedule might have been set after taking into consideration the results of the Article 301 meeting to be held between Korea and the United States in May or June.

Thus, it is necessary to examine how the United States is able to use the GSP mechanism just like a "heirloom sword" to pressure Korea to open markets.

Under the 1984 Commerce Customs Law, the United States extended GSP support for developing countries, which was set to expire by the end of 1984, for an additional 8 years and 6 months until June 1993.

In return for the extension of preferential treatment to developing countries under the 1984 Commerce Customs Law, the United States created dual standards for GSP support (based on adequate competition). In addition to the previous standard for adequate competition (Standard 1), which is for up to $70 million in exports to the United States (based on the U.S. GNP of 1985) and a 50 percent market share, the United States created a new standard (Standard 2), which is for up to $35 million in exports to the Unted States and a 25 percent market share.

the United States, with Korea will lose exports equivalent to about 10 percent of the GSP exports to the United States.

Given the fact that the GSP exports to the United States last year amounted to $1.4 billion (estimate), this translates into a loss of $150 million in exports.

In terms of money, this is indeed insignificant: 1 percent of total exports to the United States.

However, considering that these GSP exports are mostly done by the small and medium-size companies, we cannot regard them lightly.

Therefore, our position in the GSP negotiations is aimed at nurturing the medium-size and small businesses rather than expanding exports.

Besides such practical calculations, our efforts to remain as a GSP beneficiary country contain a conceptual meaning in that we attempt to correct certain misconceptions about the economic growth of Korea.

In other words, once Korea is graduated from the GSP benefits, it will have to behave like an advanced country, while being misunderstood as a "second Japan."

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY RESOURCES TALKS PLANNED WITH 5 NATIONS

SK100033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Korea, in a move to secure stable energy resources supply, plans to hold bilateral energy resources cooperation committee meetings with five nations this year. The five are Australia, Indonesia, Colombia, Peru and the Philippines.

Moreover, the government is considering a drastic raise in the overseas resources development fund. One of the major financial pipelines for the cited project is the Petroleum Fund, which is estimated to snowball to 1,100 billion won by this year-end with the crashing crude oil prices.

According to the Energy-Resources Ministry, Korea and Australia have reached a broad accord that the two countries will hold an energy resources cooperation, which involves the joint development of crude oil and coal.

"We are ready to hold similar meetings with three other nations--including Colombia--during November and December," said officials at the ministry.

He also said that Korea and the United States may hold a working-level energy policy consultation this fall.

Noting the importance of energy resources diplomacy for Korea, government officials said Korea is willing to establish bilateral energy resources cooperation committees with other nations.

Recently, Korea has proposed to Canda the formation of an energy cooperation committee.

Policy makers noted the fact that the possible enlargement of overseas resources development would invigorate the nation's energy resources development projects abroad.

To effectively develop nation-by-nation energy resources cooperation, Korea has launched a survey of the global energy reserve situations.

In this context, the government will dispatch a resources survey mission to 10 nations including Canada next year.

The projected bilateral energy cooperation conferneces are also expected to spur the ties-up in the private sectors.

The government is to make the Petroleum Fund available for the private industries which are engaged in the overseas development projects.

Some refineries are moving to take part in the crude oil development projects abroad. The Sangyong Oil Refinery, for instance, is studying the possibility of oil exploration project in Alaska, according to related business sources.

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CSO: 4100/200

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

PATENT LAW REVISION EXTENDS TERMS 3 YEARS

Foreign Property Rights Protection

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Patent Law Revision Preview Announced; Term of Patent Rights Extended for 3 Years.

The government has decided to revise the Patent Law effective 1 July 1987 in order to protect foreign property patent rights.

According to the draft Patent Law revision announced by the Patent Office on 30 April, the scope of patent protection will be expanded to include foods and beverages, luxury items, pharmaceuticals or their methods of preparation, products manufactured according to chemical formulas, and discoveries on the use of chemical substances in order to protect property patent rights.

However, the existing system of protection for patented methods of manufacture will not be affected by the introduction of property patent rights.

The law currently in force limits the terms of patent rights to 12 years from the date on which the patent application was published or 15 years from the date of filing the application, but the revision extends this limit to 15 and 18 years, respectively, or an extension of 3 years. In addition, the revision permits a maximum 5-year extension beyond this new limit.

In the case of patent rights on pharmaceuticals and their preparation formulas, the revised law provides for protection of medical practices by making these rights inapplicable to medicine prescribed by physicians, dentists, and herbalists.

The existing law permits the government to take unilateral administrative action to grant no unexclusive licenses on dormant patents, but the revision changes this procedure to arbitration proceedings so that the patentee may have an opportunity to deal with the loss he may incur from keeping his patent unused.

On the other hand, the revision provides for a system of enforcing the use of patents, whereby the government may nullify the patent right of a foreigner who fails to use his patent after its being issued.

The draft revision tightens up punitive measures against patent infringement. The existing law provides prison terms of up to 5 years and a fine of up to 10 million won, but the revision changes this to a prison term of up to 5 years years and a fine of not less than 500,000 won but no more than 10 million won. In this way the revision sets a lower limit on the fine.

Contents of Revised Law

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN editor's note: The government has announced a draft revision of the Patent Law and the Trademark Law to cope with the U.S. demand for the protection of intellectual property rights. The following are the contents of the draft revision.

Patent Law

1. Range of Discoveries Entitled to Patent Protection Enlarged

The discovery of new foodstuffs or beverages, discovery of new luxury articles, discovery of a new medicine or its preparation formula, discovery of an item which can be manufactured by a chemical formula, discovery of a new use for chemicals, and discovery of new chemicals are not covered under the existing patent law. But the revised law expands the range of discoveries entitled to patent protection to include all these discoveries.

2. Exception to Time Limit on Loss of Novelty

Anyone desiring novelty determination is required to prove the novelty within 30 days of the application. However, in cases where the novelty was lost against the applicant's will, the revised law stipulates an exception to the time limit for submission of documents proving the novelty so that such applicants can be protected from undue disadvantage.

3. Readjustment of Limits Beyond Which Patent Rights Are Unenforceable

Under the existing law, a petition for an injunction may not be filed against a patent infringement on articles for which an export permit has been issued and for which an application for an export customs clearance has been filed before loading on the whip. But the revision makes such a petition possible. (The in-force provisions stipulating a unilateral preferential treatment of export articles are deleted because they are regarded as a backward system.)

The existing law excludes medicines or their preparation formulas from patent protection. But in the revised law, they fall under the category of property patents and are entitled to patent protection, raising the fear that this may affect the dispensing of medicine by physicians and others. To insure the smooth dispensing of medicines, the revised law, although it grants patent protection to medicines and their preparation formulas, makes their patent protection unenforceable when physicians, dentists, and herbalists prepare a medicine or when medicine is prepared according to their prescriptions.

4. When a patent has not been used at all or has been used inadequately after its issue, a nonexclusive license to use that patent may be granted to an applicant for such a license simply through administrative action under the existing law. But the revised law changes this to an arbitrary procedure.

Under the existing law, an interested party may apply for a license to use a dormant patent, without having to hold prior negotiations with the patent holder. But to protect the patentee, the revised law makes such prior negotiations mandatory and, when no agreement is reached in these negotiations, allows the party in question to request arbitration by the director of the Patent Office.

The revised law stipulates that when arbitration is requested, the patent holder will have an opportunity to submit a written reply within a prescribed time limit, and that when the director of the Patent Office decides to arbitrate, he is required to solicit the opinion of the Industrial Property Rights Council.

The revised law requires that the scope of a nonexclusive license to use a patent, the compensation for such a license, and the method and time of its payment be specified in the arbitration ruling and that a copy of the ruling be delivered to each interested party.

If the person who was awarded a patent use license by arbitration fails to pay the compensation for such right or deposit the money in escrow within the prescribed time limit, his license will be nullified.

5. Under the existing law, patents expire in 12 years from the date of record and may not last for more than 15 years from the date of their application. But the revised law provides for a longer life by extending the term to 15 years from the date of record and 18 years from the date of filing the application.

When it takes a long time, before putting an invention to use, to go through necessary procedures prescribed by presidential decrees, such as those for obtaining a permit or making a registration as required under other pertinent laws, the terms of a patent may be extended by 5 years.

6. Review System Created

For the smooth handling of the appeals system against a ruling which rejected a patent application, and for a speedy patent issue on pending patent applications on inventions, the original examiner who rejected the patent application will first review the rejected application instead of putting the case through appeals proceedings, when corrective steps may be taken on the appealed case. Only when the application is rejected again in the review proceedings will the case be put to appeals adjudication.

7. International Patent Application Procedures Improved

In line with the revised Patent Cooperation Treaty [PCT] adopted at the 1984 PCT Assembly, a translated copy will no longer be required of a patent application to the PCT office. Only the first translated copy may be submitted without designation of a patent agency.

8. Punitive Measures Tightened up Against Patent Violations

The existing law stipulates up to 5 years of imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million won for patent violators. But the revised law provides for up to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine of no less than 500,000 won and no more than 10 million won, thus setting the amount of the lowest fine.

Appendix:

This law will go into effect on 1 July 1987.

The existing law will apply to the term of patents existing when the revised law takes effect and to the term of patents which are pending when the revised law takes effect but which will be issued subsequently.

Matters relating to extension of the term of patents which exist when this law goes into effect but which have not been used after their issue, disposal of these patents, and litigation involving them, will be subject to the existing provisions.

Trademarks Law

1. Licensing Requirements for Use of Trademarks

A nonexclusive license referred to by the existing law is renamed a license which has the dual effect of nonexclusive and exclusive licenses.

In line with the policy of liberalizing the usage of trademarks, the revised law deletes the requirement for identical quality as prescribed in the existing law in setting up nonexclusive trademark license on a particular article and allows the establishment of a trademark license through agreement between the interested parties.

The existing law has no clear provisions on the joint ownership of a trademark, whereas the revised law bans any of the joint owners from granting a trademark license to a third party without the consent of other joint owners.

2. Revocation or Cancellation of Trademark Licenses

With the elimination of the requirement for identical quality for granting a license to use a trademark, the revised law eliminates the provisions of the existing law for cancelling or revoking a license when the stipulations concerning such requirement are violated.

Venture Capital

The four major venture capital companies of our country are: the Korea Technology Advancement Corporation (KTAC), which was created in 1974; the Korea Technology Development Corporation (KTDC), which was established by the 1981 special law; the Korea Development Investment Corporation (KDIC), which started out as a venture capital specialty company in 1982; and the Korea Technology Finance Corporation (KTFC), which was established in 1984 as a subsidiary of the Industrial Bank.

In addition, the Medium-size and Small Enterprise Bank, the Industrial Bank, the People's Bank, and the Credit Guaranty Fund, which possess the funds to assist in starting the medium-size or small businesses, and the Machine Industry Promotion Fund, the Electronic Industry Promotion Fund, and the Medium-size and Small Business Promotion Public Corporation are assisting the venture projects of the technology-intensive medium-size and small businesses. Recently, it was learned, the People's Investment Fund has decided to finance 530 million won to those who start technology-intensive businesses. Some investment trust companies such as the Taehan Investment Trust Company are establishing trust funds for venture capital.

1. KTAC

KTAC is the first venture capital company in our country. In September 1974, as a subsidiary of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST, presently the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, KAIST), it was established with exclusive responsibility for commercializing the fruits of the research of KIST with full funding by KIST. KTAC, which had started with a capital fund of 30 million won, is now run with 1.5 billion won in capital, with 930 million won invested by KAIST, 380 million won by the Korea Mechanical Engineering Institute, and 170 million won by other research firms.

The principal business of KTAC includes: arranging sales to industrial firms, industrial ownerships through licensing, setting up new companies by joint investments with business firms or financial institutions, and promoting research and development and commercialization activities through technological transfers from the business firms or research institutes of advanced industrial countries to our industries. But, in fact, the main functions are the commercialization of the research results of government-financed research institutes such as KAIST and the Korea Mechanical Engineering Institute.

From September 1974 to June 1985, it actually invested 1.34 billion won in 12 new technology industries such as Namhae Ceramics Industry.

2. KTDC

KTDC was created in May 1981 with paid-up capital of 7.5 billion won by the joint efforts of the private business sector under the leadership of the government with the purpose of improving productivity, and help build the people's economy through technological development and innovation in the enterprises. Its capital has now reached 26.8 billion won.

KTDC is assisting various technological development projects of industry in a variety of ways. That is, it is to make investments in or finance the enterprise from the stage of research and development to commercialization. Unlike the ordinary banks, in providing fund assistance, it makes the fund for technical development available in the form of venture capital. But, in reality, a more ordinary form of financing is done through the existing financial organizations than the fund assistance in the form of such venture capital investment. There are also a good number of credit loans of the intermediary-type form. As the object of the venture business will grow in the future it might be necessary to reform and adjust the way the funds are supplied.

Also according to KTDC's record of fund assistance by stage of technological development, the order is that the largest portion of the investments and loans was made for the research and development stage (52.3 percent), and it was followed by the technology introduction stage (21.0 percent), then for the purchase of machinery and material for research (15.7 percent), and then for commercialization of the results of research (11.0 percent).

3. KDIC

KDIC is a purely private venture capital company which was created with joint investments of 5.26 billion won and 800 million won by the seven short-term loan companies and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), respectively, for the purpose of contributing to the development and promotion of technology of the medium-size and small enterprises by nurturing and reinforcing the research and development type of enterprise.

According to the certificate of incorporation, KDIC too is supposed to conduct a variety of businesses, but so far it has been primarily investing in the final stage of commercialization except the stage of research and development. KDIC is different from KTDC in that KDIC's object is primarily the medium-size and small businesses, it uses a method of fund assistance in the form of investment rather than loans, and it makes investments at the final stage of commercialization rather than at the stage of research and development. But in principle, it is not to be involved in management in order to assure the maximum degree of autonomy of management of the invested enterprise, and therefore, it does not control more than 50 percent of the total shares.

4. KTFC

KTFC is a company specializing in venture capital and was created by the Korean Industrial Bank. It opened in November 1984 with the paid-up capital of 10 billion won. As of the end of December 1985, the paid-up capital has increased to 20 billion won. The main business of KFTC is similar to that of KTDC. That is, through such methods of investment and financing as conditional financing, investment, unsecured loans, and general loans, it supports the new-technology development activities and helps create venture businesses.

The investment policy of KTFC is: 1) limiting the proportion of the subscription of share to below 50 percent of the total shares issued; 2) basically refraining from participating in management except dispatching its staff or cooperating only upon request by the enterprise; and, 3) giving investment priority to high technology and the basic-science industrial fields such as semiconductors, computers, fine chemicals, and parts manufacturing.

According to the 1984 ratio of approval to application (money percentage in parentheses) by KTFC, in the case of big business it showed 100 percent (88 percent) of a review rate with 4 approvals of 4 applications; in the case of medium-size and small businesses, the rate of review was 11.3 percent (10.6 percent) with 6 approvals (1.76 billion won) for 53 applications (15.8 billion won). As of the end of June 1985, the first year of the actual operation of the business, the ratio was 66.7 percent (68.5 percent) in the case of big business, and 22.3 percent (25.9 percent) in the case of the medium-size and small businesses. The cumulative total of the scale of the investment and financing reaches 12.4 billion won.

2. Operation of Venture Capital

Should it take the form of an investment or of a loan?

If the venture capital of our country is the one to promote the development of new technology in the broader sense of the term rather than the one in the narrower sense of the term and to be inverted in the venture business with the sole purpose of making profits, then the operation of venture capital too should be different.

In the case of the venture capital companies of our country, of the cumulative amount of investments of 120 billion won by the end of 1984, 113 billion won were known to have been ordinary bank loans. In a sense, it meant that only 0.6 percent of the total capital fund was used for venture capital in the narrower sense and that venture capital was used as ordinary capital, which is not venture capital.

A number of causes may be seen for such low-level use of venture capital of the stock investment type. The sluggish investment may be the result of the venture capital companies' avoidance of risk despite the existence of many venture companies which are the objects of investment, or the institutional difficulty in making a capital profit even though there are many enterprises which are the objects of investment, or the scarcity of venture businesses deserving investment. It is generally viewed that the last reason is the cause of the sluggishness of the investment record.

Therefore, it appears that the venture capital of our country should be understood for the time being in the broader sense. In other words, venture capital should be understood as capital to be used for technological development rather than pure venture capital as in the English language. If we examine the capital to be used for technological development more closely, first of all the objects of investment such as the acquisition and ownership of convertible debentures and middle- and long-term loans are limited to the venture enterprise; second, even though they are not a form of capital for commercializing new technologies they are unsecured loans and the general loans for trial financing to research institutes, for technological development, for technology imports, and for the training costs of technical personnel.

If the investment support for the overall technical development activities is understood as venture activities in a broader sense it is necessary to recognize clearly the investment behavior in the process of technological innovation. Generally, the process of technological innovation goes through the stages of basic research, applied research, developmental research, and eventually commercialization. As the research progresses, the scale of investment is progressively expanded and the risk of failure decreases accordingly.

Ordinarily, the basic research is undertaken at universities and public research institutes, and the applied and developmental research is mainly undertaken at industries. The expenses for the basic research are given to research in the form of grants-in-aid and not loans. For applied and developmental research, the industry's own funds or loans are used. In the case of other countries, unless the research is of a special nature, the venture capital is not offered at the initial or intermediate stage of the research.

However, in the case of our country, because of the extreme meagerness of the investments in basic research or in applied and developmental research, the foundation for technology-intensive industries is shaky. Accordingly, it is difficult to nurture the venture business, which could be successful within a short time, with the supply of venture capital. Therefore, from a long-term standpoint, it is not only inevitable but also desirable to employ for the time being the venture capital in the form of loans for the applied and developmental research which could speed up technological development. With venture capital and by readjusting the research fund for specific research projects, the technological development that could directly lead to commercialization must be promoted, and at the same time, there must be a sharp increase in basic research funds for high-technology areas in such institutions as universities.

3. Investment Areas

Is it high technology or technological maturity?

Even though the areas where venture business moves are multifarious; in the case of the United States, it is concentrated mainly in such high-technology areas as the computer industry, the semiconductor and electronic fields, genetic engineering, and the medical industry.

The areas of technology in which the 50 largest venture business of Japan have moved are also mainly in the areas of information-related high technology, which produces computers and electronic and communications products. In the case of our country, the areas of technology in which the venture businesses have moved are, unlike the advanced industrial nations, primarily in those of manufacturing technology-intensive import-substituting items.

According to the results of the analysis of those venture businesses which have been supported by KTDC, unlike those advanced industrial nations which have either entered the period of growth or the period of maturity in their manufacturing technology, in our case either the manufacturing technology has just been introduced or our venture businesses have primarily been in the manufacture of new items, which have experienced increased demand. The result of the study of the technology-intensive medium-size and small industries made by Professor Kim Chok-kyo also shows that most of the new technology development is limited to the mature technological area aiming at import replacements or exports.

Venture Business

Is it really a high-risk adventurous enterprise? About the characteristics of the venture industry, it has always been pointed out that the profitability as well as the risk of failure are equally high in addition to the high intensiveness of technology, and it is also led by the founder of a technical enterprise who showed a vigorous entrepreneurial spirit.

In other words, one of the main characteristics of the venture business is that if it is successful, the profits will be very high. However, at the same time, the risk of technical and commercial failure is also high. But according to the result of a study conducted by an advanced industrial nation, the rate of failure of venture businesses is rather lower than that of ordinary medium-size and small enterprises. In the case of the United States, the result of a survey of venture businesses along Route 128 outside Boston shows about a 20 percent failure rate even 5 years after the opening of their businesses, whereas the mean value of the entire United States reached 50 percent. The difference is considerable.

Such a phenomenon is not just limited to the United States alone and the same study results are seen in Sweden and Israel. Accordingly, these countries have started to give their utmost policy attention and support to nurturing not only the venture business but also venture capital and the founders of technical enterprises.

In the case of our country, because of the brief history of our venture business, no statistical report on the failure rate is available, but it may be asserted on the basis of the following two reasons that the failure rate of venture businesses in our country is not any higher than that of the advanced industrial nations.

First, as has been pointed out, since the new technologies developed by our venture businesses are almost always not in the forefront in terms of world technological standards, and their marketability has been reasonably confirmed as they have already been manufactured by the advanced industrial nations, the level of commercial risk does not seem to be present even though there might be a high degree of technological risk. Also, with regard to the risk of technological development, we may be in an advantageous position as compared with the advanced industrial nations since our technological goal is clearly defined.

Second, according to the Kelly study (1971), in the case of the United States, the rate of immediate rejection of the investment proposal of the venture capital companies is 97 percent, and only 0.5 percent of the total becomes the final investment object. In our case, according to a study on KDIC made by Ku Pon-ho and Paek Che-min (1985), out of a total of 508 investment proposals made between December 1982 and June 1985, 59 were adopted and therefore the rate of adoption was 11.6 percent.

Of course, even though there are differences in the absolute nubmer of proposed investments and in the evaluation criteria between our country and the United States, those figures may be seen to indicate that the failure rate of our venture businesses is not much higher than that of the advanced industrial nations.

5. Sources and Objects

Should our venture capital be confined to our country or should it expand abroad?

The biggest difficulty factor in nurturing venture capital in our country and the problem to be dealt with on a long-term basis should be the development of the manpower resources of the founders of the technical enterprises and the expansion of the technological foundation. Since the buildup of highly skilled manpower requires a long time, the policy makers must give sustained cooperation to help find the basic solution to the problem. At the same time, they should consider thousands of Korean scientists and technicians residing in the United States, Europe, and Japan as potential founders of technical enterprises and must give a positive thought to find a way to utilize them.

Also, they must have detailed information on foreign scientific and technical personnel, the foreign organizations specializing in research and development, and foreign businesses and weigh the possibility of using their services. Further, not only should they develop themselves but they should also consider including the venture businesses which import foreign technology as the object of support if necessary. They should also actively promote investments with foreign-venture capital companies and venture businesses. So far, participation in venture capital has been seen mainly among the independent spin-off enterprises; however, it is necessary to consider the expansion of the scope of cooperation and the inclusion of even the mainstay companies and the big businesses as objects of investment.

In fact, what we need most may be the commercialization of new technology which makes use of basic and applied knowledge and not the foundation of knowledge itself for basic and applied research. In this sense, on the one hand, we must make sustained efforts to invest in basic and applied research and to develop scientific and technical manpower. On the other hand, as a means of catching three rabbits, that is, of activating the venture businesses and venture capital in a short time and of speeding up the development of new technology, it is desirable to utilize actively the scientific and technical foundation, ideas about venture projects, the technicians residing abroad who are interested in setting up new enterprises, and the foreign research and development organizations.

6. Entrepreneurship

Is the commercialism of scientific and technical professionals desirable?

Along with the activation of venture businesses and venture capital, what must be taken into consideration in speeding up the development of new technology is the question of the founders of the technical enterprise. In the case of the United States, the cradle of the venture enterprise, we see most often the scientist and technicians who had participated in technical development for big businesses in the high-technology field moving onto found venture businesses with new ideas. Lately, we see an increasing number of college professors in the field of high technology and researchers in noted research firms setting up the venture enterprises.

The social milieu favors those people switching to become the founders of technological enterprises rather than stressing the cultural values that look upon them with disapproval. To enable them to concentrate on the work of technical development, securing and utilizing the full-time managers have been made easy.

Not only is our enterprreneurial milieu detrimental to the creation of venture businesses spinning off from big businesses but also there are very few among the college professors and researchers who are technically capable of starting new businesses, and even if there were such people, the milieu is not conducive to it.

Accordingly, in the case of our country, the conditions for the full-time technical experts of the industry, college professor, and researchers to demonstrate sufficiently their technical abilities must be satisfied first. Further, the reality is that it is more desirable for them to join with the venture businessmen or to start a venture business by transferring their ideas than to start the business themselves.

Cultural Milieu

Why is the evasion of business partnerships a problem?

In our entrepreneurial cultural milieu, a feeling of distrust and evasion is pointed out as a common phenomenon. Of course, although there have been cases of success in business partnerships as exemplified by the Lucky Goldstart Group, we have seen numerous examples when most of the businesses that had started in the form of partnerships ultimately ended in failure as a result of discord deriving from conflicting interests between the partners.

Especially, the sort of the business partnership ethic that is seen in other countries whereby the business partners, who are in a relationship of supporting each other, make the most of each other's strength, trust each other, and encourage each other in time of difficulties or overcome the various difficulties at the start of a business or after the business has been set up has not taken hold in our country.

Most of the technological innovators of the venture businesses have received a regular education and gained specialized technical experiences at their previous places of employment, the embryonic organizations, but often they either lack ability or are inexperienced in financial affairs, marketing, and general management. According to [Litvak] and Maule (1973), very few founders of technical enterprise possess an excellent ability in areas of both technology and management, and one of the important reasons for the failure of many venture enterprises is the lack of management ability on the part of the founders of the technical enterprise.

Accordingly, in other countries, a large number of venture enterprises starts as a joint enterprise involving two or more participants.

It is necessary to recognize the fact that one of the ways to activate venture businesses is to set up a new enterprise under a partnership after making a correct judgment of each other's ability, the fairness of the conditions presented, and each other's intentions; by overcoming our cultural milieu which is negative to the business partnership; and by either the venture capitalists inviting the technological innovators who possess a knowledge of high technology to start a business together or, vice versa, the technological innovators inviting the capitalists to start a business together.

Operation and Management

Should venture capital be left to its won rules or should support be given to management and control?

It has already been pointed out that the management ability of the founders of technical enterprises who are the main figures of the venture business is often limited. In addition, in our country, the operation of medium-size and small businesses is difficult in many respects because of picky rules, complicated administrative procedures, and numerous regulations. Most of these are also directly applied to the operation of venture businesses. Therefore, it is necessary to have an appropriate attitude of support and ability without making participation in the control of the management or operation of the enterprise an object of investment, although the characteristic of venture capital takes the form of investment. The venture capital companies in other countries are either supporting or participating almost to an excessive extent in the crucial matters of management of the venture enterprise. On the part of the venture enterprise, it accepts participation as a matter of fact.

The most satisfactory form of participation in and support for management is to prevent failure resulting from weakness in management, albeit good technology by conducting a thorough analysis, at the time of investment examination of the venture capital of not only the technical aspects of the venture business but also the main elements of management and control, that is, the demand, marketing, production control, and manpower composition. According to the recent analyses of the cases of the success or failure of several venture companies, the picture of management problems in the way of efficient operation of the business is emerging relatively clearly. That is, the requirement directly linked to the success or failure of the venture business was to secure the market. In other words, the question was whether or not to secure the demand of a minimum economic scale. The analysis showed that without exception the venture business which failed did not have the expected demand that had been projected.

Despite the fact that most of the venture businesses enjoyed a market monopoly by having been in the area of high technology by having developed products of high technical standards, often the level of demand for the product was not clearly known ahead of time due to the nature of the newly created market or the actual sales did not reach the expected demand even if the demand was known.

Therefore, by fully recognizing such dimensions ahead of time in the examination of the investment in the venture business, it is essential to estimate accurately the level of demand for the products involved. It also shows that for the stable and successful development of the venture business, the additional product development capacity after the opening of the business or the actual record of achievement is essential. Since the essential element in the success or failure of the venture business is to secure the demand, an effort should be made to develop either the examination method or policy which could help forecast accurately the demand or the sales.

Also, even if they involve themselves in guiding the management or in the actual management, the venture capital companies must make it clear in principle that they do not intend to control the management. Frank communications of ideas with the venture entrepreneurs must come first. But even if they are unable to participate directly in the management or guide it, the assistance of the related organization, for example, outside specialists such as the Medium-size and Small Business Promotion Public Corporation, must be made mandatory.

9. Interlocking System

Should the venture enterprise be centered around a big business or should it be centered around the medium-size and small enterprise that produces the parts?

In view of our present conditions, the chance of success in competing with the advanced industrial nations in developing high-technology products in a short time is zero. Therefore, the high-technology or technology-intensive products of our country are the products which were recently developed by the advanced industrial nations and which were not developed by our country. The foreign imports that we depend on constitute the mainstay of the high-technology goods because of the technological gap.

Such products with good prospects should be identified and announced through a careful examination in advance of the list. At the same time, if someone develops the item that has been announced, not only should the developer be provided with the venture capital but it should also be given the benefit of the Domestically Developed New Technology Protection Measures and various other comprehensive policy supports. If these measures are taken they will make a great contribution not only to the speeding up of our technological development but also to the activation of our venture capital. However, constant discord is seen between the big industries, which are complete-assembly business organizations, and the medium-size and small business which produce parts. The government is dealing with their relationships in accordance with the Fair Transaction Law, but an exemplary business ethic should be clearly established as in Japan to enable them to create a basic relationship of mutual help and support.

Generally, the venture business is viewed as an exclusive form of medium-size and small enterprise and some people are of the opinion that the big business too much make positive use of the venture business. However, speaking in conclusive terms, the related organizations of venture businesses are divided in unique types to enable all of them to participate. That is, those types include: venture capital, venture nurturing, venture spin-off, joint-venture enterprise, merger of venture enterprise, and internal ventures.

Of these, for the big business, venture capital, venture nurturing, venture merger, and internal venture are the types that could be appropriately utilized. For the medium-size and small business the venture spin-off and joint-venture enterprise are the main types. Systematizing the retiring technical staff or officers or utilizing them as founders of cooperative parts-producing businesses by the big business can be viewed as a way to kill two birds with one stone that could solve simultaneously the stagnation of personnel promotions and the activation of venture enterprises.

10. Indiscriminate Numerical Emphasis

Would an unfortunate situation that produces insolvent medium-size and small businesses not continue?

For the last few years, as the interest in the venture business and venture capital has increased explosively and as policy consideration has been given to help support it institutionally, a concern has been expressed that the number of improperly run medium-size and small enterprises such as insolvent overseas construction firms and the shipping business might increase sharply.

In reviewing our economic history, because of the government's near-sighted policy of excessive support during the period of the rising construction boom in the Middle East, riding on the wave of the powerful oil dollars and during the shipping business boom that resulted from the world's trade expansion, a good number of improperly run businesses have appeared. Then as the oil dollars declined, the overseas construction business in the Middle East stagnated, and as the volume of trade declined and the competition in maritime shipping intensified, the overseas construction firms and the maritime shipping business collapsed, and this has become a major social issue. In view of such a development, the concern that the people have expressed is rather a natural reaction.

But such a problem may be viewed as a result of the implementation of two mistaken policies. One is that the government policy was not implemented by taking into account a long-term forecast of the prospects of the international environment and with a sufficient degree of planning. The other is that in the area of policy support, the government was unable to sort out the businesses that were internationally competitive and were solid, and it was overly concerned with the actual record of achievement primarily based on the number of business transactions. Since such an error in policy implementation could be repeated exactly the same way in the government's policy support for venture enterprises, we must keep in mind the following lessons:

First of all, is assistance to new technology development through venture businesses indeed an effective policy? From a long-range point of view, is there anything to help realize the development of high technology and to upgrade the technology to a higher standard?

Second, in providing support to the venture enterprise, is it given selectively to the venture enterprise which has the technological ability and is interested in technological development or is it given mainly on the basis of the number of business transactions?

At this point when the history of the venture enterprise is still short and when only recently the government announced its policy of nurturing venture enterprises and venture capital, if we do not deal with the problem, a recurrence of improperly run overseas construction firms or maritime shipping companies may be a possibility. Unfortunately, we should not overlook the point that such a concern has a possibility of becoming a reality.

4. Policy Problem

According to the findings of the overall analysis, the conditions conducive to the growth of the venture business in our country are, first, the vigorous entrepreneurship of our businessmen and, second, the overall expansion of support for the development of technology. That is, the scale of the formation of venture capital, which enables the commercialization of superior technology without sufficient capital of one's own, is expanding greatly.

But we still have the following unfavorable conditions:

1. Feeble technological ability and a shortage of objects to be commercialized.

2. External participation in management and the phenomenon of evasion in the partnership.

3. Unsatisfactory level of administrative support for the creation and operation of venture businesses and complicated regulations.

4. Lack of management ability.

5. Difficult of achieving early capital earnings as a result of non-development of over-the-counter-market.

By taking these problems into acoount, several policy directions to nurture venture businesses are suggested as follows:

First, in order to advance the overall level of technology, basic research must be seriously supported; graduate studies in the science and engineering field must be supported; scientific and technical personnel residing abroad must be utilized; and full-time research firms in the country must be created, utilized, and supported.

Second, through the support organizations related to the existing medium-size and small businesses such as the Medium-size and Small Enterprise Promotion Public Corporation, an effort should be made to provide management guidance and to improve the environment and other related conditions.

Third, by developing a policy which encourages the capital earnings of the venture business, the turning of idle funds into venture capital and a measure to nurture the over-the-counter-market must be promoted.

Fourth, by expanding the function of the venture capital company, the two-tier system for the fund supply and the management and control of the venture enterprise must be established.

Fifth, through the advance indication system for the list of items to be purchased and for the technical development by the government-affiliated organizations and the investment organizations, a policy to promote organically the domestically developed technology goods must be developed.

Sixth, in the case of the machinery whose domestic technology produce price is high, through a certain examination and official approval of the quality, institutional support which gives the user priority financing must be developed.

Seventh, by setting up scientific and industrial complexes or parts industry complexes in the technologically oriented cities and in the areas of development by policy, a basic solution must be sought to the problem of locating plant construction sites.

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NEWS PIECES FROM HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

P'ohang Institute To Open in 1987

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Many Korean scientific experts active in foreign countries have been invited to join the faculty of a new institute of technology to be established in P'ohang next year. Their return to Korea means bright prospects for the government's program to attract overseas scientific expertise.

P'ohang Institute of Technology (Dean: Dr Kim Ho-kil), an annex of P'ohang Steel Co, received authorization to become established in July 1985, and is scheduled to begin classes next March. The school contacted Korean scholars working in universities and research institutes overseas, in the United States and elsewhere, in order to secure a superior faculty. As a result, 40 experts have agreed to return to the motherland, and 30 more showed a positive response to the idea of returning, according to school authorities.

As of the end of June, 40 scientific experts are definitely scheduled to return within the year or by next year, including Ch'oe Sang-il (age 55, head professor of astrophysics at the University of North Carolina); Pyon Chong-hwa (age 56, professor of chemistry at Lowell University); Kim Tong-han (age 52, chemistry, former president, Association of Korean Scientists in the United States); Yi Ch'ang-hui (age 51, researcher at [U.S. Stelco] metals); Yi Chong-rim (age 55, professor, Michigan State University, mathematics); and Dr. Yi Chong-muk (age 51, chief researcher at U.S. Naval Laboratories, hydrodynamics). World-class mathematician Dr. Kwon Kyong-hwan (age 57, head professor of mathematics, Michigan State University) is also scheduled to join the Ehwa University faculty in about 1988.

Eight departments are to be established in the first stage when P'ohang Institute of Technology begins classes next year, including metals, materials, chemical engineering, machines, measurement, controls, manufacturing, and computers. Each department will be recruiting 30 new students. In the second stage, the school will set up departments of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and in the third stage four more departments concerned with high technology will be set up, making 15 departments in all. There will be 1,800 undergraduates and the school will operate a graduate school with an authorized enrollment of 950 (800 masters degree students and 150 doctoral candidates), growing into a research university fully worthy of the name.

School authorities say the teacher-student ratio will not exceed seven-to-one even when the number of students increases.

P'ohang Institute of Technology is spending 43.6 billion won to complete construction before the start of classes next year and is hurrying to construct support facilities, including various instructional and research facilities and dormitories for all students. Scholarships will be provided to 80 percent of the students, and promising graduates will be assured of employment by the school.

Memory Board Introduced

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Sangun Co (Kum Min-ho, president) has developed a memory board and a 1 mega-byte RAM (random access memory) disk adapter that can expand the memory capacity of the IBM 5550 personal computer.

According to information released by Sangun on 1 July, a single memory board, which is called the 5550 MEB, will be able to expand the system memory capacity of the IBM 5550, enabling the user to run large-scale programs and effectively to manage large amounts of data.

Moreover, connecting the 1 mega-byte disk adapter, called 5550 RD (Ram disk), will enable the computer to be used just as with a disk driver, but with a working processing speed 20 times that of a disk drive and the capability to add special characters and Chinese characters.

Sangun is marketing these two newly developed products to users of the IBM 5550.

Active Technology Imports

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The impact of technology imports is on the increase in high tech industrial fields, such as precision chemicals, electronics, and precision machines.

According to concerned authorities on 1 July, our country has imported technology on 129 occasions during the first quarter of this year (January through March). These are broken down into 38 cases of technology import in the machine field, the field with the highest number, followed by 30 cases in electrical and electronics fields, and 27 cases of technology import in chemical engineering.

Looking at these technology imports by country of origin, Japan accounts for more than half, with 70 cases. Imports from the United States amounted to 34 cases.

In particular, imports of technology in high tech production fields have been very active this year, continuing a trend from last year. In the case of the electronics field, for example, Gold Star brought in VTR manufacturing technology from Hitachi Co of Japan; Hyundai Electronics imported car stereo manufacturing technology from [Staun] SA of Belgium; Samsung Electron Tube Co imported Braun tubes for color televisions from General Electric in the United States; Cheil Precision Co brought in 24-pin dot matrix printers from Fujitsu in Japan; Koni Electronics imported microwave absorbent material manufacturing technology used in making microwave ovens from Japan; Handok imported liquid crystal display manufacturing technology from Switzerland; and Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications imported semiconductor manufacturing technology from the IXYS Co of the United States.

Moreover, Hyundai Electronics imported 256K DRAM manufacturing technology from [Bitech] Co of the United States; Tongyang Nylon imported 16-bit personal computer manufacturing technology from the [Tomcat] Co of Japan; Samsung Electronics imported manufacturing technology for microwave ovens from Design Manufacturing Co of the United States; Haedong Ceramic imported heat-emitting element manufacturing technology from Japan Ceramic Co; and Sambo Computer Co imported personal computer software technology from Microsoft in the United States.

In the machine field, Korea Foxboro imported industrial measurement and control system technology from Foxboro in the United States; Samsung Heavy Industries imported combination truck cranes from Japan's [Tatamoro] Co, KIA Industries brought in automotive diesel engines from Matsuda Motors of Japan; Hyundai Automobile imported numerical control lathe manufacturing technology from Cincinnati Micron in the United States; Tusan Machine Co imported aircraft rotors from [Transat] in the United States; and Samsung Precision imported aircraft engine component technology from JGW Co in the United States.

Artificial Intelligence Seminar Scheduled

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, together with private industry, is holding a public seminar on artificial intelligence applications for manufacturing firms, to be held from 7 July to 14 July at the Tongbu regional facility, lecture room 201.

The conference, which is aimed at researchers and students specializing in fields related to artificial intelligence at various research centers, firms, and universities, will examine the capabilities and limitations of currently existing artificial intelligence technology and will introduce examples of applications currently in actual on-site use at companies.

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CSO: 4107/172

REPORTAGE ON 'DISTORTED' JAPANESE TEXTBOOK

Historians Urge Correction

SK160048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A group of leading Korean historians yesterday issued a statement strongly urging an "early and comprehensive" correction of distorted descriptions of past Korean history contained in a controversial Japanese history textbook.

The historians, representing the Council of Korean History Research Associations, also called on Japan to "deeply reflect upon its past historical wrong-doings," defining the distortions as "its intention to justify the past crime of invading Korea."

The statement was released after a meeting at the office of the National History Compilation Committee. The council comprises seven Korean history-related research bodies.

The scholars enunciated their views on the issue that the explicitly intentional mispresentation of Korean history "hurts the pride of the Korean people," thus undermining the efforts of the two nations for mutual prosperity.

The statement points out that the historical alteration by Japanese side reflects "the colonialist historical perspective established by the imperialist Japan to support its invasion of Korea."

In face of a new international order which sharply breaks with the past colonial relations, the statement said, Japan should undergo a thorough self-reflection process before attempting to develop normal and friendly ties with Korea as well as other Asian countries.

The statement reminded Japanese historians of the principle that historical descriptions should be based on objective facts, criticizing an interpretation of these facts in light of national interests would "impair friendly relations with neighboring countries."

The historians expressed hope that the milieu of Japanese educational community, which is evidently biased enough to allow the controversial textbook to be authored and authenticated for use, could be "normalized" in the nearest possible future.

While pressing for an immediate correction of the warped Korean history in the Japanese textbook, the historians also suggested measures to cope with possible future historical adulteration by Japan.

They proposed that an organization be set up to exclusively deal with identifying and correcting problematic foreign views of Korea, that government support joint research by Korean and Japanese historians of the past relations between the two countries and that scholars of the two nations exchange information and research results to formulate an appropriate historical perspective of the past history.

The seven scholars who attended the meeting also made public an in-depth analysis of the Japanese textbook in question which pinpointed distortions on 35 items ranging from the ancient to contemporary Korean history.

The statement represents the first official response of Korean historical circles to the repeated emergence of Japanese textbooks that mispresent Korean history. The historians expressed concern that such distortions may not be limited to one specific textbook.

Japanese Arrested for Protest

SK120222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)-- Police arrested two Japanese Thursday for injuring a member of the Korean Embassy staff while demonstrating in front of the embassy building.

They were among members of a conservative group who staged a demonstration in protest against "foreign interference in Japan's internal affairs" in reference to Korea's demand for school textbook revisions.

When they started the protest with a maximum-volumed speaker on their car, members of the embassy staff sprayed anti-fire powder over the car.

The demonstrators responded by throwing a steel pipe, which hit one of the staff members on the thumb of the right hand, an embassy spokesman said.

CPD To Lodge Protest

SK150056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 89

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), co-headed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, yesterday decided to lodge a protest with Japan against its distorted description of historical facts involving Korea in its history books and fingerprinting matters.

The decision was made in a meeting attended by the two Kims and other top officials of the council yesterday. For this, the CPD will prepare a written protest by Wednesday which, according to spokesman Han Kwang-ok, will be conveyed to the Japanese Government through its embassy in Seoul.

"We will no longer keep silent if Japan does not give up such undemocratic and unfair policies," he noted.

/8918
CSO: 4100/200

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MINISTER MEETS WITH GABON'S BONGO--Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)--South Korean Government administration Minister Chong Kwan-yong, who is now visiting African nations, met with Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Foreign Minister Martin Bongo on July 5 in Libreville to discuss issues of mutual concern, the Foreign Ministry here said Tuesday. According to the ministry, the Gabonese president promised Chong that his country would continue supporting Korea's position in international forums including the conferences of nonaligned countries. Chong delivered a personal letter to Bongo by President Chon Tu-hwan and explained to him the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. The Gabonese foreign minister also promised that Gabon would extend its every possible cooperation to the Korean government for the successful hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics slated for Seoul. The outcome of the talks was reported to the Foreign Ministry by the Korean Embassy in the African nation. Chong visited the African country from July 3-5 as part of his tour of African nations as a special envoy to President Chon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in english 0631 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/200

KIM IL-SONG EXTENDS THANKS TO TAEAN MACHINE PLANT

SK080158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a letter of thanks to the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant of the Taean heavy machine industrial complex. In this letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended warm thanks to all workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant for attaining great success in producing electricity-generating equipment by upholding the decision of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee and by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that heartily responding to the party's call for bringing about innovation in producing electricity-generating equipment, workers and technicians of the Taean heavy machine plant have performed proud exploits by producing a large 125,000-cubic-meter hydraulic turbine and generator during a short period of time using their own plan and technology and courageously overcoming mounting difficulties.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that workers and technicians of the plant had successfully resolved difficult and complicated scientific and technological problems by producing large electricity-generating equipment by boldly planning their work and by adopting many new and innovative technological plans in a manner worthy of the working class in charge of the production of heavy machines.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that workers and technicians of the plant have independently produced insulators needed to manufacture electricity-generating equipment and that they have firmly laid a foundation for the production and supply of materials.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that the independent production of a large-capacity 125,000-cubic-meter hydraulic turbine and generator is the brilliant victory of our party's policy for Chuche-type machine industry and another festive event in the history of machine development industry in our country.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that by attaining success in producing large electricity-generating equipment, the working class of the Taean heavy machine plant has developed a capability to produce any large electricity-generating equipment if they are determined to do so and has opened the prospect for resolving the country's strained problem of electricity and for achieving the goal of 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed great satisfaction that the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant have quietly done a great job in producing large electricity-generating equipment and highly appraised the brilliant success they have attained.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song described continuously bringing about innovations and continuously advancing in large equipment without knowing conceit and stalemate as reflecting the fighting spirit of the working class in our country and urged workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant to continuously and vigorously advance without boasting of the success they have already attained.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Kim Il-song stated that he firmly believes that workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant will return the party's expectations of them without fail by successfully performing the task of producing equipment by firmly arming themselves with the Chuche idea and by showing loyalty to the party and to the revolution.

A meeting was held at the site concerned yesterday morning to deliver the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Participating together with workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taean heavy machine plant were functionaries from sectors concerned Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the WPK Nampo Municipal Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; and Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee.

At the meeting, Secretary Pak Nam-ki delivered the letter of thanks sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Following this, Kye Hyong-sun, manager of the Taean heavy machine plant; Paek Cho--taek, head of the cutting shop of the Taean heavy machine plant; Pak Hyo-sik, lathe operator at the first workshop of the plant; and Pak Ung-sok, primary party secretary of the first workshop of the plant participated in the discussion of resolutions.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that they enjoyed the great honor of receiving the letter of thanks from the respected and beloved leader after receiving the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance with great excitement. They said that the great leader earlier visited Taean and opened the new history of electric industry in our country and that he developed the Taean work system--a communist-type economic management system--in 1961, helped the Taean heavy machine plant take the lead in implementing this system, developed the plant into a leading heavy production base, and guided the working class at this plant in bringing about an innovation in producing equipment. Conveying the unanimous feelings of loyalty from the participants, they extended the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for showing great love and considerations for them while leading them along the single road of victory, glory, happiness, and prosperity.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that the working class of the Taean heavy machine plant is assigned the weighty but honorable task of bringing about a new upsurge in producing equipment by upholding the militant task set forth by the leader during his on-the-spot guidance and in the letter of thanks. They then called for vigorously and preferentially accelerating equipment for hydraulic and thermal power plants. In particular, they called for concentrating on the production of equipment for the Taechon power plant and for waging a struggle to carry out the task of producing equipment for the Taechon power plant by the end of this September ahead of schedule. To achieve this end, they called for reinforcing material bases and for operating all machinery equipment at full capacity by correctly maintaining balance among machines and by thoroughly establishing equipment inspection and maintenance systems.

They urged the functionaries of the Taean heavy machine plant to become the example of the entire country in the management of enterprises by bearing deep in their hearts the honor of working at a proud plant in which the Taean work system--a communist-type form of managing the economy--and by correctly organizing the work of organizing the economy.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that no matter how vast the assigned task may be, there will only be victory and honor on the road of following the wise leadership of the party and the leader. They then said that the working class of the Taean heavy machine plant will return the great consideration and expectation shown by the great leader and by producing and supplying on a smooth and timely manner equipment required by various sectors of the people's economy, including the electric power sector.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After the meeting, the participants headed for their work sites in groups, receiving warm welcome from the crowd.

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CSO: 4110/073

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON KIM IL-SONG'S LECTURE

SK100549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A central symposium on "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song, was held Wednesday at the people's palace of culture.

In the symposium, officials of the party cadre training institutions and men of science, education and press made speeches under the titles "'historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea,' a lecture delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is an immortal encyclopedia which consummates the principle and theory of building the party of chuche and a great revolutionary programme of socialist and communist construction," "theory on the inheritance of the cause of the party is the bedrock for strengthening and developing the party through generations and carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment," "theory of building the party under a farreaching plan into the guide of socialist and communist construction is a programmatic guideline for the completion of the cause of building a working class party and the cause of independence of the popular masses" and other subjects.

The speakers emphasized that "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a monumental work which has made an immortal contribution to developing and enriching the chuche-oriented revolutionary theory on the party building and socialist and communist construction and promoting the Korean people's cause of revolution.

What is important in the idea and theory of the party building clarified by him in the lecture is the original idea and theory on the Working Class Party of new type, the Revolutionary Party of Chuche, they noted:

They said the great leader in the lecture propounded for the first time that the chuche idea is the starting point of the party building and party activities, the foundation for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party and the guiding principle of the party in leading the revolution and construction. This is an original idea which clarifies the great position and important role of the guiding idea in the party building, they added.

Another important point in the idea of building the party of chuche propounded by him in the lecture is the idea on the law of the inheritance and completion of the cause of party building of the working class, they said.

Comrade Kim Il-song, they stressed, gave a new proposition that what is essential in carrying forward the cause of the party is the question of the heir to the political leader and this, in essence, is the question of succeeding the position and role of the political leader.

This means that he laid a theoretical foundation to scientifically and theoretically prove the theory on the question of the heir to the political leader and integrally develop and systematize it into a theory on the decisive role of the heir to the leader like the theory on the decisive role of the leader, the speakers said.

They stressed that "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great revolutionary programme of socialist and communist construction.

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CSO: 4100/201

NODONG SINMUN ON EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING WPK

SK082351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article explaining "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture authored by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The author of the article titled "starting point in building of revolutionary party of new type" says that the starting point in the building of the Workers' Party of Korea was the formation of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU) in October 1926 by President Kim Il-song.

Noting that in the first part of the work President Kim Il-song deeply argued, citing detailed historical materials, the experience gained in building the party in those days when roots were being laid for the construction of a revolutionary party of a new type, the article says:

The formation of the DIU was a glorious declaration announcing that our people held respected Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as their great leader.

The significance of its formation lies, above all, in that it was a historical event announcing the new start of our revolution.

The revolutionary struggle of our people for national and class liberation entered the glorious road of realising the great cause of chuche under the banner of the programme of the "DIU" after its formation by the respected leader. Since then our people have hewed out their destiny independently and creatively holding it in their own hands and the Korean revolution which had undergone bitter failures and twists and turns has vigorously advanced along the road of independence.

The formation of the DIU by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a starting point in the building of the revolutionary party of chuche type, a party of a new type distincts from the former party in our country. Herein lies another significance of the formation of the DIU. This is because, first of all, its programme became the basis of our party's programme.

The programme of the "DIU" was a great programme for building communism which indicated the final goal of our party for the first time in history. Our party's programme for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche, the cause of communism by modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, is rooted in the programme of the "DIU."

The formation of the DIU was the starting point in the building of a revolutionary party of a new type in our country also because the principle of Chajusong put up by the "DIU" has become the principle of our party's construction and activities.

It is also because communists of the new generation trained by the "DIU" became the backbone for the founding of our party.

The "DIU" formed with true young communists of Korea was the most pure and solid integrity in ideology and purpose and a shining pattern of revolutionary ranks dyed in the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

Thanks to such ranks, the organisational and ideological preparations for founding the party were energetically carried on in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the cause of founding the party was successfully carried out with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters tempered in the struggle as the backbone under so complicated situation after the country's liberation.

Our party put it forward as the basic principle of party construction and activities to carry forward the revolutionary of chuche pioneered by the "DIU" and has creditably implemented it in the whole period since the founding of the party. This is precisely the source of greatness, sagacity of leadership and invincible might of our party.

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CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM HWAN ATTENDS MEETING ON HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

SK100521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday at the Central Workers' House to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the hydro-meteorological service (July 10, 1946).

A congratulatory message to the entire scientists, technicians, workers and office employees of the Hydro-meteorological Service from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was conveyed at the meeting by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the CC, the WPK.

The message notes that the Hydro-meteorological Service over the last 40 years has creditably discharged the honorable duty assigned it and actively contributed to socialist construction, covering a fruitful road under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

The staff of the service, it says, has helped towards the development and utilisation of the natural power resources including hydraulic and wind energy resources by their scientific researches and technical services for implementing the policy of grand nature-remaking indicated by the party and solved a host of oceanographic and hydrological problems cropping up in barrage construction and tideland reclamation.

A report was made by Yi Kon-il, director of the Hydro-meteorological Service.

He said President Kim Il-song founded the Hydro-meteorological Serivce and has wisely organised and guided the efforts for the development of hydro-meteorological work to suit the demand of revolution and construction.

Stating that the Hydro-meteorological Service has entered a new, higher stage of its development today under the tested guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reporter said: under his meticulous care for the hydro-meteorological work, the meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic forecasts are now making an active contribution to the scientisation of the organisation of production and management activities.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/201

DPRK DAILY ON SUPPORT FOR VINALON PLANT CONSTRUCTION

SK020827 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 1 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July editorial: "Let Us Actively Support the Construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex"]

[Text] The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is of great significance for our country's socialist economic construction. Only when we accelerate and complete the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex can we more smoothly resolve the question of the people's clothing.

In order to vigorously accelerate the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, various domains of the national economy should effect collective innovations, and the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people should support the construction of this complex materially and technologically with manpower.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to successfully implement the new prospective tasks put forth by our party for socialist economic construction, the entire party and all the people should rise in a strenuous struggle and effect constant innovations and upsurges in all domains of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth tasks many times for accelerating and completing the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex in a short period of time and has called on the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to rise in a struggle to actively support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a rewarding project carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea to more smoothly resolve the question of the people's clothing and is very important construction work carried out amid the great interest and attention of the entire country.

This construction requires enormous labor power, material, and facilities. In order to accelerate and complete the construction of the grand chemical industrial base, unprecedentedly large in scale and production capacity, within the period demanded by the party, all sectors of the national economy should properly supply facilities and material and actively support the construction materially and technologically with labor power.

The whirlpool of the speed battle is taking place in the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex at present. Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of numerous constructors, soldiers of the People's Army and supporters who dashed to the construction site heartily accepting the party's political appeal, overall construction projects including basic excavation, basic concrete work, erection of pillars, and fabrication of frameworks are being vigorously accelerated.

Indeed, the appearance of the construction site is changing every day and every hour. The question is for the relevant sectors and units to promptly supply facilities and material to comply with the enhanced spirit of the constructors and supporters. If facilities and material are more properly ensured and support work for constructors is strengthened further heroic exploits will be effected in the construction work of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex just as the heroic soldiers of our People's Army struck the world with admiration in the construction of the Nampo Lockgate.

By so doing, we can open the decisive phase in the production of textiles and attain the garget of 1.5 billion meters of fabrics, and can make our people's lives richer and more civilized by completely resolving the question of the people's clothing. Thus, it is a rewarding and honorable work to actively and vigorously support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, which is being carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea and our party's wise leadership, both materially and spiritually.

Functionaries and workers of all domains and units of the national economy should carry out the support work more vigorously than ever before in compliance with the demand of the reality in which construction is being carried out on a full scale.

It is important, above all, for the functionaries and workers to have the correct position and traits for the support work. There are important sectors and units to which priority should be given in accordance with the demand of the party's policy in the course of rapidly developing the socialist economy.

At present, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a work to which primary strength should be directed in order to develop the national economy and upgrade the people's living standard.

Facilities, material, and daily personal items that are required in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex can be supplied on a priority basis when all the functionaries and workers assume such a position and traits. Functionaries and workers of all domains and all units of the national economy should realize that the support work for the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a rewarding struggle to resolve the question of clothing in our own way by depending on our own abundant material sources and to demonstrate once again the justness of our party's policy and the might of the Chuche industry to the entire world, and should actively support this construction materially and technologically with labor power.

Functionaries should properly carry out organizational work. No work can be accomplished without organizational work. This is proven by the units actively supporting the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex including South Pyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province, and Pyongyang.

Functionaries of the party and administration and economic sectors of these provinces and this city held gatherings of functionaries of city, county, district, and provincial organizations and took practical measures to support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex in every way. They frequently summed up and readjusted this work. They also assisted difficult work requiring hard labor and supplied necessary material and facilities; thus, they saw to it that daily personal items are properly ensured for constructors and soldiers.

Each province, city, and county should find out what is needed in the construction site and work out active measures to resolve such problems. Ensuring facilities and material including cement, iron and steel material, and bulldozers is important in supporting the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

As in all construction work, basic construction begins with basic inspection and construction work. A large quantity of cement, wood, and iron and steel material is required, and numerous excavators and transportation facilities are needed in this work.

Thus, the Sunchon Cement Complex, the Changnag Provincial Forest Bureau, the General Central Material Firm [Chungang Chajae Chongnyonhap Sangsa], and the Sungri Automobile Plant have been actively struggling to timely ensure cement, wood, and automobiles from the first day of construction.

Today, the construction is being carried out on a full scale. Thus, the demand of material and facilities has increased. The relevant sectors and units should increase the production of cement, wood, iron and steel material, and transportation and excavation facilities and send them to the construction site in a timely manner.

The zeal of constructors and soldiers of the People's Army is unprecedentedly high. They have put forth targets in every step and are devoting their strength and wisdom to implementing such targets. Whether their revolutionary zeal will bring a brilliant fruition or not depends decisively on how material and facilities are ensured.

Relevant sectors and units should accelerate the production of facilities and material, subordinating everything to the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

Thus, facilities and materials should be ensured on a priority basis for construction sites including the vinalon, carbide, and fertilizer districts.

The railway transportation sector should carry out transportation organizational work and transport facilities and materials to construction sites on a priority basis. We should also effect innovations in producing plant facilities. Many construction sites including that of the thermal power plant have already begun assembling some facilities, and all other districts will start assembling them.

Accelerating the production of plant facilities and rapidly delivering them to the construction sites are of great significance for accelerating and completing the overall construction.

Plants and enterprises in charge of producing plant facilities, including the Taean heavy machine complex and the Yongsong machine complex, should effect a great upsurge in producing plant facilities by upholding the beacon fire of the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and by vigorously carrying out the technological innovation movement.

It is important to pay due attention to the support work that guarantees security for the constructors' and soldiers' lives. The primary masters in construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex which has been carried out on a large scale in large districts, are the constructors and soldiers. The success of the construction work depends on their revolutionary zeal, creativeness, and bold and large-scale operation.

It is our natural duty to timely ensure their daily personal items by directing deep attention to their work and lives. Today, many sectors and units, as well as individuals, are actively supporting both materially and spiritually the constructors and soldiers, who dashed to the construction site upholding the party's call, by understanding their lives.

In particular, the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and the Anju County Commercial Management Office are properly carrying out this work. The relevant domains and units should produce and supply more subsidiary food and daily personal items to the constructors and soldiers so that they can work and live without any inconveniences.

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex is another great creation of the era of the Worker's Party to be handed over to future generations as their everlasting property.

Let us make construction sites be in the more fierce flames of creating the speed of the eighties by actively supporting, materially and technologically, the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with labor power.

/9738
CSO: 4110/073

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST UNIVERSITIES' ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Meetings marking the 40th anniversary were held at communist universities in all provinces. Congratulatory messages of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were conveyed at the meetings. The messages say that over the past 40 years the communist universities as a cadre training centre of the party founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song have traversed a road of proud victory to successfully discharge their mission and duty. The communist universities have trained a large number of workers steadfast politically and ideologically and well prepared in practice by implementing the respected leader President Kim Il-song's idea of party construction and our party's policy of cadre training and thereby contributed to strengthening the party work and rallying broad masses around the party to organise them for carrying out the party's policy and accelerating the revolution and construction, note the messages. Reports were delivered and letters of pledge adopted at the meetings. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 11 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented a challenging task by broad application of our Party's Creative Hydroelectric Power Resource Development Technology for effective utilization of hydroelectric power resources and massive construction of large-scale hydroelectric power plants at the Sixth Central Party Committee of the 11th National Party Members Meeting. We should uplift the great leader's instruction and construct massive hydroelectric resource development technology. The great leader's instructions are as follows:

"We should construct many hydroelectric power plants through positive development and utilizing our abundant hydroelectric power resource, especially in the areas of multipurpose development and utilization of rivers." (Task to chucheize the whole society, p 21, single volume)

The principle issue is that in construction of the power plants, the adaptation and work order of electric power resources is to consolidate the establishment of the power base and development of the power industry.

The decisive assurance in accordance with our electric power resources and the most effective utilization of the power base is to strengthen the power base and meet the current and perspective requirements of electric power comprehensively and reasonably through the party's creative hydroelectric power resource development technology.

Massive construction of hydroelectric power plants through the new hydroelectric resource development technology is to meet the ever-increasing requirements of electric power for the people's economy and to better utilize hydroelectric power resources.

Hydroelectric power requirements takes priority in resolving problems arising from chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy through forceful revolution to meet the 10 perspective goals. And to achieve the world ranks of steel production, more electric power is the priority in construction and enlargement of the metal plants and construction of modern steel mills. This will give priority to the part which will play the major role in electric power industry development and overall development of people's economy.

The new substance of hydroelectric resource development technology is to combine the water quantity and water headfall for construction of large hydroelectric power plants. In other words, it is to bring waters from small and large rivers to reservoirs where a large headfall can be achieved by dropping the water. This technology enjoys many advantages superior to the conventional Weir-type, Penstock (waterway)-type or Weir/Penstock-type technology.

This methodology in construction of power plants will cut the construction period and speed up the construction of large-size power plants with multiple capacity of the conventional power plants.

In the development of hydroelectric power resources in the past, water was discharged down at one stage for concentrated utilization at some plants or at several stages at other plants in one region. This methodology will not allow the controlled utilization of waterfalls and takes much investment and requires a prolonged construction period due to scattered structures and facilities and can not generate electricity at full capacity. However, the new technology for hydroelectric power resources centralizes the construction works, enlarges and modernizes the construction facilities and creates conditions to speed up construction, set up a system by directly connecting reservoirs, control and utilize the water and raise the electricity production by concentrating water at reservoirs at high elevations. This shows that the new hydroelectric power resource development technology is chucheization and revolutionary nature-remodeling in accordance with our natural geographic condition and situation to provide speedy and reliable method to resolve the electric power shortage problem.

The superiority of the new hydroelectric power resource development technology is that electricity can be concentrated on the people's economy and allows the water resources to be effectively utilized by comprehensive development of the rivers.

Taechun hydroelectric power plant based on the new hydroelectric power resource development methodology will resolve the electric shortage problem in the Western Coastal Region, supply water to the newly acclaimed large tideland and help resolve the water shortage problems in the vicinity area. And many reservoirs in the vicinity will contain much water thereby avoiding large-scale flood damages resulting from any abnormal weather, and lakes developed in the mountains at several hundred meters above sea level would result in a mild climate, dense forests and more beautiful natural scenic areas.

Thereby, the useless streams of large and small rivers will turn into productive rivers and the workers will find recreational grounds everywhere for their enriched and cultural life.

Secondly, the methodology for the large-scale construction of new hydroelectric power resource development is that the resolution of fuel and motive power is critical to the construction of socialist economy. The right resolution of fuel and motive power is one of our fundamental problems to determine the success of our economic construction.

Fuel resources have been formed through long geological steps, but the more the capacity of the creative activity of the people for the development and utilization of the fuel source, the higher the acceleration of the consumption and the faster the depletion of the resource. Therefore, scientific evaluation of future development of fuel resources in human economic activity and finding a new, improved fuel and motive power becomes a social problem. The advantage of fossil fuel power plants burning coal and heavy oil to generate electricity is cost-effective in construction of the plants and in overcoming seasonal fluctuations in electric generation, but the cost of electric generation is very high and the efficient utilization of fuel resources is low. The operation of fossil fuel power plants requires large quantitites of fuel and the growth of electric generation capacity by fossil power plants entirely depends on the development of the fuel industry. The economic effectiveness of fossil fuel power plants is entirely dependent on the availability of fuel. Therefore, to generate power, it is more economical and efficient to use water which is produced naturally, by constructing many hydroelectric power plants than to use fossil fuel.

Hydroelectric power is a renewable power resource. Hydroelectric power plants to generate electric power by utilizing river water anywhere and everywhere are different from fossil fuel electric power plants and can produce electricity any time whenever enough water is available. In the construction of hydroelectric power plants, the application of the creative hydroelectirc power development technology will accumulate every drop of water and generate more electric power. Should the portion of the hydroelectric power based on the renewable motive power resource gets larger and play a major role in the power resources, the demand of manufacturing industry for fuel and power not only would be met and firmly guaranteed, but would also bring a smooth resolution of the fuel and power problems through our new potential power resource based on our home-grown technology development.

13239/6662
CSO: 4110/048

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES JOINT ROMANIA YOUTH GATHERING

SK100601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 9 sent a congratulatory message to the attendants of the Korea-Romania youth friendship get-together.

The friendship get-together is of an important occasion in further deepening understanding and trust and developing and strengthening friendship and solidarity between youths and students of Korea and Romania, President Kim Il-song said, and went on:

The youth and students are a new generation who will shoulder the social development and future of the world.

The youths and students of Korea and Romania have always creditably fulfilled the role of a vanguard fighter, a shock brigade in the building of a new society, deeply conscious of the noble mission they have assumed for their motherlands and peoples, their parties and revolution.

The industrious and talented Romanian youth and students have covered a proud road of creation and changes under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The heroic struggle and exploits in labour of the members of the Union of Communist Youth and the Youth and Students of Romania are recorded in the history of Romania which has turned into a developed socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

Our people and youth and students heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the fraternal Romanian youth and students in the revolution and construction and sincerely wish them greater success in the future.

The Korean youth and students have displayed unexampled heroism and creative talent and accomplished shining exploits in the arduous struggle for building in their country a new society free from exploitation and oppression, where the people enjoy an independent and creative life, and defending it.

They have grown to be mighty political reserves of the Workers' Party of Korea, reliable successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche, in the grand struggle to transform nature and society.

Today we are living in the era of revolution.

Imperialism will remains on the globe and the cause of socialism and communism has not been accomplished.

The youth of our era should continue revolution generation after generation till they have built an independent and peaceful new world free from imperialism and colonialism, free from domination and subjugation.

I firmly believe that the youths and students of Korea and Romania will creditably discharge their honorable duties by upholding the leadership of their parties, carrying forward and developing the revolutionary traditions of their parties, and at the same time, devoting all their strength and wisdom to the struggle to accelerate socialist construction to their countries and defend their motherlands.

Unity and cooperation are the source of invincible strength and decisive guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle.

If the youth are to powerfully wage the anti-imperialist struggle and to build a new society, they should strengthen their international unity and solidarity.

The youths and students of Korea and Romania forged bonds of fraternal friendship long ago and actively supported and cooperated with each other for the commonness of their idea and goal.

The Korean youth and students, I believe, will as ever vigorously fight for peace and democracy, national independence and victory of the common cause of socialism, tightly joining hands with the Romanian youth and students and all the progressive youth and students of the world.

I hope that the Korea-Romanian [word indistinct] get-together will end in excellent results thanks to the energetic efforts of the delegates.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

Soviet Delegations Arrive for Celebrations

SK031056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Jul 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee, and a delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Shapliko, secretary of its Central Committee, arrived here on July 3 to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation of the maritime territorial committee of the CPSU headed by its secretary Valeri Nagonechni arrived in Chongjin on the same day.

The Russian people's orchestra named after Osipov headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR, arrived in Pyongyang on July 3 for a visit to Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Photo Show Marks Occasion

SK040434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened at the Nakwon Cinema House on July 3 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Freindship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Speeches were made at the opening ceremony by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Noting that the communists and peoples of the two countries have supported and cooperated with each other, the speakers stressed that the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and talks between the leaders of the two countries 2 years ago marked an epochal occasion in the development of the Korean-Soviet friendly relations.

The attendants saw photographs showing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union which are favourably developing day by day, and appreciated a Soviet feature film.

North Hamgyong Delegation Leaves for USSR

SK040556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--A north Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation headed by Chang Pong-il, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong provincial administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left for the Soviet Union on July 3 to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation of the press department of the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs left for home yesterday.

Earlier, on July 2, Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation, left Pyongyang.

Vice Premier Meets With Friendship Group

SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk Monday with the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Present on the occasion was Yi Kil-tu, vice-chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-PRC FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

Photo Exhibit Marks Occasion

SK101027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition was opened Wednesday at the Rakwon cinema house under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Chong-kuk, colonel general of the Korean People's Army, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, his embassy officials, members of the visiting delegation of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Huang Shiming, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Chinese guests were invited there.

Yi Mong-ho and Zong Kewen made speeches.

The speakers noted that over the past 25 years since the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance the peoples of the two countries have achieved great successes in many fields of the revolution and construction, supporting and cooperating with each other.

They said the traditional Korea-China Friendship is an indestructibly one forged and further consolidated on the basis of the close comradely relations and noble revolutionary sense of obligation between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

They emphasized that every effort possible will be made to keep in bloom the relations of freindship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries forever through generations.

The attendants saw the pictures showing the achievements of the Chinese people in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological domains and other fields of socialist construction and appreciated the Chinese feature film "Lei Bing."

Friendship Group Departs

SK081147 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the association, left here today by air for China to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by U Ki-nam, vice-minister of commerce and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRC Embassy Personnel Attend

SK151010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang was held on the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm on July 14 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Personages concerned and managerial workers of the farm were present at the gathering. Present there on invitation were Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged at the gathering.

The gathering took place in a friendly atmosphere.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

PYONGYANG YOUTHS, STUDENTS WELCOME KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

SK100618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0609 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students welcoming the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union was held on July 9 at the Pyongyang house of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, and head of the Komsomol delegation V.P. Shapliko, secretary of its Central Committee.

Kim Chang-yong said today the Soviet young people are creditably playing the role of the vanguard and shock-brigade in the struggle to implement the grand political and economic programs set forth at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He continued: We Korean youth rejoice over all the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet youth as their own and sincerely wish them greater success in their future endeavours.

The excellent relations of friendship, amity and cooperation between the young peoples of the two countries were further proved through the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow last year, he said with emphasis. V.P. Shapliko said the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has covered a glorious path and grown to be dependable reserves of the party. The young men and women of the Soviet Union rejoice over the advance of the Korean youth in the van of socialist construction, he noted, and said:

The Komsomol and the entire young men and women of the Soviet Union express solidarity with the people including youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to force all foreign troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

END

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NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. DOCTRINE OF 'NUCLEAR UMBRELLA'

SK210517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 21 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 21 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an article titled "'Protection' by 'Nuclear Umbrella' Is Wholly a Deception," hitting at the U.S. imperialists' claim that their nuclear weapons brought into South Korea are for "protecting" South Korea from "threat" of someone.

Brushing aside the doctrine of "protection" of South Korea by the "nuclear umbrella" spread by the U.S. imperialists as a barefaced lie which does not deserve even a passing note, the paper said:

The U.S. imperialists are not the "protector" of the South Korean people but the aggressor.

They are entrenched in South Korea to exploit and plunder the South Korean people and to dominate the whole of Korea and Asia with it as the springboard.

By "protection" the U.S. imperialists mean protection of the colonial ruling system and colonial interests.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' doctrine of "protection by nuclear umbrella" is a doctrine for imposing nuclear disaster upon the South Korean people.

It is not the northern half of Korea only that more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are trained on, in view of their destructive capacity and ranges.

The U.S. imperialists have chosen not only the northern half of Korea but also its neighbouring countries as targets of their nuclear attack. Under such condition, if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would easily expand into a global thermonuclear war.

Nuclear weapons are not a monopoly of the U.S. imperialists today. It is clear to everyone that, if a war in Korea turned into a nuclear war, South Korea where nuclear weapons are deployed would suffer a nuclear strike before anywhere else.

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Though the U.S. imperialists noisily advertise "protection" by "nuclear umbrella," they have an axe to grind.

They intend to use South Korea as a "nuclear lightning conductor" and a theatre of a war by proxy. In other words, their intention is to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean soil far away from the United States and carry out their nuclear strategy, leaving the U.S. mainland outside its scourge. Herein lies the shamelessness of the U.S. imperialists' doctrine of "protection" by "nuclear umbrella."

/12228
CSO: 4100/208

NODONG SINMUN ON TALKS WITH U.S., SOUTH

SK161154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 15 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul commentary: "Do the United States and the South Korean Side Desire the Alleviation of Tension?"]

[Text] The United States and the South Korean side, which have turned their faces away from our proposal for talks by military authorities to seek a way to alleviate tension in Korea, have now refused to accept our second letters urging the holding of such talks. This is an unprecedented event, which even goes against past normal practice between the North and South.

Alleviating tension and eliminating confrontation in Korea are an urgent question which should be settled. On the Korean peninsula, where the armed forces of the two sides are tensely confronting one another with the Military Demarcation Line separating them, continued military exercises and military buildups are increasing the possibility of a military clash. If a way to turn the development of the situation toward the direction of alleviation is not sought and if realistic measures are not taken to this end, an irrevocable situation can be created.

Preventing the danger of war and alleviating tension are questions which should be urgently settled by no one other than those who are directly responsible for this and who hold real military power. Our initiative for holding talks by military authorities is for the purpose of settling this urgent question.

The United States and the South Korean side are challenging our efforts to settle this question, the settlement of which cannot be delayed. The U.S. side is wantonly saying that the alleviation of tension is a question which can be discussed by the MAC. The MAC is a body which has been formed for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement. Thus, in the Armistice Agreement, there is no definition of the question of the reduction of troops and armaments. It is clear that the MAC, which has no authority to comprehensively handle the question of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, cannot discuss a question which is not within the boundaries of its functions.

The MAC is even unable to guarantee the implementation of the article of Armistice Agreement which bans the introduction of operational equipment and weapons from outside Korea. Thus, how can one think that the MAC can seek effective measures for the alleviation of tension?

The United States also has turned its face away from our proposal for holding tripartite talks to mainly seek to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement by us and the United States and adopt a declaration of non-aggression by the North and South for the preservation of solid peace in Korea. It says that the MAC, which is even unable to perform its function of having the Armistice Agreements honored in accordance with the demand of its original contents, can discuss the question of alleviating tension. This is nothing more than an excuse to avoid responsibility for the refusal of talks by the military authorities.

What is nonsensical is that the South Korean side has danced to the tune of the U.S. side and said that the question of alleviating tension can be discussed at the MAC. In what capacity is the South side, which is not a signatory of the Armistice Agreement and, accordingly has no right to speak at the MAC, making such an assertion? This is incomprehensible.

While persistently opposing the talks by military authorities, the South side nonsensically said that our proposal is a nonindependent one aimed at bringing the internal affairs of the nation into the international community and having the United States involved in a question which should be settled by the parties concerned.

The reason that we want to sit face to face with the U.S. side is because the United States is responsible for the aggravation of the situation in Korea. The United States is the one which builds up its armed forces, bolsters their equipment, and exercises the prerogative of supreme military command in South Korea. Only by sitting face to face with the responsible one who exercises military power [kunsaryogul haengsahanun chaegiminnun tangsaja] can the question of the alleviation of tension be practically settled. Thus, negotiating with the United States is an inevitable demand in seeking measures to alleviate tension. It is nonsensical gibberish to say that negotiating with the party with which questions should be settled is nonindependent, and so forth.

From the beginning, the South side has not been in a position to talk about what is independent and what is nonindependent. If it wants to talk about the matter of independence, it should first recover the prerogative of supreme military command, which has been turned over to the United States.

The South side's opposition to our peace proposal is in accordance with the order of the United States, which continues the policy of occupation and earns profits from the aggravation of the situation. While following the United States and being unable to play one's own role, talking about independence will only put oneself to shame, instead of saving one's face.

While persistently opposing our proposal, the South side is irrelevantly saying that the Red Cross talks and other suspended talks should be resumed for the alleviation of tension. The reason that dialogue, which has been suspended due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, has not been resumed is also because tension has not been alleviated.

Even after the joint military exercise, they have continued to stage all kinds of military exercises. They also say that "Team Spirit" military training will be further intensified in the future.

Under circumstances in which the situation is tense, as seen now, dialogue cannot be resumed, even if there is desire to do so.

Now is not the time to discuss the humanitarian Red Cross question or economic collaboration and exchanges, but a time to discuss the question of alleviating tension. Even the humanitarian Red Cross question can be smoothly settled only when the environment is peaceful and only when an atmosphere for dialogue has been created. It is clear that in the noisy atmosphere in which military exercises are being staged, the question of the home-town visits by dispersed families as well as for their meetings cannot be settled smoothly.

Dialogue is for the improvement of relations. By staging large military exercises against us, the South side twice suspended the dialogue arranged through our active initiatives. Even at this moment, throughout the whole of South Korea, the "86-Ulchi" military exercise, the largest of its kind in history, is being staged by mobilizing all residents.

Dialogue, which is demanded while playing with fire, is false and such dialogue will only waste time, even if it is held.

The United States and the South side have uttered many words about the alleviation of tension. However, they have accepted none of our proposals to sit face to face with us and seek measures to alleviate tension. Our proposal for tripartite talks was one case, and our recent proposal for talks by military authorities was another. The South side also has opposed our proposal for the publication of a joint declaration of nonaggression by holding parliamentary talks. Then, what is the alleviation of tension and peace which they talk about every day?

Words cannot alleviate tension, and the instigation of confrontation can never improve North-South relations. The attitude of confrontation will only deteriorate relations and aggravate the situation.

The attitude of confrontation and war adopted by the United States and the South side is a reckless act of heightening tension on the Korean peninsula, pouring cold water over alleviation, and casting a dark shadow over peace in Asia and the world. This is not beneficial to themselves as well.

If they show no interest toward the alleviation of tension but continue to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula by continuing military exercises, military buildup, and the bolstering of equipment, they will assume all responsibilities for the consequences which will be brought about by this.

The alleviation of tension or its aggravation in Korea depends on the future attitude of the United States and the South Korean side. We will watch the future development of the situation in South Korea.

/8918
CSO: 4110/081

KCNA: U.S. MASSIVELY REINFORCING S. KOREAN ARMY

SK192234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 19 Jul (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are massively reinforcing the South Korean puppet army, regarding the Korean peninsula as their "vital operational area" for Asian and world supremacy.

They decided to transfer vast quantities of military equipment valued at 3,200 million dollars from 1982 to 1986, the period of the "5-year program of combat power buildup" of the puppet army, and at over 8,000 million dollars from 1985 to 1989, and are carrying this into practice.

The equipment consists of various types of war planes including "F-16" fighter-combers, guided missiles and submarines. Not a few amount of them have already been brought into South Korea.

After the U.S. secretary of State declared that 232 million dollars will be granted to the puppets in military aid in Fiscal 1987, the U.S. imperialists decided in May to transfer 50 "UH 1" transport-helicopters and associate equipment worth 155 million dollars.

Beside, they are instigating the South Korean puppets to massively /word indistinct/ the puppet army forces.

Over the last few years, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has increased the regular puppet army strength from 700,000 to nearly 1 million men, and they have beefed up the "homeland defence reserve forces" to more than 4 million men and are expanding the "civilian defence corps."

The puppet clique have organised "commandoes" 180,000 strong at the puppet army units to infiltrate them into the northern half of the republic for "special operations" and continue to expand and reorganize units specializing in landing operation.

All the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique indicate that their cry for "peaceful unification" and "dialogue" is nothing but a trick to conceal their war provocation manoeuvres and mislead public opinion.

/12228
CSO: 4100/208

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES JAPAN'S 'MILITARIZATION' PLAN

SK170455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 17 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 17 Jul (KCNA)--The Japanese reactionaries are these days hastening militarisation and preparations for overseas aggression, openly arguing for dispatch of troops of the "Sefl-Defence Forces" abroad.

This comes under fire in a signed commentary of MINJO CHOSON today, which says:

The Japanese reactionaries are staging frantic military exercises in Hokkaido for "the movement of units in contingency," scheming to lift the military spendings in fiscal 1987 7.5 percent above the current fiscal year and to equip the Maritime "SDF" with nuclear-power submarines. Lurking behind this is their hideous aim of executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian policies with rolled-up sleeves and, in this course, realising their old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

The commentary continues:

And the mobile exercises intensified by the Japanese reactionaries are aimed at rounding off the war posture for a surprise attack on Korea and other Asian countries in case of emergency.

It cannot be overlooked that they continue military moves around the Korean peninsula at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are putting spurs to the preparations of a new war, while staging an unbroken chain of military maneuvers in and around South Korea.

Facts make it crystal clear that the Japanese reactionaries seek to play the main part in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance system and, through it, step up their reinvasion of Korea and Asia.

/12228
CSO: 4100/208

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVE LETTER FROM JAPAN

SK231012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter dated 14 July from the chairman and the general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea upon the conclusion of the fifth national meeting of the Movement for Supporting Korea's Reunification held in Kyoto to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the formation of the committee. The letter says:

The meeting discussed the international situation surrounding the reunification of Korea, the struggle of the South Korean people and the prospect of its development and the question of strengthening the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea in Japan. It culminated in the adoption of a Kyoto declaration and a letter to the Korean people.

We strongly called for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone amidst the mounting world opinion demanding peace and disarmament.

A notable success of the meeting is a powerful demonstration of the fact that solidarity between Koreans in Japan rallied around the general association of Korean residents in Jpaan (Chongnyon) and the Japanese people who desire peace has been further strengthened and the international solidarity for the reunification of Korea strengthened and developed.

We pay deep regards to your excellencies putting heart and soul, day and night, into the reunification of Korea and the Korean people who struggle for this, closely rallied around your excellencies.

/12228
CSO: 4100/208

VNS CARRIES 'RECOLLECTION' OF SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK211103 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korean
0300 GMT 18 Jul 86

["Recollection" by Doctor Cho Ho-yong, incumbent supreme member of the Consultative Council for Expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea and director of the Secretariat of this council, who defected to the North during the Korean war after serving as national assemblyman in South Korea--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] It has been 30 years since the formation of the Consultative Council for expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea. Having been afforded an opportunity that has made a great mark on the course of the lives of those who have defected to the North, I am filled with deep emotion and I have many things to tell. This is not merely because I am entrusted with an important mission as supreme member of the Consultative Council for Expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea and as director of the Secretariat of this council. I have an extraordinary experience that I want to tell to people throughout the world because I lived in South Korea shortly following the 15 August liberation, after living in the era of the Yi dynasty and in the age of Japanese colonial rule, and in North Korea and because I am in my nineties, traversing the road of allying with communists after following an anticommunist course.

When South Korean newspapers reported the contents of a press conference conference conducted by Kim Ku upon returning to Seoul after participating in a joint meeting of the North and South, in which he said that an agreement had been reached with regard to a demand for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces, I wondered how could communists, who demand that everything serve an ideology, demand the withdrawal of Soviet forces. I thought this was a trick designed to communize South Korea by unilaterally forcing U.S. forces to withdraw. Thus, I did not believe Kim Ku's remarks.

When I first set foot in the northern half of the Republic during the war, I looked around to see whether the Soviet forces remained. However, I failed to see even the shadow of Soviet forces, even though I visited the remote region of the northern half and Nampo. In accordance with the demand of the government of the Republic for withdrawing all foreign forces from Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, which had participated in the Korean War, completed its withdrawal from the northern half by the end of October 1958.

/8918
CSO: 4110/081

NODONG SINMUN ON PLAN FOR BUDDHIST 'IMPERIAL COURT' IN SOUTH

SK220541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 22 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 22 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a burlesque staged recently in South Korea to set up a Buddhist "imperial court."

In a signed commentary the paper says:

Some of South Korean Buddhists framed up the "preparatory committee to set up an imperial court of world Buddhism" in Seoul in April with the attendance of a few monks from Japan and Sri Lanka. They are scheming to set it up formally in South Korea within this year.

This is one more political trick rare to be seen.

To establish the "imperial court" in South Korea where fascism is sweeping and the dark clouds of nuclear war are heavily hanging over it does not conform with the idea of Buddhism. It would only endanger Buddhism itself.

There are many Buddhist leaders in other countries of the world, but a few of Buddhists in South Korea hatch a plot and dare attempt to rig up the Buddhist "imperial court" in South Korea to occupy the seat of its "emperor." This bespeaks that they, instigated by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are pursuing a sinister political purpose to make Buddhism a tool for the anticommunist smear campaign and "two Koreas" plot like the "Unification Church" which is engaged in anticommunist smear campaign under the cover of religion.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, their stooge, these religion-capped campaigners are now scheming to divert elsewhere the spearhead of the Buddhists' antiwar movement and further make an anticommunist detachment of them.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group must give up at once the political trick and wicked schemes to use Buddhism for their sinister political purpose.

/12228
CSO: 4100/208

DPRK DAILY COMMENTS ON 'SEXUAL TORTURE' IN SOUTH

SK240424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 23 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July commentary: "Are They Not Ashamed Of It?"]

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique recently arrested and imprisoned a Seoul National University [SNU] coed who had participated in the antifascist struggle for democracy, and committed very vicious brutalities, including subjecting her to sexual torture. This incident has greatly shocked the South Korean political and social circles and has aroused surging indignation among them.

As has been reported, a certain Kwon, a coed of the SNU Teachers College, was arrested and investigated at the Puchon Police Station on unjust charges. During her investigation, the police subjected her to sexual torture and violence. In connection with this, she filed suit at the puppet prosecutor's office.

The violence by the puppet police has invited strong protest from various strata of the South Korean society. Some conscientious lawyers sent a document to the Inchon Local Prosecutor's Office to expose the police violence and to file a complaint against the rascals, and some NKDP national assemblymen have protested to the puppet minister of Internal Affairs against this and demanded that the truth of the matter be explained. Meanwhile, numerous university students in Seoul even went to Puchon, Kyonggi Province, and waged a strong demonstration struggle there. On 19 July, the members of the NKDP and 33 other opposition organizations jointly held an antifascist meeting and waged a demonstration struggle.

The desperate puppets could not but fire the policemen who committed the crime and relieve the police superintendent of his post. Nevertheless, on 16 July, the fascist clique revealed the so-called result of an investigation into the incident involving the violence committed in the Puchon Police Station and denied the vionence against the coed, saying that they were not able to confirm it, and on 19 July, they not only dispersed a demonstration by the opposition figures, but also threatened to harshly punish those involved in the demonstration. This is really a shameless act, like a thief turning on the master with a club.

In an effort to concoct an excuse for suppressing, in a wholesale way, the movement of the youths, students, and people for independence and democracy, they not only fabricated a so-called Inchon riot incident, but even used the brutal method of sexual torture on the coed to realize their mean plot. Such a dirty act of the hangmen is a detestable act that can only be committee by brazen-faced villains. This cursed, brutal torture is a vicious violation and defilement of human dignity and basic human rights, and is another unforgivable challenge to the conscience of mankind.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, in reality, brutally suppresses youths, students, and people who demand democracy, while babbling about democratization through a national consensus; which fabricates groundless incidents; and which indiscriminately tortures and murders young coeds, old religion figures, or whomever they are, is a very wicked human butcher who strangles democracy. Even though the puppet clique is attempting to suppress the aspirations for democracy of the South Korean youths and students by adhering to the rule of prison and the politics of manslaughter and torture, in which guns and bayonets are everything, and even though it is attempting to maintain its dictatorial rule under the instigation of its U.S. imperialist masters, the situation will never develop in that way.

The fascist dictatorship and the politics of torture are the last-ditch, desperate acts of those who are on the verge of destruction. Those who challenge history tend to commit desperate acts of their last moment. However, their desperate acts will only accelerate their destruction. From the insane acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, people see the indecent face of the weak, not the strong, and their tombs. The South Korean people who treasure independence and democracy will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist tyranny and politics of torture, and will dole out the stern judgement of history for the fascist ringleaders and human butchers without fail.

/8918
CSO: 4110/081

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS, PEOPLE

SK230412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "A Manifestation of Suppression Frenzy"]

[Text] The puppet fascist clique's suppression frenzy is getting wilder in South Korea with the passage of time. This was clearly manifested by the Chon Tu-hwan clique when it recently stepped up the man-slaughter rackets of arresting, trying, and penalizing patriotic students and figures of various strata at random.

According to a report, the fascist clique formally arrested three persons and referred seven persons to a summary trial from those it had taken into custody in connection with the case of the meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul denouncing the savage act of human rights suppression by the puppet police.

They also staged a series of farces of trying those whom they had unjustly arrested in connection with various other cases such as the demonstration in Inchon, the seizure and sit-in at the DJP central political training center, and Sammin Struggle Committee case, handing down severe penalties on them.

Also, they are sensitive to the ideological letters sent by the students, and are arresting at random the students involved in such activities.

According to the announcement of the fascist clique, the number of persons whom they additionally arrested from 19 to 22 July is 24, and the number of persons whom they passed severe penalties on is 15.

Still not satisfied with this, they intensively checked the unlicensed boarding houses and rented houses to arrest those sought by the police for involvement in the demonstration in Inchon, and, on 22 July, they even issued a suppressive order to conduct a special census to arrest those at large involved in the current political situation.

All of this is a brutal violence which only the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the matchless fascist tyrant, can commit, and it is a last-ditch reactionary offensive against the patriotic students and democratic forces of South Korea.

Those involved in the meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral and the demonstration in Inchon and the college students who sent ideological letters--whom the Chon Tu-hwan ring regards as the object of suppression--have not committed any crime deserving arrest or penalties. They condemned and denounced the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and aggressive crime and resisted the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial politics--this is a manifestation of patriotism and sense of justice and this is quite natural for the country and the nation. How can this be a violence and riot?

Those who should be really tried and punished in South Korea are the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring that is selling out the country and the nation, flattering and toadying the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our nation, and suppressing the fellow countrymen, who acted in the cause of justice, with guns and bayonets, even inflicting the most vicious torture on them such as sexual torture.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people is an inevitable result of their treacherous fascist rule.

As for the letters sent by the South Korean students to high school students and the people of all strata to guide them to the correct road to national salvation, if treachery and fascism are not rampant in South Korea, why should the students take to the streets, staging demonstrations calling for independence and democracy, and conduct a campaign for writing letters?

Nonetheless, the fascist clique is frenziedly engaging in the operation of confiscating the letters and arresting at random the students who wrote and distributed the letters. This is a mean and violent savage act.

Conducting a suppressive crackdown as they did during the 17 May fascist violence, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in a frenzied man-slaughter racket, revealing themselves that their gibberish about harmony and leniency is a hypocrisy and falsity.

They are stepping up the rackets of arresting, trying, and penalizing the patriotic students and people to weaken and obliterate their resistance, to carry out the farce of constitutional revision as they wish, and to host the Asian games to their satisfaction, thereby solidifying their base of dictatorial politics and realizing their ambition for long-term power.

This, however, is a futile attempt. The will of the struggle of the South Korean students and people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be curbed by bayonets nor can it be shackled.

The puppets' suppressive frenzy is only a manifestation of their doomed last-ditch attempt and will accelerate their destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the foolish wanton thoughts of sustaining power by suppression and unconditionally release the patriotic students and people whom they unjustly arrested and detained.

/8918
CSO: 4110/081

DPRK YOUTH RALLY DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--Pyongyang youths and students held a meeting on 22 July to bitterly denounce the suppression of the South Korean students by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Youths of various strata and students said in their speeches that a wholesale repressive campaign reminiscent of the 17 May action 6 years ago is now sweeping South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have hurled a police force nearly 150,000 strong in Seoul alone and are arresting patriotic students right and left and scheming to penalize them on charges of "collaborating with communism" and "profting the enemy," they said.

Noting that the South Korean students have turned out in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy not on anyone's instructions but according to their own faith, the speakers stressed:

Theirs is a patriotic act which dserves praises of the whole nation.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique threw them into prison at random and put them to most brutal tortures including sex torture for waging a righteous struggle.

We bitterly denounce their barbarous tortures as unpardonable crimes and call for stern punishment of the traitor clique, the speaker said.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop the suppressive campaign at once and step down from power without delay, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors should no more encourage the puppets to treacheries and should get out of South Korea at an early date, taking alone all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons.

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CSO: 4100/208

BRIEFS

FORMER SOUTH 'FOREIGN MINISTER' VISIT—Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean "foreign minister" and former commander of a South Korean "ROK Army" corps (lieutenant general), residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 July by air for a visit to the homeland. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Jul 86 SK/ 12228

CSO: 4100/208

VNS CARRIES ARGUMENT FAVORING JOINT HOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK230330 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[An assertion carried by 22 June 1986 issue of Kuguk Chonson: "Let Us Render the Olympics Joint National Olympics"--read by announcer Kim Chol-min]

[Text] Amid attention from home and abroad, the IOC and sports officials from the north and south held talks in Lausanne with the 24th Olympiad ahead. The participants in the Lausanne talks held last January have already reached an agreement on some issues, including a few sports and cultural functions.

This cannot but be a joyful development. However, the talks have run around in circles concerning such basic issues as the co-hosting of the olympics by the north and south and forming a unified team between the north and south. In view of the noble ideals of the olympics which include peace, friendship, and unity, hosting the olympics by either side of our divided country, which is in a state of standoff, is not desirable.

In fact, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics was pursued for an impure political purpose. In other words, it is a product of the U.S. policy of two Koreas. The United States is now trying to remake the image of South Korea, a colony, by holding the olympics in Seoul. What the United States seeks is to have the world recognize South Korea as a sovereign country at all costs and it thinks Seoul's hosting the olympics will serve as a strategy in realizing such a goal.

Motivated by such a strategy, the United States controlled the choice of Seoul as the venue for the 24th Olympiad from behind the scenes. Accordingly, Japan, which had earlier made a bid to host the olympics in Nagoya, backed away from its bid and various pro-U.S. countries supported the choice of Seoul.

The choice of Seoul as a venue to hold the olympics runs absolutely counter to the aspirations of our people and to the realization of a great task, national reunification, in particular. A declaration of antifascist struggle published by students at Hanguk University of foreign studies and Kyonghui University indicts: chasing after a Chimera called Seoul's hosting of the olympics, it is now trying to launch shoddy political public relations abroad and to catch the people in a hateful and anachronistic trap called authoritarianism.

What difference does it have in nature from Hitler's attempt to host the olympics in the 1930's? In view of the stand maintained by the olympics, which has gone through its ups and downs during recent years, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics is not desirable.

Under circumstances in which many countries are declaring or hinting at boycott as an expression of opposition, were the olympics to be crippled for the third time, what would become of the olympics themselves? Were the olympics to be infringed upon once again by the political interests of major powers and by commercialism of the monopoly capital, as with the Los Angeles Olympics, then the inherent ideals of the olympics and their very existence will have to be subjected to review.

Ultimately, in view of the olympics ideals and in view of the joint national interests, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics can be said to be inappropriate. Should they be held, ways must be explored that are beneficial to national unity and that can rescue the olympics from a crisis of division. The proposal for co-hosting the olympics by the north and south can be said to be exactly the way which has been advanced by the north.

The north's proposal is indeed desirable as it corresponds to the aspirations of our people and is in the interest of our people, and as it specifically corresponds to our people's aspirations for reunification. If the olympics were to be co-hosted in Seoul and Pyongyang and if the north and south were to participate in them as a unified team, our people would be able to come and go between the north and south. In the process, their desire for national harmony and unity would become thicker.

It is obvious that such a thing, should it happen, would have good impact on various forms of north-south dialogue and eventually promote them in a way that bears good fruit. If the realization of the national aspiration for reunification was to be promoted through the olympics, what could be more joyful? This is, in fact, what all of the people in the country expect from the 24th Olympiad.

The north's proposal for co-hosting of the olympics is an expression of noble sportsmanship to develop the olympic movement according to its own ideas in name and deed. If and when this has been realized, it is apparent that the olympic movement will be rescued from a crisis of division and will also greatly contribute to peace in the world. For this reason, the north's proposal for co-hosting the olympics is supported and sympathized with in various countries around the world.

High-ranking person of political parties and organizations in various countries around the world such as Honduras, Austria, India, Denmark, and Norway, including such leaders of parties and states in various countries that include the Soviet Union's Gorbachev, Cuba's Castro, and Ethiopia's Mengistu, and officials of sports organizations in various countries, including the chairmen of olympic committees in China, the Soviet Union, and Africa are expressing their support for this. In all aspects, it is appropriate that the 24th Olympiad be co-hosted by the north and south, in other words, under joint national auspices.

/8918
CSO: 4110/083

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION DEBATE

NKDP Meeting Held

SK150052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is likely to submit the list of its delegates to the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision after 17 July, Constitution Day.

It was broadly agreed between rival factions at a meeting of key party officers yesterday, which was chaired by party President Yi Min-u at the National Assembly building.

The party also decided to hold regional rallies to publicize the merits of the direct presidential election system until the middle of September when the regular fall House session is to begin.

After the conference, Vice President Yang Sun-chik who is a close aide of Kim Tae-chung told reporters that the NDP will watch how the ruling camp shows its sincerity by freeing "political prisoners" on the national holiday.

He noted, "The release of the political prisoners is a barometer to measure their sincerity towards the constitutional amendment which they had promised to the people."

He added that there is no need for the NDP to hastily put forth the list now that the ruling Democratic Justice Party has not bared its draft for the amendment.

However, Yang said clearly, "The release of the political detainees is one thing and the presentation of the list is another."

"To know their sincerity about the amendment is very helpful to us as we plan our operating strategy of the special House panel," Yang added.

Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok also revealed after the meeting that party President Yi instructed the participants to promote the fervor of the constitutional revision by holding "regional rallies for solidarity" until shortly before the opening of the regular House session to be held on 20 September.

Hong also noted that the public hearing on constitutional revision which was announced to be held at the Olympia Hotel on 23 July will be held at a "quieter place," not a hotel.

After the meeting, the NDP held a party caucus to discuss party position on the constitutional amendment and other political and social issues.

The NDP strongly demanded that the home and justice ministers and the director of the National Police Headquarters be dismissed from their posts for the alleged "sexual torture" on a female suspected by a Puchon policeman early last month.

In a resolution adopted at the caucus, the NDP also urged that the Education Ministry should cease promptly its "oppression on professors and teachers who had called for a democratization of education" and asked the education minister to take responsibility for it.

In the four-pointed resolution, the opposition party maintained that the "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, should be granted amnesty and their civil rights be restored immediately.

Assembly Speaker Urges Best Efforts

SK170228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong stressed Thursday that all the political parties and politicians should do their best in the revision of the constitution.

Addressing a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the Constitution Day, Yi said the revision this time should be carried out to produce a good constitution in which ideal and reality are well reflected.

The revised constitution should serve as a foundation for a unification constitution in preparation for the future reunification of the nation, Yi said.

In the past 38 years since the country's inaugural constitution was drafted in 1948, the basic law was changed on eight occasions and the country is now working on the ninth amendment. Yi said the revision should be made in such a way as to preclude another change.

About 4,000 people, representing from all walks of life, attended the ceremony which was held at the Sejong Cultural Center in downtown Seoul. Among them were Chief Justice Kim Yong-chol, Prime Minister No Sin-yong, members of the constituent assembly and incumbent National Assembly members. Chief Justice Kim said that the form of the constitution itself is of little significance if it departs far from reality. He said what is important is how well the nation should fulfill the constitution.

Commemorating ceremonies were held in other cities across the country.

NKDP Drive for Direct Presidential Vote

SK180028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday launched a regional campaign for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election in a projected new Constitution.

As a curtain raiser, a "rally for solidarity" of the members of the Seoul Kangdong chapter, which is headed by Rep Kim Tong-kyu, was held at Namhan Fortress yesterday.

Two other similar outdoor rallies are planned for this weekend and Sunday.

Members of the Seoul Songbuk chapter, led by Rep Yi Chol, will meet in a Catholic training center in Uijongbu today and Saturday. Rep Pak Yong-man's Seoul Songdong chapter will hold a rally in Pochon Sunday.

The opposition party plans to hold the rallies to publicize the merits of the direct popular vote of the president across the nation until the regular fall House session starts in September.

In yesterday's rally at Namhan Fortress, NDP President Yi Min-u and advisor Kim Yong-sam stressed that the NDP should push ahead with the direct election of the president in a new Constitution. Yi stressed in his address, "We must not back down from the direct election formula and we cannot."

He warned then that the members of the opposition party should be watchful against the government's ploy to disunite the opposition forces. "I know that they (the ruling camp) spread a rumor that some members of our party started gathering signatures against the direct presidential election," he alleged.

"At this juncture, we should unite firmly to achieve our goal of a president-led government through direct popular vote," Yi said.

Some 500 NDP members, including nine Assemblymen, attended the outdoor gathering.

Kim Yong-sam noted, "About 80 to 90 percent of the entire people want to elect the president by their own hands. Direct election is the desire of the people."

Poll Shows Presidential System Favored

HK180500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 Jul (AFP)--South Korean voters prefer the presidential government system as the form of the next government to be inaugurated under a new constitution, an opinion poll revealed Friday.

Among the 1,025 eligible voters surveyed, 43.3 percent of them replied that they prefer the president-led government system, while 19.4 percent supported the parliamentary cabinet system and 6 percent favored the dual executive system or the mixed governing form of the two systems.

Of the polled, 18.3 percent answered that they do not care for a special type of power structure and 12.2 percent gave no answer.

The poll was jointly conducted by leading South Korean newspaper HANGUK ILBO and the Korean Gallup Poll Agency.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party reportedly favors the parliamentary cabinet system like that of West Germany, while the opposition New Korea Democratic Party calls for a presidential system based on a direct popular vote.

President Chon Tu-hwan has promised to change the constitution if and when the two rival parties could agree on what form of government the nation should have when he steps down in early 1988.

A special parliamentary bipartisan commission is to start tackling the issue from next week.

DJP Starts Annual 3-Day Rally

SK210235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Mt Dogyu, Korea, 21 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will hold its annual 3-day rally at the foot of Mt Dogyu in North Cholla Province on Monday afternoon to deal with the matter of constitutional revision.

Attending the fourth annual rally will be about 12,000 people, including all DJP lawmakers and party members in Korea.

The ruling party is expected to encourage the participants to take the initiative in the current debate over constitutional reform and to promote the achievement of "real" democracy.

The DJP also plans to adopt a "Mt Dogyu declaration" constituting a detailed five-point resolution for democratization after proclaiming the "three major party principles" as a guide to political development.

The ruling party will try to use the summer training session as an opportunity to tide over the current political situation. The DJP plans to play the leading role in the process of constitution amendment.

The ruling party is also expected to declare its firm determination to thwart any violent challenges to the political system that create social disturbances.

After a 2-hour opening ceremony in the afternoon, the DJP will hold a "grand debate" on constitutional revision, the party's policy making process and overall party operations. The debate is expected to focus on the form of the future constitution.

NKDP To Go Ahead With Public Hearings

SK220051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will go ahead with public hearings on constitutional amendment, starting at the party headquarters Friday.

Revealing the decision, Rep Yi Taek-hui, the party's chief policy maker, said yesterday that seven persons will be invited to the first party public hearing to express their views on constitutional revision.

They are Prof Chang Ul-pyong (Songgyungwan Univ), Prof Yu In-ho (Chungang Univ), Na Chong-il (Kyonghu Univ), former journalist Song Kon-ho, lawyer Yi Ton-myong, Rev Pak Hyong-khu and lawyer Cho Song-hyong.

The Seoul session will be followed by debates in provincial cities as soon as possible, he added.

Assembly Panel To Start Work

SK240039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties will start the long-awaited constitutional revision work next week at the special parliamentary committee which was formed last month.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday notified House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong of the names of its negotiators assigned to the panel, making the ad hoc House panel ready to get down to business.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party had already submitted the lists of their delegates.

At present, the DJP designated 20 representatives, the NDP 17, while the NKP four for the 45-member special committee.

The DJP now prepares to add three more lawmakers to its line-up, maintaining that one seat in the opposition side should be saved for an independent Assemblyman.

However, the NDP argues that the DJP must give up one ruling party seat for the independent New Conservative Club, which prefers the parliamentary cabinet system, in defiance of the NDP's position.

Floor leaders of the parties will meet today to narrow the gap in their opinions. They are expected to leave the problem to the House speaker's decision.

They will also discuss the convocation of a special House session today.

The opposition NDP and KNP asserted that the extra House sitting should deal with the alleged "sexual torture" of criminal suspects by investigation authorities and the opening of the domestic cigarette market for foreign products.

Meanwhile, the ruling DJP argued that the issues should be dealt with at relevant House standing committees, rather than the full extra House session.

The opposition parties threaten that if the ruling party will not comply with their request, they will "independently" operate the special session.

Editorial on 'Balanced' Approach

SK200028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Need for Balanced Approach"]

[Text] Rounding off a series of public hearings on constitutional revision, held at 10 major cities across the country over the past 2 weeks, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has made it plain that it favors a parliamentary cabinet system as the form of the next government.

The government camp's approach, confirming earlier speculation to that effect, is in sharp contrast with the opposition's strenuous demand for the presidential system, with the chief executive to be elected directly by popular vote, foreshadowing acute confrontation between the rival parties.

While the future form of government is undeniably the most topical issue with regard to constitutional amendment, it must be noted that equally important for the nation as a whole is how to safeguard and promote the basic civil rights of the people.

Of course, the existing Constitution like most of its predecessors, is armed with wide-ranging provisions designed to guarantee civil liberties--from the inviolability of fundamental human rights and various freedoms to the protection of private property rights and the privacy of individual citizens.

Yet, there is no denying that the civil rights thus provided for have been at times curtailed or infringed upon for various reasons.

For one thing, not a few laws and edicts, either enacted by the legislature or decreed by the administration, have been found problematic, as they were obviously based on "expanded or arbitrary" interpretations of reservation clauses attached to constitutional provisions. Such a fact underlines the need for more narrowly defining, if not minimizing, the reservations in the course of rewriting the supreme law.

In this respect, a comprehensive and balanced approach is needed, on the part of both the government and opposition parties, in tackling the constitutional amendment question, even while debate on the power structure of the next government is presently dominating the political theater.

As for the issue regarding the form of government, the rival parties are called on to search for avenues through which they can possibly compromise, in the process of finalizing their respective drafts for the projected amendment and the subsequent deliberation of the whole question at the National Assembly special committee, due to be activated shortly.

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CSO: 4100/207

NO TAE-U TO MEET WITH KIM YONG-SAM

SK190001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is expected to meet Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, early next month after the DJP fixes the form of government for constitutional amendment.

The DJP plans to bare its idea on the type of government, the most crucial issue in the projected partisan negotiations over the revision, around the end of this month.

A DJP source said yesterday that "we feel the need of a No-Kim meeting as Kim is the virtual leader of the NDP."

"However, the meeting will be possible after the party sets forth the direction of the amendment," he said.

No and Kim have never met "officially" though Kim was allowed to resume his political activity shortly before the 12 February general elections last year.

President Chon drew attention of political circles when he suggested that No, his possible successor, meet Kim, a strong contender from the opposition camp for consideration as the next government leader, on 30 April.

"We believe that the projected partisan negotiations over the constitutional amendment may be up against rough sailing as the rival parties are acutely pitted against each other over the form of government.

Therefore, we have to make behind-the-scene negotiations outside the Special Constitutional Amendment Committee of the National Assembly to seek political compromises through the negotiations between No and Kim," he said.

The House panel is anticipated to kick off its business toward the end of this month.

As to the form of government, the DJP is certain to propose the parliamentary cabinet system against the NDP's presidential government system based on the direct election of the president.

At the same time, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong is intensively promoting the No-Kim meeting as a mediator between the DJP and the NDP, it was learned.

Speaker Yi, who discussed the current situation with President Chon Tu-hwan and No Tuesday, is expected to sound out the possibility for the No-Kim meeting in his meeting with NDP President Yi Min-u today.

On Wednesday, Yi also discussed the issue of holding the No-Kim meeting when he received a call from NDP floor Kim Tong-yong, one of Kim's top aides.

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CSO: 4100/207

OPPOSITION VOWS USE OF 'ULTIMATE MEANS' IN DEMOCRATIZATION

SK220958 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 July, Yi Min-u, NKDP president; Kim Yong-sam, permanent adviser of the NKDP; and Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, met Protestant church leaders--including Cho Nam-ki, chairman of the Christian Council for Social Missions; Cho Yong-sul, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the National Christian Council [NCC]; and Pak Hyong-kyu, member of the Human Rights Committee of the NCC--and listened to their opinions on questions concerning the present situation, including the question of constitutional revision, at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul.

On that day, the pastors set forth the four-point prerequisite for democratization--freedom of speech, the revision of the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election, the early release of prisoners, and amnesty and reinstatement [of civil rights]--which was discussed at a meeting of leaders of the religious circle on 19 July.

Rev Pak said: In this connection, President Yi and the two Kims expressed their agreement on the opinions and said that "We will make utmost efforts to solve the problem regarding the release of prisoners and freedom of speech in the course of operating the special committee for constitutional revision, and are determined to use the ultimate means [choehu sudan] at any time in case the problem is not resolved."

After the meeting, Rev Cho said that "the meeting was arranged to remove the people's suspicion over whether the NKDP is going toward the road of compromise or a great coalition of conservatists without trying to solve problems" and made clear that "however, the three persons are not shaking at all in adhering to the principle of the revision of the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election and they have no disagreement with each other."

Rev Pak and others revealed that, as soon as an opportunity is given, they will also convey their opinions to the DJP.

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CSO: 4107/185

STUDENT ACTIVISTS GIVEN COMMUTED JAIL TERMS

SK220108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A prison term of 3 years and 6 months for Kim Min-sok, former chairman of the National Federation of Student Councils, was commuted to a year and 6 months by an appeals court yesterday.

The campus activist was charged with a main role in forming a radical student body, called Sammintu, blamed by authorities for championing North Korean ideological lines in violation of the National Security Law.

A three-member panel of the Seoul Appellate Court also cut the jail term of 2 years and 6 months for Ham Unkyong by 1 year.

Judge Kim Hom-mu, heading the panel, also handed down prison terms ranging from 1 to 4 years on five other Seoul National University students for their involvement in Sammintu activities.

"Sammintu, struggling for the realization of the so-called Sammin ideas, can be regarded as an organization serving the interests of North Korea," the judge ruled.

"However, the court curtails the sentence for the defendants in extenuation of the fact that their offenses resulted from their pure motives," he said.

Kim and Ham, former chairman of the SNU Sammintu, drew 5 and 4 years in prison, respectively, at an appeals court trial for their major roles in the seizure of the U.S. Information Service building in May last year.

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CSO: 4100/207

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR 'STERN' PUNISHMENT FOR DISSIDENTS

SK050019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-ki yesterday stressed that the prosecution should sternly deal with those trying to destroy law and order through violence or popular uprisings.

"Some student activists, workers and members of dissident bodies, contaminated in radical leftist ideologies, avow a violent revolution and try to foment social unrest by any means," the minister said.

The highest law-enforcement official made these remarks in an instructive speech at a meeting of high-ranking officials of the ministry and heads of district prosecutions nationwide held at the headquarters of the Prosecutor General's Office.

The minister also pointed out that the relaxation of social discipline is feared to bring about an outbreak of corruption among public servants.

Referring to the upcoming Asian Games in September, the minister noted that the prosecution should take thorough measures to prevent crimes so that there will be no "unhappy incidents."

Meanwhile, Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon said in his speech that offenders involved in public security violations should be dealt with "harshly and rigorously" regardless of the political atmosphere.

He also noted that as the issue of release of "political" detainees has been discussed between the ruling and opposition sides, some of the student defendants and members of the audience created disturbances in courtrooms during trial.

According to the Prosecutor General's Office, five student defendants were additionally charged with contempt of court on 13 June by the prosecution.

The prosecution also arrested three persons on 28 June for shouting anti-government slogans and manhandling prison guards while attending a court hearing.

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CSO: 4100/207

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO 'TORTURE' OF FEMALE ACTIVIST

Attorneys Challenge Probe Results

SK180050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Defense lawyers for a former female student activist who claimed that she was sexually harassed by a police officer said yesterday that they would seek arbitration by an appellate court, challenging the results of the prosecution's probe.

The prosecution announced Wednesday that the allegation by a Miss Kwon of her sexual abuse by policeman Mun Kwi-tong was found to be a "fabrication."

The attorneys, including Yi Sang-su and Cho Yong-nae, said that the investigation findings released by the prosecution cannot be admitted as true "from the viewpoint of common sense."

According to the prosecution's announcement, Mun was found to be responsible only for some violence against her during inquiries.

The attorneys had filed a suit with the Inchon District Prosecution, blaming Mun for "sexually molesting" the former coed of Seoul National University.

Under the Criminal Procedure Law, parties involved can seek arbitration by an appeals court when they judge that the prosecution "unfairly" dropped charges against a person whom they sued.

NKDP Vows Fight for Human Rights

SK190007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party vowed yesterday to fight for the improvement of human rights, uprooting tortures committed in the course of criminal investigation such as those being brought up in the controversial case of the alleged police atrocity in Puchon.

The main opposition party will hold a rally at Myong-dong Cathedral this afternoon to divulge various cases of human right violations by investigation personnel.

It will also go ahead with its demand for an early convocation of an extra House session to deal with the Puchon incident in which a female labor activist was alleged to have been sexually harassed by a police interrogator.

If the ruling Democratic Justice Party does not comply with its request, the NDP will ask the DJP to call relevant standing House committees into session.

The panels are Home, Foreign, Legislation-Judiciary and Education-Information Committees.

Its position was reaffirmed in a meeting of key officers, which was presided over by NDP President Yi Min-u at the NDP headquarters.

The opposition party also sent a three-member delegation to Prime Minister No Sin-yong to protest against the "distortion of facts" in the prosecution's probe into the Puchon incident.

The prosecution announced Wednesday that the sexual torture claim by Miss Kwon In-suk was a fabrication while admitting that Detective Mun Kwi-tong physically harassed the suspect.

The delegates were NDP Vice President Yi Chung-chae and Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong.

They also requested Premier No to recommend that President Chon Tu-hwan designate a special prosecutor among law-practicing lawmakers to probe independently into the Puchon incident.

A spokesman at the premier's office revealed that Yi rejected the demand, saying, "The government has conducted a fair investigation."

Meanwhile, the NDP decided to complete the selection of its delegates to the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision today.

New Interrogation Methods Ordered

SK190028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The police were ordered yesterday to carry out interrogation of female detainees in the presence of a policewoman or typist and to avoid interrogation at night.

The orders handed down to the police across the country by National Police Headquarters were intended to prevent misunderstanding liable in the course of questioning women suspects.

The controversial "sexual abuse" case involving a female labor activist and a veteran investigator is believed to have prompted the NPH to work out a set of principles every policeman should observe in carrying out investigation of women suspects.

Among other things, the NPH stressed that interrogation of female suspects who are arrested in connection with campus turmoil should be conducted in the presence of a woman officer or typist.

Night-time interrogation of female suspects should be avoided as much as possible, except for those suspects arrested in connection with violation of the National Security Law, the NPH order said.

All investigators were told not to practice any form of physical or verbal abuse and senior officers were urged to step up their supervision to prevent disgraceful incidents.

Attorneys Say Torture Report Distorted

SK190025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Lawyers for a former female student activist who claims to have been "sexually harassed" by a police officer yesterday denounced the prosecution's investigation results for "distortingthe truth under external pressure."

In a press conference, the nine attorneys contended that the prosecution's final report covered up the truth even though its investigation succeeded in unveiling what happened to Miss Kwon during police inquiries.

In the Wednesday announcement, the prosecution defined the allegation by Miss Kwon as a "fabrication designed to mar the credibility of the government."

The attorneys specified six points which they argued endorse the absurdity of the announced findings of the prosecution investigation.

One of the points, they said, is that police officers of the Puchon Police Station, who were summoned to give testimony, first made false statements in a bid to assist their colleague Mun Kwi-tong but later confessed what really happened.

Cardinal Kim Demands Truth

SK230128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan has urged the government to unveil the truth of what was claimed to be sexual harassment of an ex-coed detained at a police station during investigation early last month.

"The government should disclose the true facts about the sexual "toying" by a policeman as a means of torture of a woman suspect," he said in an address to group of sisters at Myong-dong Cathedral Monday evening.

He went on, "Genuine democracy will be achieved through the restoration of humanity, morality and basic human rights, not simply through a change in the power structure or Constitution."

The chief Catholic prelate further called on the government to give top priority to the protection of the interests of urban laborers and small farmers. The cardinal also stressed the urgent need for release and reinstatement of political prisoners, to speed up democracy in this country.

Lawyers' Association Calls for New Probe

SK230129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Korean Federal Bar Association [KFBA] asserted yesterday that the prosecution's investigation results which denied the alleged sexual harassment of a female labor activist by a police officer is "totally unacceptable."

"A new probe should be conducted," the KFBA contended.

Announcing the findings of its own investigation by four lawyers, the national body of lawyers claimed that policeman Mun Kwi-tong be arrested and indicted at least for "beating the former female student activist in the breasts several times," an act verified by the prosecution.

In its 16 July announcement, the prosecution said that the alleged sexual abuse of a Miss Kwon by Mun turned out to be a "fabrication" aimed at marring the credibility of the government.

Miss Kwon, a student at Seoul National University before being expelled, was placed under arrest in early June for "forging documents" to get employed as a manual worker concealing her high educational background with the purpose of "inciting labor unrest."

She brought up charges against police officer Mun, blaming him for "sexually molesting" her during an investigation. Mun countersued her on libel charges.

The KFBA said in the announcement that no doubts were raised about Miss Kwon's testimonies which its attorneys found to be too concrete and reasonable to be judged merely as fiction told by a young woman.

Students' Rally Denounces Torture

SK240119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] About 300 students of Yonsei University held a rally Tuesday, denouncing the alleged sexual harassment of a former student by a policeman in Puchon.

During the afternoon rally, the students also distributed literature critical of the trade agreements between Seoul and Washington and issued a "written warning" against the school and police authorities for the closing of campus for 6 days last week.

The students clashed briefly with riot police as they tried to march out of the campus.

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BRIEFS

CPD CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEAR GAS--Kim Myong-yun, a vice chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, yesterday proposed to kick off a new nationwide campaign against the use of tear gas bombs by the police. In a weekly meeting of vice presidents of the CPD, Kim maintained, "the drive should be pushed with the same force as the ongoing 'Boycott KBS' campaign." The regular conference was cochaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at the CPD headquarters in Mugyo-dong. Kim also said, "While Marcos was in office, he said boastfully that he had never used such murderous tear gas bombs as those used by the Koreans." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 4] /9604

'IDEOLOGY LETTERS' SENT TO FARMERS--Kwangju (YONHAP)--Controversial "ideology letters" were sent to farmers in this southwestern province Monday. Police said hesterday that envelopes containing two different printed items were mailed to one farmer in the Haebori village in Hampyong-gun and two farmers in the Changchon village near Kangjin. One of the literatures was dispatched by the Yonsei University student council under the title of "Dear one million patriotic farmers" while the other one was from the Catholic Farmers Movement. The Catholic letter urged a start of a campaign to fight against the imports of American farm and livestock goods. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 8] /9604

OPPOSITION LEADERS TO VISIT FRG--Seoul, 20 Jul--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the two prominent South Korean opposition politicians, have accepted an invitation for a visit to the FRG as guests of the CDU. Aides to the two politicians made this known on Sunday. The invitation was conveyed by Heiner Geissler, the CDU general secretary, who on Saturday met the two Kims in separate visits in their houses in Seoul. Geissler had arrived in South Korea on Thursday in order to find ways of closer cooperation through talks with leading opposition politicians. The two Kims are among the most prominent and clear-cut opponents of the government of President Chon Tu-hwan, whom critics accuse of depotism and human rights violations. Thus Kim Tae-chung stressed in the talk with Geissler the opposition's demand for direct election of the state president. The opposition politician said that he had documents showing that according to questionnaires, 60 percent of the population were in favor of direct presidential elections. [Excerpts] [Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 20 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 3620/770

ENVOY TO U.S. DISCUSSES AGREEMENTS ON MARKET-OPENING

SK230114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)--Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won hinted Monday that in return for accepting U.S. market-opening demands, Seoul will press ahead with its bid to obtain flights to Chicago.

He also expressed hope that the resolution of the bilateral trade disputes would favorably influence future Senate deliberations over a continued granting of GSP (Generalized System of Preference) benefits to Korea.

The ambassador was talking with reporters after signing agreements with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on the settlement of bilateral trade disputes.

"The agreements could be reached as both sides displayed the spirit of mutual concession," said Kim, who has been the chief Korean negotiator.

He said, "Korea and the United States reaffirmed their traditional friendly relations by settling the trade issues. Both sides set an example of cooperation in international trade fields now marked by the rising protectionist trend."

Rejecting criticism that he concluded the trade negotiations too hastily, Kim said he meant to time the signing of the agreements with the opening of hearing sessions Tuesday at the U.S. Senate Finance Committee concerning the Trade Act 301.

Noting that Yeutter is scheduled to testify before the committee, the ambassador said the early resolution of bilateral trade disputes would act favorably in the future review by the Senate of GSP issues involving Korea.

He also said that by settling the trade issues, Seoul will be able to conduct future aviation negotiations in a more advantageous position.

"Had the trade disputes not been solved, they would have had very negative effects on such matters," Kim added.

He said the U.S. legislators he contacted have shown favorable responses toward Seoul's market-opening steps, which included the liberalization of foreign cigarette imports.

Kim predicted that the agreements would help back up the position of the U.S. administration, which has been telling the Senate that enacting protectionist laws is not necessary.

He went on to say that some other countries have also taken similar steps in negotiations with the United States, from the invocation of U.S. Trade Act 301.

He noted, for example, that Japan has promised to open its leather goods market and Brazil will begin negotiations with the United States in August.

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CSO: 4100/206

BRIEFS

KOREAN LANGUAGE VERSION OF UNIX--Tokyo, 17 Jul (KYODO)--Goldstar Semiconductor Ltd. of South Korea will develop a Korean language version of the UNIX system V computer operating system, AT and T UNIX Pacific Co. said Thursday. UNIX System V, which was invented by AT and T Bell Laboratories in 1969, is a high-performance multiuser, multitask operating system, which can run on over 140 computer systems throughout the world. The Korean language version of UNIX System V, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year, will be licensed in source code and will be provided to Japanese and other foreign computer makers who want to market hardware with a UNIX capability in the Korean market, the company said. The T UNIX Pacific, a subsidiary of America Telephone and Telegraph Co., will provide technical information and assistance to Goldstar Semiconductor in developing the Korean language version of UNIX System V, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 17 Jul 86] /9604

TECHNICAL TIES AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--Seoul, 24 Jul (YONHAP)--Private Korean businesses plan to contribute capital and technolgoy to India for the development of that nation's electronic, communications and transportation industries. At the eighth joint meeting of the Korea-India and India-Korea business councils, the two nations' private sectors agreed in principle to set up technical tie-ups and joint ventures. Representatives from Korean and Indian private businesses decided to work on the establishment of joint investments, especially in the steel, shipbuilding, electronic, auto, semiconductor, computer, and oil drilling equipment industries. In addition, they agreed that Korea should sell India advanced technical items, such as electronic goods, steel products, ships, containers, auto parts and synthetic fibers, and that India should supply Korea with raw materials, including iron ore, cotton and anthracite coal. Yun Yong-sok, president of Daewoo Shipbuilding Industry Co., led the Korean delegation to the meeting. The Indian delegation was headed by Hari Shankar Singhania, chairman of the India-Korea Business Council. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 24 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/206

OUTGOING ENVOY COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH UK

SK231209 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--J.N.T. Spreckley, outgoing British ambassador to Korea, Wednesday stressed that Seoul and London should make further exchange and dialogue--both on the governmental and private level--in the future to successfully carry out follow-up measures following the exchange of visits by heads of the two governments.

In particular, bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, industry and technology should be further boosted to achieve prosperity and benefit of the two countries, the ambassador said in an interview.

He recalled that the Seoul-London relations, which were ushered in the second century, [as received] had a momentum for further development when President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited each other's capital this year.

Spreckley said he had learned many things during his service here and that he was grateful for the hospitality the Korean people showed to him.

The 51-year-old career diplomat who had served for 3 years and 2 months in Korea is leaving Korea on Friday.

Asked what kind of government form would be desirable for Korea in connection with the recent move here to revise the constitution, Spreckley said the matter should be decided by Koreans themselves.

He added that the best way to mitigate tension on the Korean peninsula and promote peace here is the direct dialogue between South and North Korea and that he highly appreciates the South Korean Government's effort to continue [inter]-Korean dialogue.

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CSO: 4100/206

GOVERNMENT SEEKING SCIENCE ATTACHES IN 4 EUROPEAN NATIONS

SK220257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government plans to station science attaches in four Western European countries to promote the rapid introduction of advanced technology and to boost technical cooperation with those countries.

A spokesman for the Science and Technology Ministry said Monday that the ministry is holding discussions with the Foreign Ministry concerning plans to send science attaches to France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain and is considering plans to set up Korean scientific research centers in Western Europe.

The spokesman said that the ministry hopes to send the attaches to the European nations in September. At present, only Korean embassies in the United States, Japan and Austria have science attaches.

While abroad, the attaches will collect information about scientific developments and policy changes, the spokesman said.

The ministry also plans to set up Korean research centers inside several existing European science towns, including Sophia Antipolis in France. The ministry will encourage many Korean doctorate degree holders to undergo training in the European countries.

The ministry has stepped up its efforts to cooperate with the European countries in the scientific areas since Korean President Chon Tu-hwan made official visits to four Western European countries last April.

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CSO: 4100/206

MEETING WITH U.S. ON 1980 AVIATION MEMORANDUM SCHEDULED

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Korean-American aviation talks will be held in Seoul late next month to wrestle with the thorny issue concerning the implementation of the 1980 memorandum of understanding. The two countries have recently set on the timing of the meetings as Korea accepted a U.S. counterproposal, a senior government official said yesterday.

Korea suggested that the talks be held late last month in time for the dedication of a cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport for the exclusive use of U.S. carriers, as agreed in the previous Washington meeting.

The American side, however, made a counterproposal during the annual Korea-U.S. Economic Consultation in Seoul on 23 and 24 June to "discuss further in depth the bitter issue on the basis of opinions presented in the economic conferences," he said. The two parties touched on the aviation problem in the June meetings, deferring the aviation talk originally projected to be held shortly after the economic consultation.

"I think we can make a conclusion on the 6-year-old question as we have come to fully understand the position of each side through a series of meetings," he revealed.

The Transportation Ministry has virtually completed a 15-month-long work for the construction of the cargo terminal at Kimpo, but has postponed its dedication, according to ministry officials. They made it clear that the terminal facility would be used by Korean Air until the U.S. side honors the memorandum.

Under the 1980 memorandum, Korean Air has landing rights in Chicago, Oakland and Anchorage in a revision to the aviation agreement, which has remained in "great favor" for the American side since its signing in 1957.

The sole Korean national flag carrier is also allowed to fly on to a European city from one of its American destinations in return for the construction of a 5,900 square-meter cargo terminal that cost 2,860 million won.

The Korean-American aviation agreement stipulates that any U.S. carrier can fly from any U.S. city to any Korean destination and further on to any point in third countries. Meanwhile, Korean Air has been granted the right to fly only to three cities--New York, Los Angeles and Honolulu.

Observers say that Americans have neglected to live up to the memorandum thus far in order not to allow KAL to have access to the traffic hub of Chicago, among others.

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BRIEFS

MINISTER TO VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong will make official visits to five African countries 30 July through 17 August, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The five African countries are Zaire, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal. During his 19-day trip to those countries, Minister Yi will seek to deepen cooperative relations between South Korea and the African nations, especially in international forums handling the Korean question. An agreement on maritime cooperation is to be signed between Korea and Nigeria during Yi's stay in Lagos 5-8 August. While in Zaire 3-5 August, Yi is scheduled to initial an agreement aimed at boosting investments in each country. His trip will be made along the same course that President Chon Tu-hwan took during his African tour in 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE VISIT--Seoul, 19 Jul (YONHAP)--A South Korean Foreign Ministry source said Saturday that it might be difficult for Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to visit Korea this year. In connection with reports that the Japanese Government notified the Korean Government of its decision to postpone Akihito's trip to Seoul, planned for this October, the source said that the Korean Government has not been informed of such decision officially. The source indicated that it would be impossible for the crown prince and his wife to visit Seoul this year because of the princess's health problem. Further consultations are under way between the two governments to arrange the royal visit, it said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 19 Jul 86] /9604

NIGERIAN SCIENCE MINISTER--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Nigerian Science-Technology Minister Emmanuel U. Emovon arrived here Tuesday afternoon on a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Chon Hak-che. Emovon is scheduled to meet with Chon, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other government officials to discuss ways to boost bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology. He also plans to visit scientific research institutions in Korea. [Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

IRAQI JOURNALISTS UNION HEAD--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Taha al-Basri, president of the Iraqi Journalists Union and director general of the Iraqi News Agency, arrived here Tuesday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Korea Journalists Association. During his stay in Seoul, Al-Basri and officials of the Korea Journalists Association will discuss ways to promote cooperation between Iraq and Korea in press matters, including the exchange of journalists. The Iraqi journalist plans to call on other Korean journalists and government officials, including Yi Kwang-pyo, president of YONHAP News Agency, and to visit sports facilities for the 10th Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/206

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CIGARETTE IMPORTATION DECISION

Finance Minister Explains Decision

SK220224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--Korean Finance Minister Chong In-yong said Monday that the free importation of foreign cigarettes will comfort foreign tourists who come to Seoul for the Asian Games this fall.

Appearing on a television talk show aired by the Korea Broadcasting System, Chong said that the importation of cigarettes will affect the sales of Korean cigarettes in the initial stage, but will not threaten domestic cigarettes in the long run.

Chong made the remarks while explaining the government's decision to liberalize the importation of foreign-made cigarettes in the wake of mounting trade friction between Korea and the United States.

Chong said that the resolution of the Korean-U.S. trade dispute was "unavoidable" because Korea depends on the United States for more than half of its commodity exports.

"Our exports to the United States have increased drastically this year," he said. "We have reached a point at which we can no longer delay the free importation of foreign cigarettes," he said.

Chong said that the free importation of foreign cigarettes will also help improve Korea's image as a free trade country.

DJP Seeks Purchase of Local Tobacco

SK220053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government yesterday to purchase the entire volume of leaf tobacco produced across the country.

Commenting on the opening of domestic tobacco and insurance markets, announced yesterday, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the whole purchase of the locally-produced leaf tobacco was necessary to prevent tobacco-growing households from going bankrupt.

The revenues earned from the local sales of foreign cigarettes should be used to support the local tobacco farmers and to make up for the deficit in domestic export of leaf tobacco, he said.

He went on that the foreign cigarettes should be imported by the single channel of the Office of Monopoly and that advertisements for the imported cigarettes should be banned.

The government should work out the share of the domestic market that may be taken up by the foreign insurance firms, spokesman Sim said.

NKDP Urges Withdrawal of Decision

SK220055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called for an instant withdrawal of the government's decision to allow imports of foreign-made cigarettes and open domestic insurance markets to foreign firms.

Deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said in a statement that the NDP had been "shocked" by the government's decision to allow cigarette imports.

"Opening the import of foreign cigarettes is a measure of killing farm households. We are resolved to fight against the measure to the end," Kang said.

He went on that the opening measure would put as many as 100,000 tobacco-farming households in a disastrous situation.

NDP Vice President Kim Su-han said that the measure was shameful in that it "sacrificed" the people for the security of the current regime in the face of U.S. pressures.

He criticized Trade-Industry Minister Kum Jin-ho for having "eaten his own words," noting that the minister had told the National Assembly in an extra session last month that imports of foreign cigarettes would not be allowed in the near future.

NDP chief policy-maker Yi Taek-hui said that the opening of the cigarette market would incur an outflow of 270 billion won to the United States and that the morale of the farmers would drop accordingly.

In the case of Italy and France, the local markets shrank by 30 percent when they freed imports of foreign cigarettes, he said.

Rep Kim Pong-cho said that the trade-industry minister and other Cabinet ministers who had been involved in the trade negotiations should resign, taking responsibility for the negative outcome.

Retailers Protest Market Opening

SK240114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Association of Local Cigarette Retailers, affiliated with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, issued a statement yesterday in protest of the opening of the domestic market to foreign-made cigarettes.

"The unexpectedly advanced opening is nothing less than a trauma and it's regrettable that the decision was made without sufficient consultation with cigarette dealers and tobacco farmers," the statement said.

The statement also urged smokers to resist showing favoritism toward foreign-made cigarettes and prefer domestic products.

The association also urged the government to ensure that the occupation by foreign-brand cigarettes does not exceed one percent of the domestic market.

"The government should see to it that prospective attempts by foreign cigarette makers for joint venture or technical license with domestic manufacturers be thwarted," the statement also contended.

The association called on the government to work out measures to support local tobacco farmers and compensate for losses they suffer due to the opening of the local market.

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CSO: 4100/206

CANADA URGED TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON KOREAN PRODUCTS

SK160053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Vancouver, Canada (Special)--Korean trade officials have strongly asked their Canadian counterparts to ease the restrictions on the imports of Korean-made textiles, garments and footwear.

In the ninth annual meeting of Korea-Canada Trade Ministers' talks, held yesterday in Vancouver, the Korean side also requested the Canadian Government to cooperate in curbing a barrage of antidumping suits by Canadian concerns against the Korean products.

The 20-member Korean delegation was headed by Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, and the Canadian delegates were led by Trade Minister Patricia Corney.

In the bilateral meeting, the Canadian side linked the easing of its import restrictions against the Korean products with the sale of a Candu reactor to Korea. Canada has continued to express its desire to sell another "Candu reactor" to Korea. A 678-megawatt Candu reactor, code-named No 3 nuclear power plant, is now operating in Wolsong, Kyongsangbukdo about 380 km south of Seoul.

Korea is deeply concerned by the recent Canadian proposal to freeze Korean textile exports to Canada for the next several years.

Already, some 17 kinds of Korean exports comprising 31 percent of all Korean exports to Canada are under restraint. If this new restrictive proposal is to be adopted, the impact on Canadian-Korean trade relations--indeed, the bilateral relations in general--could be most damaging.

Korea has been trying to discourage protectionism among its leading trading partners by opening its domestic market to imports as widely and as rapidly as circumstances allow.

On 1 July of this year, for example, Korea's import liberalization ratio was raised to 91.5 percent and it will be increased further to 95 percent by 1988. By then, virtually every kind of manufactured good will be freely importable into Korea without special permission.

Moreover, tariff reduction has gone hand-in-hand with import liberalization. By 1988, the average nominal tariff will have been reduced to 18.1 percent from its current level of 19.9 percent, Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho said at the talks.

Apart from trade, Canada and Korea cooperate in a number of other economic fields. Canadian technology, for example, has been widely utilized in Korea, notably in the nuclear power generating industry.

Investment relations are also beginning to develop in both directions.

Not surprisingly, the cooperation in bilateral matters has carried over into multilateral affairs. Canada and Korea have taken broadly similar stands on many major multilateral economic issues and generally cooperated closely in promoting those stands.

A good example is the upcoming New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations for which Korea has actively canvassed among developing countries.

"I hope that we will also work together to ensure that global economic accords such as the negotiated MFA are consistent with the free trade objectives of GATT which both Canada and Korea officially support, Kum said.

In the last two decades, the economic partnership between Canada and Korea has developed more rapidly than could have been expected.

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KCNA REPORTS IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK181018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 18 (KCNA)--Publications of Cameroon and Yugoslavia introduced the ideological and theoretical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A recent issue of the Cameroonian paper AFRICAIN in an article titled "Ideological and Theoretical Activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il" said:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song, is a distinguished thinker and theoretician of our era.

He has propounded a scientific revolutionary idea and theory with his extraordinary wisdom and energetic quest to lead the revolutionary cause of chuche along the road of victory and glory.

The ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il are run through with fidelity to the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il always takes all the ideas and theories propounded by President Kim Il-song as an absolute truth and essence of the spirit of the era and conducts ideological and theoretical activities with main emphasis on the profound evolution of their greatness, correctness and originality in principle.

It is thanks to his ideological and theoretical activities that the historical task of scientifically formulating the president's revolutionary idea and clearly expounding its position has been successfully carried out.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il solves all ideological and theoretical problems arising at a new stage of history and revolutionary development thoroughly on the basis of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

It is a fundamental principle running through the ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il to invariably uphold the quintessence of the leader's revolutionary idea and its purity though the revolution advances far.

The ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il are immensely profound and diverse.

The historical works published by him are an encyclopedia of the chuche idea consummating the chuche philosophy and theories of socialist and communist construction and method of leadership of the revolution and construction and an encyclopedia containing a great programme of party building and a theory of building the law of the state and theories evolving problems of economics, history and pedagogy.

The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song is being further developed and enriched by the ideas and theories advanced by His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il.

The paper stressed that the ideological and theoretical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are organically united with the revolutionary practice and his ideas and theories are displaying a great vitality.

The Yugoslav magazine NOVOSTI-8 July 3 in an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader and great teacher, who is successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," pointed out that he is conducting tireless ideological and theoretical activities as well as energetic political activities.

Noting that many works authored by Comrade Kim Chong-il have been brought out not only in Korean but also in foreign languages, the magazine emphasized that he has made a great contribution with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities to further developing and enriching the chuche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

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CSO: 4100/209

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO GREATNESS OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK221025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Jul 86

[All names except for Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--The world revolutionary people and public figures pay high tribute to the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the sagacity of his leadership.

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian "Arab Youth," said in his talk under the title "His Excellency Kim Chong-il, A Great Thinker and Theoretician":

His Excellency Kim Chong-il has formulated the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il-song as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche and scientifically expounded its fundamental characteristics.

He was the first in history to put forward the policy of imbuing the whole of society with the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the matured demand of the developing Korean revolution.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician.

The secretary of the Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism, published an article praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which notes:

The revolutionary cause of chuche in Korea is being brought to bright reality by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Most proud is the Korean people who make revolution under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He is the glory of Korea and the sun of the communist future.

Paul Razafimaharo, director of the Malagasy Press Agency, remarked in his talk entitled "His Excelency Kim Chong-il, a master of leadership":

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il always firmly believes in the strength of the popular masses and wisely leads them to work miracles and innovations in the revolution and construction by turning all work into work of the masses themselves.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, in his article wrote:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great leader who is setting examples for the world in the revolution and construction with his outstanding and tested leadership. Under his wise leadership the Workers' Party of Korea has been strengthened and developed into the most powerful party of the working class, the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The editor of the Indian "hint" stressed in his talk that His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il always finds himself among people and carries into reality their will and desire, deeply considerate of their demands.

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CSO: 4100/209

NODONG SINMUN ELUCIDATES NATURE OF WPK

SK180935 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 17 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 July special article: "The WPK Is a Great Chuche Revolutionary Party"]

[Text] The WPK is a new-type revolutionary party of the working class. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his lecture "The historic experience in the building of the WPK," comprehensively elucidated the nature of our party as a chuche revolutionary party and illuminated the way to strengthen and develop it. This has vigorously proven the greatness of our party and opened an even brighter vista for its future. The greatness of the WPK as a chuche revolutionary party stems from its character and mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the WPK should be characterized in a word, it can be described as a chuche revolutionary party. The WPK is the one guided by the chuche idea which struggles to achieve the chuche cause. There are so many parties in the world and each party has its own character. The character of a party shows its social and historic position, its might, and its activities. If a party has a new appearance according to the demand of the era, and possesses a clear revolutionary character, it can possess invincible might and combat capabilities, advance vigorously, and win victory.

The appearance and character of a party are mainly decided by its trait and mission. The WPK is a new-type party, and a chuche revolutionary party of the working class. It has been organized with representatives of the broad strata of working people and it takes the great chuche idea as its leading ideology. The lecture has precisely elucidated this question, thus scientifically and theoretically explaining the reason that our party is characterized as a chuche revolutionary party. Precisely, this is the great significance of the lecture.

Above all, our party possesses a clear chuche character in its social and class foundation. The social and class foundation of a party is a matter of its political foundation. Thus, it is one of the important elements of the character of a party. According to the class and circle of people with whom the class foundation is established, it is decided whose interest the party will represent and what type of party it will become. In its ranks, our party has the vanguard warriors of the working class as its main elements and the working class, peasants, and outstanding advanced elements of the working intellectuals as members. This shows that our party was formed in such a way as to represent the interests of the people of all strata.

In the past, the party was formed mainly with the working class. However, in our era in which the working class and the working people of all strata are turning out in the struggle for independence, the ranks of the party should be organized not only with the advanced elements of the working class, but also with the advanced elements of the working people of all strata. Only then, can the party properly accomplish its mission as a political leader to represent and defend the interests of all members of the society.

By reflecting this demand of the new historic era, our party has put forth a unique theory on the elements of the party and has rallied, along with the vanguard warriors of the working class, the advanced elements of the peasants and working intellectuals in its ranks. As a result, our party possesses the character of a new-type party which has a foundation of the masses of all strata as its class foundation.

Today, our party firmly maintains the stand of the working class and carries on its activities according to the interests of the working class and the aspirations and demands of all working people. This is linked with the chuche-oriented nature and popular nature of our party.

The character of our party as a chuche revolutionary party is also clearly displayed in its leading ideology. The social and historic position of a party and its character are decided by its leading ideology. Leading ideology plays a decisive role in deciding the character and activities of a party. Only when a correct ideology, which agrees with the aspiration and demand of the era and people, is taken as a leading ideology, can a party establish a firm position as the leading political organization of the society and possess invincible might.

The leading ideology of the WPK is the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the revolutionary ideology of the working class which has been created by reflecting the aspiration and demand of the masses of the people, and is the revolutionary theory to achieve the independence of the masses of the people. The chuche idea demands defending the interests of the working people and independence in building the party and in the acitivites of the party. By taking this great ideology as a guiding principle, our party has brilliantly settled the question of establishing chuche according to its nature, and has become a great party which leads the people's cause of independence to victory.

The greatness of our party as the new-type party of the working class and as the prestigious party is precisely the greatness of the chuche idea and the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has created the chuche idea and who founded our party and has strengthened and developed it under the banner of the chuche idea. The greatness of our party, which advances with the chuche idea as the leading ideology, is vigorously displayed in carrying out the work of building the party, the party activities, and all other work based on the chuche idea.

In his lecture, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated that the chuche idea is the beginning of building our party and its activities, the base of the organizational and ideological consolidation of our party, and the guiding principle of the party in leading the revolution and construction. This is a scientific elucidation of the position and role of the party's leading ideology in advancing the cause of building the party and the revolution.

The leading ideology of the party is precisely the revolutionary ideology of the leader and the guiding principle to advance the cause of building the party and the revolution without variation. In building the party of the working class and in its activities, the leader's revolutionary ideology is life. Therefore, in its work, the party of the working class should maintain the leader's revolutionary ideology as its center. Since the first day of its founding, our party has considered it a firm principle to settle everything according to the chuche idea.

In its work and activities, our party has always put the people at the center and made everything help enhance of the people's position and roles. At the same time, in working out the strategies and tactics of the revolution and construction, our party has always been independent and creative according to the demand of the chuche idea and mobilized the enthusiasm and creativities of the masses of the people.

Today, our party has become the revolutionary party which most firmly defends the interests of the masses of the people and maintains its independent and creative stand, and has become a powerful party which has achieved most powerful, vital, and invincible unity and cohesion, and leads the revolution and construction along the single road of victory. This is entirely attributable to the great chuche idea and to the activities based on the chuche idea.

The greatness of our party as the chuche revolutionary party also lies in considering the consummation of the chuche cause as a supreme mission and in struggling to realize this. The objective of the party's struggle is one of the important elements of its greatness. The party which defends the interest of a certain class can only win the support of that class. Only when realizing the interest and demand of the working class and the masses of all strata of the people is considered a mission, can a party become a great one, which represents the demand of the entire society, and ceaselessly strengthen its might.

As has been elucidated in the lecture, the basic mission of the WPK is to struggle for the victory of the chuche cause. The chuche cause is the cause of the people which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is the sacred struggle to achieve the independence of the people through the embodiment of the chuche idea. Only through the achievement of this cause, can the people live the most valued and happy life in the ideal society of mankind where the remnants of the obsolete society have been completely eliminated. Our party represents not the interest of a class or a circle, but the interests of all people in our era in which independence is sought. At the same time, our party considers it its noble mission to achieve the chuche revolutionary cause, which is ever-victorious along with the people. Precisely, this is the greatness of our party, which is absolutely trusted and followed by the people and the source of its invincibility and its bright future.

In advancing the chuche revolutionary cause victoriously, our party has won great success. The program of carrying out democratic reform of society through the embodiment of the chuche idea, of establishing the socialist society through socialist revolution, and of establishing a powerful independent state has been brilliantly implemented in the northern half of the Republic. Based on this success, our party now vigorously struggles by considering winning the complete victory of socialism and achieving the independent reunification of the fatherland as urgent revolutionary tasks. Under the wise leadership of the great party, our people will win the complete victory of socialism in the near future, and, as their final goal, will build the communist society--the society which has been completely imbued with the chuche idea.

The history during which our party has been strengthened and developed as the chuche revolutionary party is the one in which the principle of building a revolutionary party is the one in which the principle of building a revolutionary party based on the chuche idea has been brilliantly implemented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Over the past period, our party has firmly maintained the principle of building a revolutionary party and thoroughly embodied it in the building of the party and the activities of the party, thus paving a new way for building the party and strengthening itself as the chuche revolutionary party.

The fundamental question for building the revolutionary party is the question concerning principle. Only when this question is properly settled according to the nature of the party, can the cause of building the party be acvanced successfully and a new-type revolutionary party be build according to the demand of the era and people. As has been elucidated in the lecture, in terms of character and mission and in terms of activities and social and historic position, the party of the working class is entirely different from other parties. Therefore, to perform its leading function and to accomplish its mission, the party of the working class should be built based on the uniquc principle which agrees with its nature and character. In early days, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively elucidated [words indistinct] type party, a chuche revolutionary party, which agrees with the demand of our era, and has wisely led the cause of building our party.

The lecture published this time is an immortal classic work, because it has comprehensively summed up and synthesized the history of the great leadership which has been exercised in building such a chuche revolutionary party by the respected and beloved leader. Our party's history of building a chuche revolutionary party is the course in which the principle of building a revolutionary party has been thoroughly implemented. Adhering to the work with the people and realizing the political leadership over the entire society are the fundamental principle of building the party which has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This fundamental principle is a scientific elucidation of the basic way to establish the social and historic position of the party of the working class and to implement its politics.

The party is an organized unit formed among people with the same ideology and objectives. The masters of the party are the members of the party and the people are the subject of the party's work. For the party of the working class, party work is precisely the work of the people, and is the one to educate people in a revolutionary manner, organize them systematically, and make them turn out in the revolutionary struggle and construction voluntarily. Therefore, only through the work with the people, can the party of the working class implement its politics and lead the political activities of the working class and all other members of society in a uniform manner.

The principle of building the party, which calls for realizing political leadership over the entire society by adhering to the work of the people in the party activities, is presented by the demand of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is based on the philosophic principle that man is the master of everything, and man decides everything. Thus, it demands that everything be considered with man in center and be made to serve man. Therefore, in building the chuche revolutionary party and in the activities of the party, man should be placed in the center and everything should be settled through the work with the people.

Through the elucidation of the fundamental principle of adhering to the work of the people in the building of the party and in the activities of the party, and of realizing the political leadership over the whole society, an ideological and theoretical guiding principle has been provided to build a new-type party of the working class in our era, a chuche revolutionary party.

The correctness and vitality of the fundamental principle of building the revolutionary party of the working class have been fully displayed in the practice of revolution. From the first day of its founding, our party has considered the work of the people as the main task of the party and made all party work and activities serve this work. Thus, in the activities of the party, the principle of giving priority to political work over all other work has been firmly maintained and methods of explaining the party's policy to the masses and making one mobilize 10, 10 mobilize a 100, and a 100 mobilize a thousand have been thoroughly implemented. In this course, in the entire party and society, a firm work system has been established with the work of the people as a main task and our party's work has turned into the work of the people. This is a great success which has been won during the course of adhering to the principle of building a chuche revolutionary party and of implementing it.

Our party's history of building a chuche revolutionary party is also the course in which revolutionary principles have been firmly maintained in the building of the party. The fundamental principle which has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is for the purpose of establishing a unitary ideology system in the party, making the party unite with the masses as a single body, and guaranteeing the continuity [kyesungsong] in the building of the party. Establishing a unitary ideology system in the building of the party means guaranteeing unitary leadership based on a single ideology, and making the party unite with the masses of the people as a single body means making the party and the masses of the people share fates. Meanwhile, guaranteeing continuity in the building of the party means inheriting the party's lineage purely throughout the entire course of building the party and maintaining the important principles of invariably building the party. These principles elucidate the appearance of the new-type party of the working class, the chuche revolutionary party, and the inevitability of its building and activities.

The lecture has comprehensively systematized these fundamental principles of building such a revolutionary party. The party is the guiding force which leads the revolutionary struggle and construction, and the socialist and communist cause. To fulfill this mission successfully, the party should be powerful ideologically and organizationally, should possess invincible might, and should have a bright future. This is possible only by establishing the unitary ideology system in the party, by making the party strike deep roots in the people, and by making it inherit its lineage purely.

Our party has considered the embodiment of the fundamental principles of building the party as the important task to pioneer a unique path for its development and to defend the chuche-oriented nature of the party. Thus, our party has persistently carried on this work. During this course, none of the principles of building the party has been neglected. This is the principle which has been firmly maintained by our party.

The principles of building a chuche party can be successfully implemented only when they are pursued equally according to their original demand. Only when the work of establishing the unitary ideology system in the party is deepened can the unitary ideology and leadership and their continuity be firmly guaranteed, and the masses of all strata be firmly rallied around the party. At the same time, only when the lineage of our party is purely inherited can the iron unity and cohesion of the entire party be achieved based on a single ideology and lineage. Thus, our party has implemented these three principles in a uniform manner. In our party, the ideological indoctrination to arm the party members and working people with the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche idea, the work to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition, and the work to defend the interests of the masses of the people and to implement the masses' line are being equally deepened. This is attributable to our party's correct line to build the party and its leadership.

Thus, our party has now become the party in which the unitary ideology system has been established, the party which has become deeply rooted in the masses of the people, and the party which has the continuity has and become the glorious chuche revolutionary party.

The experience in building our party and the present reality fully demonstrate the correctness and endless vitality of the principles of building the revolutionary party which have been put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the course of maintaining the great chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leading ideology and of implementing the principles of building the revolutionary party, our party has put forth many unique ideas and theories, won immortal achievements, and gained rich experiences. These achievements and experiences won and gained by our party are the most precious ideological and theoretical assets which will last through all eternity.

Thanks to the precious experiences, which give answers for all problems in building the revolutionary party of the working class during our era, and thanks to the tested leadership to develop and enrich those experiences ceaselessly, the WPK will continue to shine as the chuche revolutionary party and will lead the chuche revolutionary cause victoriously.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON THREE REVOLUTIONS

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[NODONG SINMUN 16 July special article: "The Three Revolutions--Ideological, Technological, and Cultural--Are an Important Task Which Should Be Consistently Adhered To"]

[Text] The three revolutions are a strategic line to which our party consistently adheres in imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and in building communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should actively push ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by continuing to firmly adhere to the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the general line of socialist and communist construction and by enhancing the guidance of the line, thus remodeling all fields of social life in a communist fashion.

A communist society is the most developed society in all aspects of social life, a society where the independence of the popular working masses is completely realized. The ideological and spiritual life and material life of man constitute the two parts of social life, and the independence of the popular working masses should be realized in these two parts. For this reason, both ideological and material fortresses should be captured to build communism. This is the general task of communist construction.

The revolutionary tasks of many stages should be performed to capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism. The establishment of the socialist system becomes a great turn in this struggle. Yet, the independence of the popular working masses cannot be completely realized only through the establishment of the socialist system. Legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields even in the socialist society. Various types of differences, such as differences between urban and rural areas, between the working class and the peasantry, and in labor, remain. In addition, after the socialist system has been established, economic and technological backwardness handed down from the old society will not be promptly overcome. This is more easily seen in those countries which have not carried out industrial revolution and have been colonial or semicolonial countries. Only when these legacies of the old society are eradicated can the independence of the popular working masses be completely realized.

To uproot the legacies of the old society, the revolution of replacing old things with new ones in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields should also be continued in the socialist society.

The three revolutions are, in essence, a struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old society left in the ideological, labor, and cultural lives of man--the basic areas of social life--and to create new communist ideology, technology, and culture. Therefore, only when the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are powerfully waged can all social members be nurtured into genuinely communist-type men, the unitary communist ownership of production means be firmly established, and productivity be highly developed so that distribution according to demand can be realized.

Our party's line of the three revolutions elucidates a method of revolution that complies with the demand of continuing the revolution in socialist soicety. This method of revolution is a method which completely conforms to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the opinions of the popular masses. For this reason, the three revolutions should be carried out to the end to liberate man from the yoke of nature and society and capture the two fortresses of communism.

The justness and vitality of the line of the three revolutions as a basic strategic line of socialist and communist construction lie in scientifically indicating the way to realize the general task of communist construction. There is no better slogan and line than the line of the three revolutions in building communism.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are a basic task of our revolution at the present stage. Our people are now powerfully accelerating the march of the 1980's toward the complete victory of socialism. This march is a struggle to deepen the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--under the leadership of the party. Today, the advance of and success in our revolution importantly depend on how the three revolutions tasks are carried out.

A question primarily arising in expediting the complete victory of socialism and in successfully realizing the cause of communism is to actively accelerate the revolutionization, working class-orientation, and intellectualization of the whole society. The reason is that this work is an important struggle to make the popular working masses--the masters of the revolution and construction--communist men developed in all aspects and to realize the complete social equality of workers. Most important in the struggle for the revolutionization, working class-orientation, and intellectualization of all social members is the work of making men revolutionized and oriented in the working class, in other words, nurturing all party members and workers into genuinely communist-type revolutionaries by strengthening the ideological revolution.

Great changes in the ideological and spiritual traits of our functionaries and workers have taken place amid the struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea. Based on this success, we should conduct the work of nurturing the people into revolutionaries at a high level that conforms to the demands of developing reality.

Today, widely and deeply conducting indoctrination in the chuche idea and the party's ideas, theories, and achievements is important work that enables functionaries and workers to possess the ideological and spiritual traits of revolutionaries demanded by the 1980's and to accelerate socialist construction with the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu and the Chollima spirit.

When the task of our party's ideological revolution is thoroughly carried out and, thus, ideological indoctrination work is unceasingly deepened in conformity with the demands of developing reality, all functionaries and workers will be brought up as chuche-type revolutionaries; the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks rallied around the party will be consolidated as firm as a rock; and the grand task of socialist economic construction will be successfully performed.

The chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy are a basic task to firmly solidify the material and technological foundation of socialism and communism. The struggle to perform this task is closely linked to implementing the line of the three revolutions. The reason is that the work of the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the [word indistinct] accompanies a serious ideological struggle and the struggle to replace worn-out and backward things with new ones in all sectors of technology and culture and to constantly pioneer a new scientific and technological field. Only when the three revolutions are powerfully carried out in all fields of the national economy can the self-reliance and chuche-based nature of the national economy be firmly guaranteed, its technological equipment be continuously modernized, and all production and management activities be thoroughly elevated onto a scientific basis by actively accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy.

Ultimately resolving the socialist rural problem is an important task assigned to us at present in attaining the complete victory of socialism.

The ownerhsip relations of the means of production means constitute the basis of all social relations. Various class differences are defined in accordance with such ownership relations.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the class difference between the working class and peasants and to completely reform all social relations into the form of the working class, we should firmly establish the monolithic control of ownership by all the people in production means by developing control of ownership by all the people in production means by developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people.

In order to develop cooperative ownership into the ownership by all the people, we should constantly increase the capability of agricultural production.

In order to consolidate the material and technological foundations of the rural economy by accelerating the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and to constantly increase the capability of agricultural production under the circumstances in our country in which the tasks of irrigation and electrification have already been brilliantly resolved, we should vigorously carry out the three revolutions. Only by so doing can we develop the capabilities for agricultural production and enhance the standard of ideology, consciousness, technology and culture of peasants. Only when we develop the capability of agricultural production onto a high level on the basis of modern science and technology can we emancipate the peasants from arduous labor.

All this shows that the basic ensurance for resolving the socialist rural questions at present lies in vigorously implementing the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural. Today the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--are being successfully carried out in our country under the party's wise leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the task of implementing the three revolutions at an early stage of building a new society based on a scientific analysis of the inevitability of communist construction. Over the past scores of years since that time, our party has exercised its leadership in a wise manner so that the task of the three revolutions be successfully implemented in every stage of the development of the revolution.

Such a leadership by our party has brought about a great fruition. In particular, since the socialist system was established, our party designated the three revolutions as the basic revolutionary task to be carried out in socialist society and saw to it that the struggle be comprehensively carried out to implement this task.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively elucidated all the theoretical and practical problems arising in implementing the three revolutions and is wisely organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all the people in the struggle to implement these revolutions. What is important in the party's leadership of the three revolutions is to observe the principle of vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolution while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Reforming society, nature, and man is an important factor in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses. In particular, the issue of reforming man is an important priority issue. The basic factor in reforming man into a genuine revolutionary is to reform his ideology.

Our party is leading the party members and workers so that they constantly discipline themselves through organizational life and in the course of implementing the revolution while strengthening the ideological indoctrination work among the party members and workers.

Today our party is exercising its leadership in a wise manner so that ideological indoctrination, including indoctrination in the chuche idea and the ideology, theory, achievements and policy of our party, is constantly improved and strengthened.

What is important in our party's leadership over the three revolutions is to further organize the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and to more actively push them ahead by constantly strengthening the party's leadership over the revolutions.

The three revolutions are a very serious and a broad-ranging revolution. It is the inevitable demand to strengthen the leadership of the party over the revolutionary struggle as this struggle is broadened and deepened.

In putting forth the implementation of the three revolutions to the end as an important strategic task of the party, our party has thoroughly subordinated all work and activities of the party to this task.

With the deepening and development of mass movements, including the three revolutionary team movement, the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from and follow the models of the unheralded heroes, under the party's leadership, the renovative successes have been won in the work of reforming man, society, and nature.

All party members and workers are preparing themselves to be genuine revolutionaries who cherish lofty loyalty to the party and the leader. The unity and cohesion of the entire party and all of the people who are firmly united with the party are being further consolidated. This serves as a solid foundation for the great advance in our revolution.

It is the firm and immovable position of our party to achieve the cause of socialism and communism to the end by firmly grasping the line of the three revolutions.

Because we have the great revolutionary line on which we can successfully achieve the cause of socialism and communism and because there is the leadership of our glorious party, which advances upholding the banner of such a revolutionary line, the revolutionary cause of our people is ever-victorious and invincible.

An endlessly bright future lays before the Korean revolution, which has traversed along the single path of victory and glory under the banner of the three revolutions.

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NODONG SINMUN ON SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

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[NODONG SINMUN 20 July special article: "Self-reliance Is the Noble Revolutionary Spirit of Independent Man"]

[Text] Self-reliance is our people's traditional revolutionary spirit and fighting spirit. Today, in practical struggle to accelerate socialist construction under the militant slogan of carrying on the revolution and construction in our own way, our party members and working people highly display this revolutionary spirit.

Self-reliance is revolutionary spirit and the principle of struggle which stems from the character of idnependent man.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In a nutshell, self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit of independent man and his principle of struggle to shape his destiny through his own effort.

Self-reliance means solving problems by relying on and using one's own strength. This is revolutionary spirit which stems from the faith in the correctness of one's own cause and from revolutionary optimism. Independent man is one who has independent ideas. In other words, independent man is one who has the self-awareness of being the master of his own destiny and has the will to shape his destiny through his own effort. Therefore, independent man does not depend on others to solve problems in shaping his destiny and in the revolution and construction but solves them to the very end through his own effort. This is precisely the dignity and honor of a social being.

As elucidated by the chuche idea, man is an independent social being and has endless creativity to realize his independent aspiration and desire. Precisely, this is what makes man actively overcome difficulties and trials along the road of realizing his aspiration. Improving objective conditions to realize one's own aspiration through his own effort is the way of man's instinctive activities. Precisely, this spirit--the spirit to shape one's own destiny through his own effort--makes man an independent and powerful social being that controls the world.

Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, is displayed in revolutionary practice to shape one's own destiny. Our party members and working people are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in carrying out their revolutionary mission. This shows that they take the chuche idea as their firm world outlook in their lives and struggle. The spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is one displayed by those revolutionaries who have armed themselves with the chuche idea. Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, is displayed in avoiding dependence on others and in solving problems arising from revolutionary practice through one's own effort.

What is most important in shaping man's destiny and in revolutionary struggle is to adopt a correct stand and attitude toward one's own strength. Whether one depends on his own strength in carrying out the revolution or whether he tries to depend on others in living his life shows whether he possesses the noble spirit of an independent man or not. An independent man has the principle of doing all work through his own effort with the lofty self-awareness of being the one's own problem by depending on the strength of others contradict the stand and attitude of independent man and the spirit of self-reliance. With such a stand and attitude, one can never realize his aspiration and demand and exercise the right as master of his destiny.

The lofty honor and dignity of man who considers independence as life lie only in establishing chuche in ideology and in solving his problems through his own effort. Of course, man is a social being and can shape his destiny only in the struggle for society and group. Therefore, in revolutionary parctice, he can accept help from his group and other people. However, revolutionaries should adopt the firm stand that they will accomplish their social assignments through their own efforts and wisdom. Only then, can they fulfill their responsibilities as the masters of society and as members of the [words indistinct] their dignity.

Today, our party members and working people are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit to conduct all work through their own efforts with the attitude [word indistinct] of masters. Our people have armed themselves with the chuche idea and firmly believe that they can accomplish any task through their own efforts. Because of such a spirit of independence and because of their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, our people were able to build such a huge monumental structure as the Nampo Lockgate in only several years and are successfully occupying the high peaks of socialist construction.

Reality shows that, even if it is hard and difficult, having confidence in one's strength and relying on it are the most adequate way to victoriously accelerate the revolution and construction and realize the ideals of the working people.

Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, also stems from the firm will to overcome mounting difficulties and wage the revolutionary struggle to the very end. Firm will and fighting spirit are essential factors in realizing man's independent demand. Without a firm will and fighting spirit, the aspiration and demand for independence cannot be realized. Man's will and fighting spirit are produced by his ideology and consciousness and can be possessed only by independent people who have armed themselves with an independent ideology. Firm will is an important ingredient of the ideological and spiritual trait of an independent man. An independent man regards independent ideology and consciousness as his world outlook. Thus, in the struggle to shape his destiny, he maintains a firm stand and attitude and actively overcomes difficulties and trials. Revolutionaries--independent people who independently overcome difficulties--are never frustrated before difficulties and never abandon struggle. An independent man knows that he can face difficulites in the revolutionary struggle but he never thinks that he cannot overcome those difficulties. Faltering before difficulties and abandoning struggle are because one has no confidence in his cause and strength. This actually means the abandonment of an independent man's dignity and life. Therefore, the revolutionaries who possess a firm independent spirit never retreat before difficulites but overcome them. Even in the worst circumstances, they never abandon their political faith and purity.

In the traits of the anti-Japanese patriots, we can see such a noble spiritual world. The anti-Japanese patriots were those who turned out on the road of struggle in the most difficult period of our revolution. Therefore, they faced countless difficulties. But they armed themselves with the chuche-oriented ideology and line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and possessed firm will. Thus, they did not fear the atrocious Japanese imperialist aggression troops and accomplished the revolutionary missions given by the marshal to the very end under difficult circumstances.

Today, we are carrying out the revolution in favorable circumstances which cannot be compared to the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war. We have the invincible party, the revolutionary regime, and the powerful self-reliant people's economy. Under these circumstances, if we possess firm will and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as the anti-Japanese patriots did, we can attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction put forth by the Sixth Party Congress ahead of the schedule.

Self-reliance, the revolutionary spirit of independent man, also stems from the positive attitude in turning unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. It is man's instinctive nature to struggle to turn unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. Man has the independent spirit of opposing all subjugation. Thus, he does not accept external influence blindly of passively. Of course, man cannot ignore the influence of the world surrounding him. Man can survive and shape his destiny in natural, social, and historical environments. However, in existing in these environments, man adopts a positive stand, not a passive one. While preventing what is unfavorable and eliminating what is harmful, man improves and changes things according to his aspiration and desire.

Thus, independent man if a powerful and creative being who improves his surrounding world objectively and purposely. Therefore, in the struggle to shape his destiny, the revolutionary struggle, he should unyieldingly struggle to create favorable conditions, instead of waiting for them.

As has been elucidated by our party, revolutionary struggle does not begin only when all conditions are provided, and is not carried on only in favorable circumstances. In the course of the revolutionary struggle, sometimes, national cadres should be nurtured in the severe trials of war in which the destiny of the country and nation is decided as in our country in the past, and the task of collectivization should be accomplished under circumstances in which technological reform has not been carried out. Even today, we are carrying out socialist construction under difficult circumstances in which we are directly confronting the U.S. imperialists. Under these circumstances, revolutionaries should overcome unfavorable conditions actively and vigorously struggle with revolutionary enthusiasm.

One who maintains his faith and confidence in difficult circumstances and struggles vigorously to accomplish [work indistinct] revolutionary task is a truly independent man and revolutionary. The revolutionaires who actively struggle regardless of circumstances and conditions know no conceit [word indistinct]. They know only miracles and innovations.

The experiences of the functionaries of Maengsan and Pyongwon counties full[y] show this. Maengsan and Pyongwon counties are in mountainous areas. Thus, it can be said that they are in relatively unfavorable conditions, when compared to other counties. However, the functionaries of these counties highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously struggled to improve and exploit the unfavorable conditions. By so doing, they have built many residential houses and public buildings, thus changing the appearances of the counties and drastically improving the people's standard of living in the counties.

Reality shows that those who possess the firm revolutionary spirit of self-reliance do not care about conditions but about innovations and progress.

Thus, self-reliance, the revolutionary spirit of independent man, contradicts the attitude of depending on others, abandoning struggle before difficulties, and sitting idle until favorable conditions are provided. Therefore, self-reliance is a precious revolutionary spirit which should be highly displayed by those who are engaged in the revolution.

In all areas of the revolution and construction, our people have invariably maintained the principle of self-reliance. By so doing, they have successfully fulfilled many long-range plans and won great victories in socialist construction.

Our country, which was once very backward, has become an independent and self-reliant socialist state which can defend itself. This is a noble fruition of the arduous and heroic struggle which our people have waged by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the leadership of the party.

Self-reliance can be displayed most fully when it is based on the firm faith in the correctness of one's own cause. Our chuche cause is the cause of the people, which was pioneered and has been developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is the sacred one to realize the people's independence.

Firm is the revolutionary faith of our people, who firmly believe in the invincibleness and victory of the chuche cause and are determined to consummate this cause to the very end through their own efforts.

/8918
CSO: 4110/082

PAK SONG-CHOL, OFFICIALS ATTEND PYONGYANG YOUTH RALLY

SK190446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean youth and students was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on July 18 to prevent the danger of nuclear war and defend world peace.

Attending the meeting together with more than 10,000 youth and students in the city were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials.

Present there on invitation were foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang, the visiting delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its President Walid Massri and foreign correspondents here.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report.

He said: The progressive youth and students of the world should rise as one to form a broad united front against war and nuclear weapons and for peace and vigorously launch a mass campaign on a regional or international scale for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, discontinuation of nuclear testing and prevention of nuclear war.

He pointed to the persistent struggle of the peaceloving peoples and youths of many countries of the world today to realise the proposal for stopping the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons, completely abolishing them stage by stage till the end of the present century and putting an immediate end to the militarisation of the space and the constructive proposals for turning northern Europe and the Balkans, northeast Asia and southern Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Arabs Gulf, Central America and other regions of the world into nuclear-free, peace zones and freezing the nuclear test blasts, and to their staunch struggle against the establishment of the aggressive military bases and the stationing of aggression forces and for the dissolution of military blocs and frustration of the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the war forces. The Korean youth voice frim solidarity with these struggles, he said.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express unswerving support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples, youths and students of Nicaragua, Libya, African frontline states, Palestine, Namibia and South Africa and the righteous struggle of those of the latin-American, west European, Third World and non-aligned countries and extend firm solidarity with their struggles, the reporter declared.

He expressed deep thanks to youths and students of various countries of the world for their active support and encouragement to the Korean people and youth in the struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued: The danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war, is today increasing owing to the machinations of the bellicose forces, this situation today and the present situation of the international youth movement urgently demand the further strengthening of the friendship and solidarity among the world's progressive youths and students. The traditional world festival of youths and students carries momentous significance there, he stated, and continued:

Today the entire Korean youth, proceeding from the lofty desire to make more positive contribution to the development and strengthening of the world youth and student movement and to the realisation of mankind's common cause of peace, earnestly hope that the 13th world festival of youth and students will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the festival is held in Pyongyang, it will be the first grand festival of world youth and students in Asia and record a new chapter in the history of the world youth and student movement.

This is not only a unanimous desire of the Korean youth but also a common will of the world progressive youth and students.

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean youth and students and the demand of the international situation and the development of the world youth movement, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea has the privilege to propose to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the summer of 1989.

He expressed the firm belief that broad segments of young people and students of the world, their organisations and international and regional organizations will affirmatively respond to this initiative of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and extend full support to it.

The League of Socialist Working Youth and Young People of Korea will as ever fight resolutely to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, reunify their country, preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace in Asia and the rest of the world in unity with the young people of socialist, non-aligned and all other peace-loving countries of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the reporter declared.

Representatives of youth of various segments took the floor at the meeting.

An appeal to the youth and students of the world was adopted there.

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

NODONG SINMUN ON TAEAN SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

SK161058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Display of Advantages of Taean System and Industrial Complexes."

At a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council on July 16 last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the law governing socialist economic development and the urgent demand of the economic development in our country, took an epochal step for rationally organising and managing industrial complexes so as to give full play to the superiority of the Taean work system, the paper notes, and says:

The Taean work system initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most superior communist form of economic management of our style that fully embodies the mass line and the principles of science suited to the nature of the socialist economic system. This is a system of economic management under which factories and enterprises conduct all their managing activities under the collective leadership of party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work to arouse the producer masses and superiors help their subordinates in a responsible manner.

The system makes it possible to understand and utilize the demand of the socialist laws of economy most correctly and manage and operate economy scientifically and rationally to suit the scientific and technological demand of the production process based on the modern technique.

It is also a system of economic management which manages and operates economy in reliance upon the great revolutionary enthusiasm of the producer masses and contains communist principles such as "one for all and all for one."

The industrial complex is a superior form of industrial establishments which makes the producer masses true masters of economic management in keeping with the basic spirit and demand of the Taean work system and solves all problems arising in the management of economy in conformity with the will and interest of the producer masses and relying on their creative power.

Pointing out that the industrial complex is an organising form of enterprises which fully ensures the collective leadership of the party committee, the paper says:

The party committee of the complex is the supreme leading organ under whose collective leadership all managing activities of the complex are conducted.

The complex helps bring economic guidance close to lower units and unite leadership and masses so as to thoroughly implement the mass line in economic management.

The complex is a form of industrial establishment to scientifically and rationally manage and operate the extensive socialist economy.

The complex is in short an organising form of enterprises which helps display the superiority of the Taean work system as a whole.

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

EXPANSION PROJECT OF IRON, STEEL COMPLEX UNDER WAY

SK211010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA)--The second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex is going on full blast.

The constructors there have increased the construction speed 30 percent above that at the end of last year.

While pushing ahead with 20 odd objects simultaneously, they direct big efforts to objects of preferential importance in increasing production such as the nitro-lime kiln, the hot-rolled products finishing shop and the oxygen-separating plant with roughing mill No 6 as the main part.

The assembling of the equipment of six objects has already progressed 60 percent.

The builders of the flat slab preparation shop have introduced 10 odd technical innovation and rationalisation proposals and thereby completed in 20 odd days or more the construction of over 1,150 tons of steel structures and the assembling of 21 structural beams.

Innovations have been reported from the expansion project of sintering furnace No 3 for increasing the sintered ore production capacity 1.5 times.

The constructors are chalking up new records every day in the projects for further modernizing the raw material system of sintering furnaces Nos 1 and 2 which had already been built and for replenishing and rounding off various projects.

Industrial establishments in different areas including the Taean heavy machine complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the October 5 general automation works supply in time equipment for the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

NODONG SINMUN URGES INCREASING MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION

SK180748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 16 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 July editorial: "Let Us Much More Vigorously Carry out the Machine Tool-Begets-Machine Tool Movement"]

[Text] Independently producing and supplying needed machine tools by vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement constitutes the important task of positively accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and of bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should independently produce needed machines and equipment by vigorously carrying out the large machine tool-begets-large machine tool movement.

Machine tools are a basic means of production--tools that manufacture all other machines and equipment. Only by manufacturing large quantities of machine tools can we much more firmly consolidate the foundation for the machine industry and smoothly produce and supply machines and equipment required by various sectors of the people's economy. Because of this, our party has always paid close attention to the production of machine tools--the basis of development of machine industry--and has helped carry out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement in a mass-oriented manner.

The June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally planned and proposed, is a great innovation movement designed to meet the requirements for developing the machine industry in our country and for building socialism into a new, higher stage. This movement is a historic movement of great significance in much more firmly consolidating the material and technological foundation that has been laid under the wise leadership of the party, in vigorously carrying out the technological revolution in all sectors and units to meet the requirements of the movement to create the speed of the 1980's, and in making a breakthrough to successfully achieve the new magnificant prospective goal.

The vitality of this movement has been clearly demonstrated during the course of the struggle waged over the past year. Since the launching of this movement, various types of machine tools, including more than 10,000 modern large and special-purpose machine tools, have been built. These machine tools have greatly contributed toward fully equipping the existing machine plants and increasing their production capacities.

Much more virogously carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement based on the success already attained is the important task of meeting the practical requirements of rapidly developing the country's basic industries and transportation and of improving the people's standard of living a step further. Only by increasing the production of machine tools, including modern, large, and special-purpose machine tools, can we strengthen technological equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines, equipment, and spare parts and much more vigorously carry out the technological revolution.

Our party calls for further developing the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement with emphasis placed on strengthening technological equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines, equipment, and spare parts. Upholding this demand of the party, we should build larger quantities of machine tools to meet the requirement of developing the situation. What is important above all in this regard is for us to help functionaries and workers correctly recognize the basic requirement of the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and to mobilize them in this movement ideologically.

Since 1959, we have carried out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement under the wise leadership of the party. As a result of the consolidation of modern machine tool production bases and vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, our country has met the domestic demand for these tools by producing various machine tools. It is even exporting these tools.

Such being the case, we have once again come to vigorously carry out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement. This is designed to strengthen technology and equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines and equipment, such as vehicles, tractors, freight cars, ships, excavators, and spare parts, so that we can meet the requirement of a new developmental stage. Accordingly, in the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, we build modern machine tools and supply them to major plants. Relevant agencies and enterprises should correctly recognize the party's demand for carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and much more vigorously rise in the work of building large and special-purpose machine tools.

In particular, it is important to increase the role of those sectors and units that have been assigned by the government the task of building machine tools. Based on grasping the status of the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, our party has recently designated plants and enterprises that should build important mahcine tools and plants and enterprises that are supposed to receive tools and plants and enterprises that are supposed to receive the supply of these machine tools and has clarified the duration of the the manufacture of these tools and the measures thereof.

The quantity of machine tools that should be built by industrial complexes, including the Korean General Machine Company, the General Rolling Stock Company, and the Yongsong machine industrial complex, and by plants and enterprises under the control of provincial administrative and economic guidance committees, is great. It is difficult to perform this vast task without fail in a timely manner while successfully carrying out assigned production tasks and guarantee the top quality of goods. However, the experience of the past year shows that if functionaries determinedly tackle their tasks with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing party policies, they can readily build any large and special-purpose machine tools whatsoever and supply them to relevant plants and enterprises.

The committees and ministries of the administrative council and plants and enterprises which have been assigned the task of building machine tools should turn the work of building machine tools into agency and enterprise type work and should much more vigorously carry out this work. The relevant sectors and units should increase the rate of use of large and special-purpose machine tools, use the area of the existing production facilities in a rational manner, set high goals by stage, and thoroughly take needed technological measures to supply materials. In particular, specialized machine tool plants, including the Huichon machine tool plant and the 3 April plant, and large machine plants, including the Yongsong and Nagwon machine industrial complexes, should build large quantities of large and special-purpose machine tools by correctly organizing cooperative production activities and giving priority to the work of planning newly developed machine tools. At the same time, all those plants and enterpirses that possess machine tools should independently and positively build the various machine tools to fully equip defective production processes at their sectors and plants by planning the work of organizing labor and by thoroughly taking measures to supply materials.

It is important to improve the quality of machine tools. Only by building machine tools that meet the requirements of the present era of highly developed science and technology can we accelerate the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and successfully achieve the new goal for science and technology set forth by the party.

Upholding the party's intention to carry out the June 1985 machine tool-bets-machine tool movement, the 7 June and 1 August railways, and 10 May plants; and the 5 October automation industrial, Kumsong tractor industrial, and Sungni vehicle industrial complexes have built large quantities of modern machine tools in close cooperation with scientists, technicians, and production workers.

Machine tools, including die forging hammers, multi-function cutters, large horizontal lathes, and [words indistinct], are characterized by their high quality.

All sectors and units should positively struggle to set goals to manufacture economically efficient goods with less investment, even if they manufacture a machine tool. To achieve this end, they should solidly organize planning forces for machine tools and extensively organize planning panels. At the same time, they should strengthen the technological guidance of production activities and the work of evaluating quality. In particular, party organizations at plants and enterprises should help production workers carefully manufacture even a machine and a spare part with the atttitude of becoming the masters of the country, by instilling the sense of masters and responsibility into production workers. At the same time, they should strengthen the inspection of goods and the work of guaranteeing quality and positively adopt already gained good experiences and advanced methodology.

The relevant sectors and units should organize the work of taking follow-up actions. The State Planning Committee and the relevant agencies should make materials needed in building machine tools, electric motors, electrical instruments, electronic and automation devices, special-purpose bearings, and cooperative goods mesh together with the plan for the people's economy and should release these goods on a timely manner. They should organize organizational and political work to help plants and enterprises independently obtain materials needed to build machine tools by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

Strengthening party guidance is an important factor in successfully carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement by mobilizing the entire party and by calling on all the people. By closely explaining the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and the party's demand thereof the masses of the people and by positively encouraging them to carry out this movement, all party organizations at plants and enterprises should help them highly display loyalty to the party and the leader by building greater quantities of modern machine tools.

By mobilizng workers' organizations, party organizations at all levels should closely combine the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement with mass movements, such as the movement to create the speed of the 1980's and the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. In particular, they should help the people positively rise in the loyal socialist emulation movement. At the same time, they should politically and materially appraise excellent units and functionaries in the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, positively generalize their experiences, and help independently resolve scientific and technological problems in the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement by firmly organizing the 15 April shock brigade with able technicians and skilled workers.

All should attain brilliant success in building machine tools by upholding the party's call for much more vigorously carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and by positively rising in the work of meeting this demand.

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

BRIEFS

30-STORY PYONGYANG HOTEL--Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)--A 30 storeyed hotel covering an area of tens of thousands of square metres is under construction in the central part of Kwangbok Street, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. The outer shape of the hotel will look very imposing and graceful. Over the big entrance hall of the hotel brilliant chandeliers will hang from the ceiling, under which fountains jet water in a basin presenting rainbow colors, and a spiral staircase stand around them an indoor wading pool will be built on the opposite side. On the first and second floors of the hotel there will be post and tele-communication office and press room, conference rooms, rest rooms, dining rooms, a big banquet hall, a shop, bookstore, soft drink stand, hallf for games and amusements. Envisaged in the designing of the hotel is a cinema house with several hundreds of seats. Guest flats will be arranged from the third floor. Each flat will have a parlor, study and other room. The hotel was designed by the Pyongyang city designing office. The hotel will be decorated with high quality building stones and Korean ceramics to be in well harmony with surrounding fruit trees and give people peculiar sentiments, said Choe Yong-nim, deputy-chief engineer. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA200430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Message sent by DPRK President Kim Il-song to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega--date not given]

[Text] Managua, Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, I send to you, and wish to convey through you to the government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its people, warm congratulations from the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself.

After the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people, united around the FSLN, have firmly defended the homeland's security and revolutionary achievements from aggression, intervention, subversion, and sabotage by internal and external enemies.

Today, under your sound leadership, the Nicaraguan people are vigorously fighting to firmly defend the country's sovereignty and build a prosperous Nicaragua free from exploitation and oppression, despite the difficult conditions of evermore open aggression, blockades, and isolation attempts carried out by U.S. imperialism.

We are convinced that the excellent friendship and cooperation relationship between our two countries will be broadened and further developed through our common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

I seize this opportunity to express sincere wishes for greatest successes in the struggle of your people and your own struggle for the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO ROMANIA-DPRK YOUTH MEETING

AU161045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] I would like to express my great joy at the fact that the friendly meeting between the Romanian and Korean youth is being held in our capital city--Pyongyang--and to convey warm greetings and congratulations to all the representatives of the youth participating in this meeting!

Likewise, I extend a warm welcome to the representatives of the Romanian youth who arrived in our country carrying deep feelings of friendship and affection for the Korean people and for the youth of our homeland!

This friendly meeting is an important event for deepening mutual understanding and trust and for developing friendship and cohesion between the Korean and the Romanian youth.

The young generation represents the shift of tomorrow, those who will take on their shoulders the task of developing society and the future of mankind. The youth of the two countries, Korea and Romania, are fully aware of the noble task devolving upon them toward their countries, peoples, parties, and the revolution, and have commendably fulfilled their role as leading militants, ranking first in the struggle to build the new society.

The diligent and skilful Romanian youth, wisely led by the RCP, headed by the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have traveled a road of creation and revolutionary changes of which they can be proud.

The whole historical process of Romania, a country that has become a developed socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture, is marked by the heroic struggle waged and the work results attained by the members of the Union of Communist Youth, by the young generation of Romania. Our people and youth sincerely rejoice in the successes attained by the Romanian youth in the process of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and wholeheartedly wish them ever newer and greater achievements!

The Korean youth have attained soul-inspiring deeds of glory and have manifested heroism and unexampled creativity in the hard struggle waged to build and safeguard the new system on the soil of the homeland, a system free of exploitation and oppression in which people live an independent and creative life.

In their enthusiastic struggle waged to change nature and society, the Korean youth have grown and shaped as a strong political force of tomorrow and of the Workers Party of Korea, and reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche, who live today in a revolutionary epoch. As long as there is imperialism on our planet, the struggle for socialism and communism has not concluded. The youth of our times must continue the revolution--from generation to generation--in order to build a new world of peace and independence, a world free of imperialism and colonialism, and of domination and oppression.

I express my firm belief that the young people in Korea and Romania will commendably fulfill their duty of honor to follow the party leadership unflinchingly, to continue the revolutionary traditions of the party, and acquire the ideology of the party in their countries, in order to contribute--with their hands and with their brains--to enhancing socialist construction and to defending their homeland. Solidarity and cooperation in the revolutionary struggle are the source of invincible force and a firm guarantee of victory.

International solidarity and cohesion should be strengthened in order to ensure that young generation have the opportunity to carry out unflichingly their activity in building the new system and waging their anti-imperialist struggle.

Starting from common ideals and aspirations, the young people in Korea and in Romania have established relations of brotherly friendship, active cooperation, and mutual assistance. As they have done so far, the Korean youth will work together, shoulder-to-shoulder with Romanian youth and with progressive youth throughout the world, and will firmly struggle for the triumph of peace, democracy, national independence, and the general cause of socialism.

I hope that, through the active efforts of its representatives, the friendly meeting will end with great successes.

/8918
CSO: 4100/209

BRIEFS

DPRK-USSR COOPERATION PLAN--Moscow, July 10 (KCNA)--A 1986-1990 cooperation plan between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and a 1986 protocol between them were signed in Moscow on July 10. The documents were signed by Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and Viktor Nikolay Chuk, vice-minister of maritime fleet and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 12 Jul 86 SK] /8918

LIBYA RECEIVES DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Mu'ammar al-Qadhadhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met head of the Korean Government economic delegation Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, on July 12. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his wholehearted greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Libya and Korea and voiced his hope for further development of these relations. The Libyan people will vigorously struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 16 Jul 86 SK] /8918

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Fisseha Geda, socialist Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul was on hand. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Mengistu Haile-mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the provisional military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces of Socialist Ethiopia, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 17 Jul 86 SK] /8918

PERUVIAN VISITOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, on July 21 met and had a friendly talk with Cesar Lopez Silva, member, and secretary, of the National Executive Committee of the American popular revolutionary alliance of Peru. Present there was Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on July 21 sent a message of greetings to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the July 23 revolution. In the message he said he was pleased with the fact that the friendly Egyptian people under the correct leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak have made a big advance in the endeavours to realise stability and democracy and develop the economy in their country, and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further expand and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

KIM IL-SONG'S CSSR VISIT RECALLED--Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang was held on July 23 to mark the anniversaries of Czechoslovak visits of the great leader President Kim Il-song in 1956 and 1984 and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia. Present there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Invited there were Ludovit Kincel, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering which was held in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visits Czechoslovakia at the head of a party and state delegation." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 24 Jul 86 SK] /8918

PRC HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY GROUP--Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Hong Song-nam met and had a friendly talk on July 23 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the CKF the Korean-China Hydraulic Power Company headed by Zhao Qinfu, vice-minister of water conservancy and power of the people's Republic of China. Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-song, vice-chairman of the Power Industry Commission, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 24 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209

BRIEFS

NORTH STOPS TALKS WITH JAPAN--Tokyo (YONHAP)--North Korea has suspended negotiations on the repayment on its debt to Japan since May of last year, a diplomatic source said here Wednesday. The suspension came after the debtor country expressed displeasure at Japan's support of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and for the simultaneous admission to the United Nations of both South and North Korea in the Tokyo summit of industrial Western nations, the diplomat said. North Korea initially agreed to repay its debt of 70 billion yen in arrears to Japanese trading firms in installments from 1980 through 1989, but stopped repayment toward Pyongyang. Later on, when the impatient Japan threatened to declare North Korea as "bankrupt"--meaning it would not trade with North Korea any more--by paying export insurance money to companies affected by North Korea's deferment of its liabilities, however, North Korea again agreed to negotiate on the debt. Japan accordingly sent negotiators to Pyongyang in March and April last year, but the negotiations were halted after the Tokyo summit, said the source who declined to be identified. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209 END

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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NORTH KOREAN SLOGAN 'ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE' EXAMINED

Seoul PUK HAN in Korean Jul 86 pp 58-64

[Article by Kim Am-san, researcher, National Defense Management Research Institute: "North Korea's Slogan 'Anti-U.S. Struggle' Examined"]

[Text] The North Korean strategies are directed against South Korea, based on two fundamental propositions. They believe that "South Korea has been completely subordinated to the United States and Japan politically, economically, and militarily; and since the comprador capitalists and the reactionary bureaucrats, who are the ruling class, are exploiting the masses, and acting as guides for imperialism, they must "launch a solidarity struggle to destroy the current system by encouraging and instigating the exploited class" for the sake of South Korea's national liberation.

It is the characteristic of North Korean strategies toward the South, that are based on such a perception, to choose tactics that are appropriate to the particular time and circumstance. It seems that this year's temporal and circumstantial factors have, for the most part, established the struggle for autonomy as the central theme of their strategies toward South Korea, while pressing for anti-U.S. sentiments.

The primary objective of this article is therefore to analyze the strategy of the "anti-U.S. struggle for autonomy." I think it is truly necessary at this time to properly understand this kind of North Korean strategy for struggle and to exercise our prudence toward them by describing and explaining the meaning of self-reliance and the identity of the U.S. military in South Korea, and their subsequent reevaluation, while keeping this purpose in mind.

The General Interpretation of Autonomy

The term "self-reliance" is an attribute that existential units such as individuals, groups, or nations use to describe their existential aspect of existence. The broad interpretation of self-reliance refers to the fact that the units are based on themselves and to their existential state as an identity that is capable of ownership in an existential world. Therefore, the meaning of self-reliance, which is based on the premise of a national concept, signifies the materialization into a nation's right to self-determination and making its own decision on the form of its personal existence. As a political concept, on the other hand, it refers to the subject's form of existence--a form of political independence; thus subordination would be an opposite concept.

Generally speaking, however, in discussing self-reliance in terms of the relationship between an autonomous nation and another nation, it signifies a political system which cannot make self-based decisions and take such actions due to a strong outside influence, even though it is without doubt an independent system politically, economically, and culturally. In other words, it means that the concept of self-reliance is endowed only when economic self-sufficiency and cultural identity are secured together with political autonomy. This is why in reality, the clarification of the standard reference of self-reliance is still vague.

It cannot be said that a political and social system that pursues political autonomy, economic self-sufficiency, and cultural identity is necessarily self-reliant. It is because a closed, self-defensive self-reliance is the most passive form of self-reliance. In other words, it is because cultural self-reliance is possible; one which adheres only to indigenousness, while culturally turning away from the world's common learning and the arts, maintaining its economic autonomy which is severed from the outside systems even under the economy of poverty and starvation while also maintaining minimum political autonomy by severing itself from outside systems. In general, most of the communist bloc countries belong to this category.

As for the true meaning of self-reliance therefore, it is the general tendency to interpret as the highest form of self-reliance only the one that is brought about by an open and positive international cooperation and interchange rather than that which results from the closedness of a social system. It is particularly true of the present that while on the one hand, the scope of a cooperative system is expanding beyond the limits of nation and state into a region that is composed of many nations, as in the case of the European Common Market, the existence of complete, functional self-reliance is difficult because the whole world's political, economic, and cultural interdependence is deep. It is rather the tendency in our present society, where the social systems' functional interdependence has risen that the closed form of self-reliance has lost even its reason for existing. It naturally pursues self-reliance that is found within an openness that acknowledges an international cooperation and interchange. It considers the latter as the most ideal. From the point of view of the type of self-reliance discussed above, we can say that South Korea has meanwhile headed in the direction of self-reliance as the basis on which to found national independence, as the ultimate goal of establishing democracy. South Korea has been concentrating on an effort toward a reform for a self-reliance consciousness of autonomy, self-help, and self-consolation, by overcoming subservience to greater authority, reliance on others, poverty, and stagnation, all prevalent in our past history.

North Korea's View of South Korea and Their "Struggle for Anti-U.S. Independence"

Although it is not possible to separate and think about only one part of North Korea's strategies toward the South, the most important task in discussing the "anti-U.S. independence struggle" is the problem of the basic understanding of how North Korea views the South. When we examine the collection of various information on North Korea, we can see that they consider South Korea simply as being non-self-reliant and subordinated to foreign power. To summarize their content, 1) South Korea is completely subordinated to the United States and Japan politically, economically, and militarily. 2) South Korea's comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats are exploiting the masses as guides for the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Their anti-national acts will instigate the people's national sentiment, and the current system will be destroyed before long by the exploited masses, who will rise for national liberation, if North Korea aggravates the situation into a conflict between the imperialists' power and nationalism.

We can see that this kind of view and direction are based on the assumption that North Korea defines South Korea as an underdeveloped country and as a colony subordinated to the superpowers according to communists strategies and tactics.

It is the characteristic of the North Korean strategies toward the South, that are developing based on the above concept, that they include and combine the successes of communist revolutions in various regions so far or methods that have been illustrated as good means. They resort to such actions as sending armed guerrillas, according to Che Guevara's "Theory of Revolutionary Input", constructing an underground party organization, following the example of Ho Chi minh, of freely using the mutli-faceted revolutionary capacity, aimed internally, against the South, and externally, which Mao Zedong found to be very useful in achieving great success in the Chinese Communist Revolution and the so-called "combined strategy" through a psychological or negotiation warfare, that weakens or incapacitates the South Korean stronghold.

Such comprehensive strategies toward South Korea have appeared as actual action, for the last 40 years, depending on the situation, environment, and necessary and sufficient conditions. But they are neither subjective nor objective conditions that allow for the efficient pursuit of their strategies against South Korea, because of such factors as the logic of cold war having been sublated internationally, the trend of understanding reality subsequent to Detente, and the people's strong anti-communist spirit directed against communist infiltration, that fundamentally blocks the growth of underground communist parties in South Korea, which is their target, and natural geographic conditions that make the evolution of guerrilla warfare difficult. This is how North Korea adopted the strategy of the "anti-U.S. independence struggle", which is more intense than ever, as an effective measure that is appropriate to the current situation.

If we compile the contents of the statements that North Korea has made to the South during the early part of the 1980's, they can be arranged as follows. 1) the movement for anti-U.S. imperialists struggle, the struggle for anti-fascism, democratization, and anti-feudalism, 2) the federation of laborers, the farming class, and the progressive youths and students to overthrow the landlords, comprador capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats, 3) strengthening the revolutionary capacity by strengthening the underground party organization, 4) the development of all struggles including the political and economic struggle, legal, anti-legal, and illegal struggle, violent and non-violent struggle, and 5) the assistance of South Korea's revolutionary power.

Such North Korean strategies toward the South, which have centered on the slogans that appeared in their party organ (Nodong SINMVN), did not begin only in the early 1980's. They have continued ever since the Kim Il-song regime came into power through the Soviet military's presence in North Korea after World War II. It is only the case that North Korea's basic strategy, which is called the "national democratic revolution" or the "people's democratic revolution", have appeared alternatively, depending on the circumstances and the environment at the time. They are presently filled with the confidence that they can easily achieve communist revolution on the Korean peninsula, which they are ultimately pursuing, "if they throw out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the South Korean government, which is the current reactionary power, by mobilizing all possible methods."

In carrying out their out their "anti-U.S. independence struggle", which was adopted as an "effective method" at this stage, North Korea first organized and trained its people in preparation for war while they sent widespread warnings that "the U.S. imperialists and their hunting dogs were plotting another war." Toward South Korea moreover, North Korea hastened the clash between the government and the people by promoting the slogan of "upholding the torch of democracy." They are actively developing psychological warfare primarily for instigating purposes through exaggerated interpretations of a series of anti-U.S. incidents like the arson of the U.S. Information Center in Korea by minor radical, leftist students.

Thus the nucleus of North Korea's "anti-U.S. independence struggle" lies in their attempt to look better as the only guardian of nationalism by denouncing the South Korean leaders as "hunting dogs of the U.S." and that they had sold their country to Japan. Furthermore, North Korea is promoting resistance and disorder within the South Korean society and planning a revolutionary climactic situation like the second 19 April student uprising by intensifying the distrust between the people and their government, regional conflicts, and the confrontation between classes.

Such North Korean attempts are intended to apply the brakes on the spectacular economic growth by weakening the South Korean people's capability and morale and to break the balance of the trilateral cooperative system by taking advantage of the people's sentiments between South Korea and the United States, brought about by the pressure to open up the markets, which is delicately developing around the trade relations, as well as the feelings between South Korea and Japan, caused by correction of the trade deficit, and those between the United States and Japan, which has even escalated into a trade war. Above all, North Korea is on this occasion furthermore stressing the withdrawal of the U.S. army in South Korea, which is the biggest obstacle to them in achieving their revolution. Of course, such an ulterior motive is also related to the environmental factors including the two big international events of the Asian Games and the Olympics to be held in South Korea, the change of members in the South Korean government, and the U.S. presidential election.

The Impossibility and Conditions of the "Anti-U.S. Independence Struggle"

The South Korean conditions are not necessarily convenient for North Korea in commanding their strategies toward the South. More than anything else the South Korean people's anti-communist consciousness they have been strengthening is serving as the biggest obstacle. The anticommunist consciousness of our people is not something that is emotional or abstract. It is a spirit of anticommunism that was personally experienced through the Korean War. At that time, the whole peninsula was occupied by North Korea with the exception of the Kyongsang Province. Their rule showed the South Korean people what the communist system is like, even if it lasted only briefly. The experiences of more than 5 million North Koreans who crossed the border to the South are also corroborative elements.

Their second obstacle is the strong administrative power of South Korea. According to S. Huntington's statement that "The Government exists to govern its people," the South Korean government has directed all of their administrative efforts toward modernization, referred to as "prosperity in stability," especially since the 1960's. Their quantitative results (i.e., highway construction, regional development, and improvement of living standards) are given positive evaluation by the people.

The third obstacle is economic development that has been achieved continuously. The results of the economic development plans started from the 1960's have enhanced the South Korean national power even to a high level, have adequately implanted confidence in the people that "they could surely overcome poverty if they only try," and are receiving an evaluation and courteous treatment as a developing country.

Fourthly, the South Korean attitude toward the United States is very positive. The general structure of the South Korean consciousness toward the United States is that they have been getting a lot of military and economic aid from them as their closest ally. They do not think that they are being used or exploited politically or economically.

Only recently has South Korea shown some phenomenon of dissatisfaction toward the United States. They are dissatisfied with the U.S. pressure to open up trade, as a result of their protective trade policy. For example, the South Koreans are wondering how an ally such as the United States could have an attitude of insisting only on their physical interests when South Korea is generally in a difficult situation of being in the deficit internationally, except in the area of trade where the balance of income and expenditure has been barely maintained and is paying more than $1.1 billion annually for the U.S. army stationed in South Korea and is paying off foreign debts close to $50 billion in addition to their defense budget amounting to 6 percent of their GNP. Even so, the general image South Koreans have toward the United States shows a positive consciousness as "the country that liberated South Korea from the Japanese occupation," "the country that saved South Korea from Communist invasion," "the country that reconstructed South Korea from the ruins of war," and "the country that is protecting South Korea from the North Korean communists who might invade at any unexpected time.

The Significance of the U.S. Military's Existence and the North Korean Responsibility

The U.S. policy toward South Korea is evaluated as U.S. interests in East Asia. Their policy is the prevention of armed clashes between the North and the South and the peace policy in the Korean peninsula that is related to the former. Securing such an interest is not merely for the benefit of the United States. The problem of balance of power among powerful neighboring countries is a consideration but more than that, it is aimed at preventing a possible large-scale confrontation that might be initiated by North Korea, who has the capability to do so in this region.

Dr Ralph N. Clough of the Brookings Institute in the United States said, "The United States has been deeply involved with the Korean peninsular issue and has also been trying to maintain the trust of their defense pledge to South Korea. He predicted that "If the United States gives up this commitment or acts as if it intends to do so, the current internally and externally desirable situation in the Korean peninsula will be turned over." Aside from the relative relationship between U.S. interests and South Korea's national security, the fact is that the presence of the U.S. military in South Korea is clearly necessary until the South's independent ability to defend itself from North Korea becomes established; that is, until the goal of self-defense is achieved after the plan for military modernization has been completed.

The report by William D. Whith, which can be considered to be the combined opinions of U.S. military authorities, disclosed that "The biggest obstacle to North Korean invasion of the South is the U.S. ability to intervene militarily and its conviction of such an intention. It says that the United States has been stationing about 38,000 armed forces in South Korea, reflecting such a sincere intention.

The U.S. military is stationed in Korea, based on this sincere intention. I will say that the issue of the U.S. forces in South Korea cannot be the focus of the "anti-U.S. independence struggle" that North Korea is promoting and that it would be more appropriate to understand the problem of the U.S. forces in South Korea as an issue which North Korea itself has induced and is being bound by it.

The U.S. forces landed in Inchon on 8 September 1945 as the occupation forces. But they all withdrew on 29 June 1949, the year after the South Korean government had been founded, leaving only the military advisory group behind, as they last vestige, North Korea committed a military provocation just 1 year after the U.S. forces withdrew. They had started the Korean War. Because of this, the U.S. participated in the war as a member of the United Nations (UN) forces and contributed to the protection of freedom and peace in our country by even sacrificing 35,000 armed men, the result of which has made South Korea what it is today. Moreover, if the division of the Korean peninsula into the South and the North is the result of the operation of foreign forces, the responsibility for this lies with the USSR, who entered the northern region in August 1945.

Professor Frederick C. Barghoom pointed to Kim Il-song's system as "a government that was transported as one of the political baggages of the Soviet military" and "a system that the Soviet military carried in their transport vehicles and has placed in their baggage for the military. That is, when the Russian military forces declared war against Japan on 8 August 1945 toward the end of World War II, and forcibly swept into Manchuria and Korea, and when the 25th division under the command of Tchistchyakov entered Pyongyang, approximately 300 trained political and administrative personnel consisting of Koreans naturalized as Russians and Kim Il-song's party followed. They soon after established the communist system in North Korea with Russian support in the background. Kim Il-song himself disclosed the evident fact on 8 February 1946 that "As soon as the Russian military forces advanced into North Korea, the people began to organize people's committees.

Thus we can say that no matter how North Korea talks about "self-reliance" and upholds its "independent policy", the establishment of its political power itself was heteronomous and dependent on foreign power. Especially with respect to the fact that they provoked a war that massacred their own kinsmen with the assistance of a foreign power, even though they superficially use words like "cuche" (autonomy) and "chachu" (self-reliance), North Korea itself makes it clear that they are nothing more than slogans for a psychological warfare.

Conclusion

The Korean issue is not just a problem for Korea. It cannot be treated in isolation from the peace structure of Northeast Asia, because it is so closely related to the global peace in Northeast Asia. As incidents that have arisen in Korea are most important in U.S.-Japan relations, in the development of U.S.-China relations, and ultimately most important for Asia, they give conclusive influence on the U.S.-Soviet relations.

The judgment on Korea from the U.S. viewpoint is related to what kind of Japanese role is desirable, and what kind of Chinese (PRC) role in this region can be expected, and even what form of security provisions are to be desired in Asia. Therefore, the maintenance and enhancement of the Korean-U.S. alliance relationship and a thorough achievement of U.S. commitments towards South Korea are related to their trustworthiness in an international society; and if South Korea, the country concerned, should be challenged in any way, this becomes a factor whereby the U.S. policy could be seriously frustrated.

Under present circumstances, South Korea lacks the ability to repel a North Korean invasion by means of its own strength. The partial withdrawal of the U.S. forces, a measure taken by the United States in 1971, has been judged to be unwise. It had implanted a feeling of insecurity in the hearts of the South Korean people and in other regions, it became an opportunity for questioning the trustworthiness of the United States.

The stationing of the U.S. military in South Korea and the United States's positive policies toward South Korea that are related to it should have as their objective the cooperation with and assistance of South Korea in halting North Korea--as South Korea is currently doing--which is fully capable of provoking South Korea; and in efficiently achieving the goal of economic self-reliance by wiping out any feeling of insecurity in the South Korean people in order that a perfect defense capability can be attained from the successful execution of the plan for modernizing the South Korean military. In conclusion, the author expresses his opinion from the viewpoint of the policy toward North Korea that the change in the North Korean concept of the South or a change in the direction of the anti-U.S. independence struggle cannot be expected from the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il regime, which has authoritarian characteristics.

13302/12851
CSO: 4107/184

TOKYO INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SYMPOSIUM REPORT ON NORTH KOREA

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Komaki Teruo, chief of Asian Economy and Takesada Hideshi, instructor at the Defense Research Center: "The Anxious State of North Korea "]

[Text] An international academic symposium on the Peninsula of Korea, sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Pan-Pacific Affairs was held in Tokyo on 15-16 June. Summarized here are the two among the 10 subjects discussed.

Military

Recently, North Korea has greatly reinforced its military forces through three phases.

North Korea reinforced ground forces in 1978 and 1979 and ground forces and strategic planes in 1981, and the military reinforcement of last year, which is the third phase, is a rare event in terms of quality and quantity.

The military force has increased by more than 53,500 over 1984, the number of tanks has increased by 500, and the field artillery is being converted to self-propelled artillery. And 19 new war vessels including missile boats, submarines and destroyers have been posted for war service.

Particularly, North Korea has imported 26 MIG-23s, 52 AN-2s and 47 MI-2 helicopters, and has been promised delivery of SA-6 and SA-8 ground-to-air missiles, SCUD missiles and T-72 tanks, by the Soviet Union, and some of them have already been delivered.

Moreover, North Korea has been moving its military posts forward since 1985.

North Korea has posted mechanized corps and artillery brigades within 80 kilometers of the truce line, and advanced its nine armored divisions around places like Kaeson after reorganizing them. In the areas near the truce line, it has built underground positions, which can accommodate military forces and equipment for four to five divisions at once.

In addition, there is a report that North Korea has moved forward over 30 percent of its mobile troops and 65 percent of its military forces. Besides, it is noteworthy that the imports of helicopters and AN-2s greatly improved North Korea's ability for low-altitude infiltration and sudden raids.

In connection with this, a distinctive feature is that North Korea has strengthened its position to suddenly invade South Korea, such as the reportedly known over 100,000 forces of special corps.

North Korea's ability to produce arms has also grown significantly. It has localized production of M-21 planes, and has been producing even helicopters since 1983. It is exporting bombs, ammunitions and rifles, and is even producing torpedoes.

The remaining task is to produce anti-tank missiles and anti-vessel missiles.

The North Korean expansion of military power is being attained along with its recent closer relationship with the Soviet Union. Allowing Soviet fighters to fly over North Korean airspace, imports of six M23 planes (in May 1985), agreement on extended utilization the Soviet Union of Najin Port (in 1984), and increased calls of Soviet's war vessels at North Korean ports are some of the examples. It is particularly noteworthy that the military exchange between the Soviet Union and North Korea is becoming more active through the reinforcement of North Korean military power. On the average, the overall military power of South Korea is judged to be inferior to that of North Korea.

Economy

If we compare the economy of South and North Korea, we can see that South Korea has attained an overwhelming superiority over North Korea while recording a high level of economic growth since the 1970's, thereby greatly widenning the gap between South and North. Such a trend will continue for a while. North Korea broadcast abroad that its Second Year Economic Plan (1978-1984) was a success. Although North Korea said that its gross industrial product had increased 2.2 times and that its industrial production had grown at an annual average of 12.2 percent, it acknowledge in the same official announcement that its planned objective could not be attained.

The agricultural sector has improved somewhat, but industrial area, particularly in the areas of energy and raw materials including steel, electricity and nonferrous metals, made a very poor showing, thereby creating persistent conditions under which even processing operations cannot be done smoothly. Because of the failure of its Economic Plan, North Korea has not commenced a new long-term economic plan of two years to date.

It could be said that this is because North Korea adopted self-sufficiency as a growth strategy. North Korea should have done energy development ahead of all other projects, but it failed to do so, not to mention the poor results of its attempt.

One of the reasons for North Korea's economic failure could be the deterioration of its equipment and technology. In addition, heavy expenditures on their military and a significant lack of imports in technology and foreign currency from the West could be part of the reasons.

Particularly, North Korea is isolated from the international finance organizations (such as IMF and IBRD), and it could not penetrate those organizations by itself.

We cannot overlook the fact that North Korea was also entangled in economic competition with South Korea.

Stimulated by the remarkably rapid growth of South Korea in the 1970's, North Korea abandoned its original plan to steadily develop its economy at its own pace, and in order to catch up with South Korea, North Korea expanded its investment from the beginning of the 1970's and unreasonably imported gigantic plants from part of the West, which is certainly part of the reason for the North Korea's encounter with economic troubles.

In order to overcome the economic difficulties, North Korea is promoting an open-door policy.

North Korea adopted and has been implementing the Joint Management Law, but has not produced any concrete results. Such an open-door policy, too, carries negative elements in it. North Korea's internal political systems and the so-called independent ideology cannot coexist with an open-door policy. Furthermore, North Korea's policies, particularly militant policies, toward South Korea cause uneasy feeling in foreign countries--another problem. Considering that communist countries are promoting open-door policies, we think North Korea, too, will follow a suit and promote the same policy, although it may be slow.

13095/12951
CSO: 4107/163

EX-AIDE OF SOUTH PREMIER CALLS FOR REVOLT AGAINST CHON

SK290437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Kim Hyong-pae, a former aide to the South Korean puppet prime minister in charge of youth problems, issued a "declaration of conscience" on 28 July urging the entire South Korean "state officials" to revolt against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

"I will not remain silent any more. State officials can no longer be the running dogs of the dictator," he stressed in the declaration read at the headquarters of the "New Korea Democratic Party" ("NKDP").

He said: I was forced to quit the post two days after I was arrested for taking part in a rally planned at Myongdong Roman Catholic church on 19 July to denounce the sexual torture of a girl student. He told that he was dismayed by the brutal suppression of a peaceful rally by the police.

"All of a sudden, I realized that I should be a state official for the people, not for a handful of those in power who deceive the people," he said.

Declaring that he would fight against the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "government", Kim Hyong-pae asked the one million civil servants to resist becoming "running dogs of the dictatorial 'regime'" and to reject "unjust or illegal instructions" from their superiors.

He "received a warm welcome" when he read the declaration, before over 80 reporters and opposition politicians, said the foreign press report. "NKDP" President Yi Min-u and party permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam encouraged him after he read the declaration.

"Kim's declaration was a sharp indictment of the Chon Tu-hwan 'government' which has recently come under public fire for torture of political dissidents in jail or under arrest," noted the report.

/9738
CSO: 4100/211

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP REVIEWS NORTH'S VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

SK280257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)--Since the Korean armistice agreement was signed on July 27 in 1953, North Korea has violated it nearly 100,000 times, reflecting its determination to communize the Korean peninsula by force.

In the past 33 years, North Korea has infringed the agreement 99,952 times, averaging 8.3 violations per day.

Between January and May of this year, Pyongyang breached the agreement on 8,000 occasions.

Of the total violations to date, 110 cases were made in the air, 97 on the seas and 99,746 on the land. Pyongyang has admitted only two violations, however.

While ignoring the armistice agreement, North Korea has used the Military Armistice Committee (MAC) for political purposes. The MAC serves an official forum between the United Nations command and Pyongyang, and supervises observance of the armistice accord.

North Korea has repeatedly used MAC meetings to spread propaganda and slander South Korea.

For instance, North Korea tried to shift responsibility for the heightening of tensions on the peninsula to South Korea and the United States, arguing that the defensive "Team Spirit" exercise is offensive in nature.

Pyongyang recently suggested that a meeting be held among the military leaders of the three countries, in order to avert international criticism for its unilateral suspension of inter-Korean dialogue. North Korea withdrew from several sets of inter-Korean talks, citing the joint South Korean-U.S. team spirit exercise as an excuse.

North Korea is expected to step up its propaganda activities prior to the forthcoming non-aligned summit meeting, slated for August in Zimbabwe, and an international meeting for the establishment of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, scheduled for early September in Pyongyang.

/8918
CSO: 4100/213

THREE ACTIVISTS ARRESTED FOR STUDYING NORTH KOREAN MATERIAL

SK250023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Police have arrested a group of three student activists suspected of studying a teaching material issued by communist North Korea, said a police spokesman yesterday.

The teaching material, he said, glorifies Kim Il-song's "chuche" (self-reliance) ideology and Pyongyang's scheme for popular revolution.

He said the book is titled "History of Policies of North Korean Workers (Communist) Party," which is a textbook for a North Korean radio and correspondence college.

Arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law were Kim Kong-lim, 24, and Yi Kun-won, 25, both expellees from Seoul National University and Chungang University, respectively, and Han Sang-chol, a graduate of Song Gyung-wan University.

The three are accused of reading and debating the Pyongyang-issued book for use in their indoctrination program at a boarding house in Paktal-dong, Anyang, Kyonggi-do.

According to investigators, the "History of Policies of North Korean Workers (Communist) Party" chronicles the party's policies based on Kim Il-song's "chuche" ideology. It also outlines the Pyongyang regime's strategies for proletarian revolution and communizing the peninsula, investigators said.

Yi was quoted as telling police investigators that he received the publication from one of his seniors last June 24 and used it to indoctrinate student activists with leftist and communist ideologies.

Police were checking whether the group has maintained any ties with pro-communist organs.

CSO: 4100/213

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY REUNIFICATION STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Shikoku District, Japan, solidarity delegation for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Hisatuna Kamiuchi, general secretary of the Ehime prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, in a statement issued prior to its departure for home, stresses: It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who obstruct the reunification of Korea and maneuver to finalize her division. It says: to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem for preserving peace and security not only in the DPRK but also in Japan and in Asia and the world. To this end, tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks should be realized as early as possible. We hope the early opening of talks between the military authorities proposed by the DPRK in order to prevent the danger of war and remove the acute military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and promote the suspended dialogue. Considering it to be natural for the north and the south to cohost the 1988 olympiad, we hope that this proposal will be realized without fail. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 30 Jul 86 SK] /9738

INTENSIFIED SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The indian paper PATRIOT 16 July said that the South Korean puppet clique invited those applying interpreter, translator, technician, recorder and guard, etc. for the 1986 Asian games, but those who were employed boycotted a "short-term course" started in June. The paper stressed that this was an expression of protest against the South Korean puppets' suppression of people intensified on the pretext of the Asian games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /9738

FUND RAISING BY NORTH KOREAN STUDENTS--Tokyo--(YONHAP)--A North Korean students art troupe, which made a recent month-long performance trip under the guise of cultural exchanges between North Korea and Japan, was in fact engaged in raising funds in foreign currency for de facto political purposes, a Japanese security agency source revealed Friday. The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, said all 100 members for the Pyongyang students art troupe have their relatives living in Japan and were compelled to seek target amount of contributions from their clans--5 million yen per boy and girl and 10 million to 20 million yen per official. Not subjected to usual restrictions on their travel and lodging, the troupe members and officials were allowed to stay at their relatives' homes in an unprecedented move, the source noted. The troupe collected donations in yen and received a huge amount of contribution from the Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' federation, in return for attending on banquests sponsored by the organization. All boys and girls returned to Pyongyang with cameras donated by the federation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/213

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON-MINDAN ON COHOSTING PROPOSAL--In connection with the problem concerning the realization of the cohosting of the 24th Olympics in the North and South, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, sent a letter of suggestion to Pak Pyong-hon, chairman of the Mindan Central Headquarters on 2 July. In the letter of suggestion, indicating that there are no differences in the desire of the compatriots in Japan for national harmony and reunification despite differences among them in ideologies, ideals, and organizations, Chairman Han Tok-su stressed that the compatriots in Japan should pool strength to make the 24th Olympics conducive to achieving trust between the North and South and to promoting national reunification. Chairman Han proposed that a joint statement of the Chongnyon and the Mindan supporting the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics in the North and South be issued and that for this goal, a committee composed of an adequate number of representatives from the Chongnyon and the Mindan be formed. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4110/070

DAILY CONCERNED ABOUT U.S. PRESSURE FOR WON REVALUATION

SK010127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

/Editorial: "U.S. Trade Pressure"/

/Text/ Scarcely had the Korean Government announced a sweeping market-opening package when the United States began to apply pressure on the nation again to further open its market to a number of additional American products and services.

What is more, Washington is said to be intending to open talks with Korea, as well as Taiwan, aimed at revaluating the local currency against the U.S. dollar as part of a move to narrow the U.S. trade deficit.

As for the further market-opening, news reports indicate that the U.S. side is threatening to curtail, if not exclude altogether, the portion of Korean export items to be benefitted from the generalized system of preference (GSP), in working out guidelines for the system's second phase operation during the 5-year period beginning in July 1987.

When the government made public last week a set of liberalization steps for the import of foreign cigarettes, the opening of the U.S. insurance business here and the protection of intellectual property rights, it was widely assumed that Washington would come up with an additional request, after the lapse of some time.

But, the reality is that moves for the followup demands are surging without respite--and, at that, in harsh manners--to the dismay of the Korean people, who have already been perplexed by last week's package, obviously a product of sustained American pressure.

Though the U.S. request for the further market-opening and the reduction of customs duties and other import restraints have been pending for many months, it must be stressed basis, lest the domestic market be inundated by foreign goods and local industries ruined by a sudden opening of floodgates.

Particular concern is directed to the reported Washington move to have Korea's own currency revaluated against the U.S. dollar; an indication that the United Stations is now attempting to employ the tool of exchange rate adjustment, so far addressed to Japan and European countries, to newly industrializing nations.

While there is no denying that Korea is one of the countries which have benefitted from the fall of the U.S. dollar value, the hard fact is that she is suffering from a chronic trade deficit with Japan to the extent that, for this year alone, it may virtually countervail any trade surplus earned from other countries.

What should also be noted is the guiding principle that armtwisting tactics will not be much help to redress a complicated problem like trade friction in the long run, and that keen attention ought to be paid to the sociopolitical impact of any such approach.

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CSO: 4100/213

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CONVOCATION OF SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK231238 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Convene a Special National Assembly Session--The Truth of Matters Must Be Inquired Into and Responsibility Must Be Identified"]

[Text] In view of all of the domestic and foreign issues that are currently being intertwined, we feel that it is time to convene a National Assembly session.

It seems that no issue is more important than the revision of the Constitution. No one can raise an objection to the fact that the ruling and opposition parties, following the will of the people, must, by all means, realize the revision of the Constitution by mutual agreement in a desirable direction. Nonetheless, the revision of the Constitution is simply a means for the country to make good progress. This means that as one must not go hungry in anticipation of a party, so too we must not adhere only to the revision of the Constitution, thereby postponing the dealings of all other state affairs, no matter how important this issue may be.

While we were absorbed in desperate wranglings over the direction of the revision of the Constitution between the ruling and opposition parties in only a month since the National Assembly session closed in June, very serious problems have arisen and accumulated in various sectors. This is really a phenomenon more serious than the revision of the Constitution. Korean-U.S. trade negotiations and a dispute over sexual torture are serious matters. However, the distortions of facts relating to Korea in a Japnaese textbook, a corruption scandal involving high-ranking government officials, and a dispute over the dealings [word indistinct] professors who signed statements on the current situation are by no means light matters. Is it not natural for a National Assembly session to be convened? If these issues alone do not constitute a reason to convene a National Assembly session, when and over what issues will a National Assembly session be convened? It seems that the ruling and opposition parties are reaching an agreement on convening some National Assembly committee sessions. However, we feel it necessary to convene a special National Assembly session, instead of some committee sessions.

First of all, as for the controversy over Korean-U.S. trade negotiations, which is related to the diplomatic, economic, social, and cultural sectors, it is difficult to comprehensively inquire into this matter only in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Even though the negotiations were a last resort to secure a market for Korean goods in the United States, the violent waves of internationalization, which have risen suddenly, will greatly shock the Korean people who are not prepared for them. Whether we took much from the negotiations, while giving a little in favor of material gains, or whether we took a little, while giving much, must be inquired into and measures to survive in the era of internationalization must be probed on a pan-national basis. This must be done in the National Assembly, which represents the people.

The same is true with the dispute over sexual torture that has further brought about more disputes. This is not a matter that must be covered up nor a matter that should be treated impulsively on the ground that [an opposition National Assemblymen] was directly hit by a tear gas canister. It is necessary for the ruling and opposition parties to clear the people's doubts over this incident by putting this on the agenda and mobilizing all systematic methods, thereby revealing actual facts.

As long as this is not a "case under investigation" because the prosecutor's office announced that the investigation was concluded, there is no reason not to invoke the right to inspect state affairs.

Second of all, the most important and indispensable mission of the National Assembly is to identify responsibility by distinguishing right from wrong. If there is no one who will be held responsible for mistakes, while even though it is stated that democratic politics are the politics of responsibility, "the politics of responsibility" are like seeking the impossible.

It is clear that a cabinet minister is definitely a person of political significance who is in charge of one sector of state affairs. A resolute attitude is one in which he is willing to be held responsible before the people after doing his best according to his convictions.

It is necessary to remember the fact that the trend and logic prevailing these days are basically different from those of the days when [the government circles] asserted that they would protect the Constitution. We feel that it is time that the government authorities seriously think about whether they can overcome the current difficult situation and persuasively deal with state affairs with the line-up of the past intact. In a word, those who must take responsibility must be held responsible. This is not bad even if horses for riding and those for carrying loads are not the same.

/8918
CSO: 4107/192

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 1987

SK270047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is mapping out a political schedule, by which the general elections for the 13th-term National Assembly are to take place in November next year, it was learned yesterday.

The election for the next president is to be held in January, 1988, according to the party-envisioned program.

A highly-placed source of the government party said, "The current 12th-term National Assembly will be dissolved soon after it passes a 1988 budget bill in a regular House session to open on September 20 next year and the elections for the elections for the next Assembly may be held in November."

President Chon's term ends legally on February 24, 1988.

Along this political schedule, the DJP is planning to hold its national convention in June or July next year to pick its next candidate for the presidential election, irrespective of whether it may be held on a direct or indirect voting.

The [word indistinct] camp will push for negotiations with the opposition forces so as to work out a formula of constitutional amendment during the upcoming regular House session, which will legally end on December 18.

If the negotiated constitution bill is born as envisaged by the ruling camp, the bill may be put to a national referendum, slated for early next year, the party source revealed.

In case the rival parties fail in efforts to draw up a negotiated draft, the ruling camp is likely to open an extra House session around May next year in order to solve all major political issues, including constitutional revision, through a "grand political compromise."

The party source made it clear that his party would not hold fast to the current Constitution for the next government, even if the rival parties fail in negotiations on constitutional revision.

He then hinted at the possibility of an overall reshuffle involving some Cabinet members and leading officers of the DJP around the end of this year.

The postponement of the much-talked-about shakeup is aimed at ensuring continuity and efficiency in the major task of preparations for the Asian Games (September 20-October 5).

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CSO: 4100/212

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNDERGROUND COLLEGE PAPERS' EDITORS REVEALED, ARRESTED

Chamint'u, Minmint'u Involved in Papers

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] On 28 June police detained three Korea University students on suspicion of violating the National Security Law, following an investigation of Korea University's underground paper LIBERATION, which has been providing activist students with support for trends in student movements. The three are the publication's chief editor, Yi Sang-su (age 22. Third-year trade major); guidance committee member Chin Pyong-ki (age 22. Expelled third-year history major); editorial committee member Ch'a T'ae-hwa (age 22. Third-year law major).

Police have also taken in and are investigating Mun Song-han (age 27. Second-year graduate student in politics and diplomacy at Kukmin University on leave of absence, who handled the printing. Police are also looking for four others of the editorial committee on suspicion of violating the same law.

Police investigation disclosed that funds of the Korea University student council have gone into the printing of LIBERATION, and it has become known that the student council is deeply involved in publication of the underground paper.

Police analysis of the contents of the paper showed that many portions were identical to assertions of North Korea and that military secrets were also carried in the publication. Police believe there is a strong likelihood that there are outside financial backers or some forces involved behind the scenes. Yi and the others, using the slogan "under the banner of anti-foreign power, anti-dependency, and national liberation," put out the inaugural issue of the publication this past 28 March, and have issued three editions of 2,000 copies each, distributing them to core activist students. They were about to publish the fourth edition of the paper on 20 June when they were taken in by police.

In the fourth issue of LIBERATION, the students advocated the withdrawal of U.S. troops, saying "The present regime is scheming to rigidify the division of the country by its monopoly of sponsorship of the olympics; the division of the country into north and south was planned by the aggressive U.S. imperialists.

In the third issue of the paper, published this past 5 June, these students also declared that the period from 1986 to 1988 was a period of explosion of objective contradictions and incited workers and farmers, saying they must struggle for construction of a liberated society.

The students stated that "the present constitution, which came to be written by the neocolonial ruling order, a proxy ruling power for U.S. imperialism, is part of the political superstructure that has been established by the enemy."

Korea University's Paper HAEBANG

Seoul KYONGHYAN SINMUN in Korea 28 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Police, who have been investigating Chamint'u and Minmint'u, the leading underground activist student organizations at Seoul National University (SNU), uncovered for the first time on 30 June the organization responsible for those organizations: publications NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT, ONE MILLION STUDENTS, and LIBERATION DECLARATION. Police have put out a dragnet for the persons involved. Meanwhile, just as with Minmint'u's underground newspaper NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT and the Chamint'u newspaper LIBERATION DECLARATION, police are taking seriously the fact that the paper's contents are similar to the arguments of the northern puppets. Police also have begun a concentrated investigation into whether northern puppet arguments have been illicitly received via radio broadcasts to the south and reprinted.

The police, enlightened by the discovery that the organizations that publish these underground papers are in fact the central committees--the leading underground organizations of Chamint'u and Minmint'u--have arrested 23 individuals and have put out a special watch for 18 of 39 individuals already being looked for who are connected with production of the underground papers. The 23 include Chong Kyong-min, in charge of production (age 21, fourth-year economics major); Cho Yu-muk, in charge of propaganda for Chonmin Haknyon (age 21, fourth-year sociology major at Songgyun'gwan University); So Yong-chin, in charge of the propaganda section of Chonhaknyon (age 23, expelled fourth-year nuclear engineering major); Pak Kum-sop, chief of the central committee propaganda department of Chamint'u (age 21, fourth year public law major).

Meanwhile, police have discovered that not only Chamint'u and Minmint'u at SNU, but also Minmint'u at Songgyun'gwan and Yonsei Universities have a central committee-type leadership structure. These organizations are also under investigation.

According to the police, Yonsei's Minmint'u has a central committee under the general guidance division of Minmint'u. The central committee is under an overall authority and is made up of sections responsible for student council, propaganda, theory, and inter-school struggle liaison. At Songgyun'gwan as well there is a section for inter-school struggle liaison guidance and four guidance committee members, under a general guiding authority.

The police stated that a statement in the inaugural issue of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (11 July) was similar in content to North Korean arguments. The statement said "the goal of our struggle is the eradication of military fascism, which is the dominant order of U.S. neocolonialism, and the construction of a liberated society of the laboring masses (nodong taejung). The subjects of our struggle are the laboring masses of this country and we take as comrades all progressive forces that resist imperialism and military fascism.

Moreover, police said that statements in the second issue of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (24 July), in both tenor and expressions used, borrowed arguments of the northern puppets intact. Such statements included one that "As for the issue of assignment to front line units, we must establish a constitutional assembly as one method in the struggle for the goal of driving out U.S. imperialism and smashing military fascism. U.S. Imperialism and military fascism are using our weaknesses as a tool to recreate a structure with which to exploit the Korean masses.

The production group that produced the paper which was uncovered for the first time as a result of the investigation included nine members. The group was under the responsibility of Yi Song-kon (fourth year Korean language education major), chairman of Minmint'u's unbrella central standing committee; Chong Kyong-min was in charge of production and 3 persons had responsibility for distribution. Yi Un-chip (age 23, third year expelled geography major) was responsible for guiding the gathering of information, with three others gathering information.

Moreover, it was disclosed for the first time that the paper NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT was produced by 11 person in all, under the direction of Cho Yu-muk, head of the propaganda section of Chonhaknyon and including Ko Won (Fourth year international economics major, arrested) and two other SNU students; four Yonsei University students including So Song-yon, and three Songgyun'gwan students, including Tak Tok-su (fourth year expelled sociology major).

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CSO: 4107/175

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVIST KWON'S CASE

Panel To Investigate Sexual Torture

SK300110Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Dissident lawyers yesterday forced a defense council for Miss Kwon In-suk, a former female student activist who claims that she was sexually molested by a police investigator during an inquiry.

The formation of a defense panel of 36 dissident lawyers was decided on during a meeting of 13 key dissident lawyers including six lawmaker-lawyers, which was held at the Koreana Hotel.

The participants included lawyer-lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the New Korea Democratic Party, lawyer Cho Sun-hyong, chairman of the human rights committee of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and lawyer Yi Ton-myong, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission of Korea, a Catholic dissident body.

The defense attorneys also agreed to seek arbitration by the court to counter the prosecution's action of dropping charges against the police officer made by Miss Kwon for her alleged sexual abuse.

Also on the defense panel are lawmaker-lawyers Pak Han-sang, Sin Ki-ha and Chang Ki-wuk and attorneys Hong Song-u and Cho Yong-nae.

NKDP Women Members Adopt Resolution

SK300107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] About 100 woman members of the main opposition NDP yesterday adopted a resolution at party headquarters in protest against repeated police blockades of rallies to denounce alleged "sexual harassment" by police during interrogation.

The resolution said that it goes beyond human understanding that the police engaged in sexual torture of a frail woman detainee. About 30 wives of NDP Assemblymen signed up in the protest action.

They criticized the police break-up of a religious service to protest against alleged sexual torture, scheduled to be held at the Anglican Church In Taepyongno last Sunday. The resolution asserted that they will continue their struggle for the truth, resorting not to violence but to peaceful means.

One participant, who declined to be identified by name, said, "Fragile as women are, we will go up against any injustice committed by the ruling forces."

She also said that they are going to see Miss Kwon, the alleged victim of the incident, to cheer her up.

/8918
CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CITES TWO KIMS' VIEWS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

SK290052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] Different views on the current political situation between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam popped out in a meeting with NDP officers at the Diplomatic Club in downtown Seoul yesterday morning.

The meeting was arranged by the two Kims to encourage the party's members of the ad hoc House Committee for Constitutional Reform and policy-makers to push for national democratization.

Kim Tae-chung, taking the rostrum, said pessimistically that the launching of the Constitution committee at the National Assembly leaves much to be desired, particularly in that it starts business with no release of political detainees.

He also said, "The government is trying to delay democratization by playing various tricks on the committee and eventually to attain a national referendum early next year, when the people will be less interested in the election because of cold weather.

"We don't fear any threat from the government but fear the people turning their backs on the NDP and opposition forces," he said.

In contrast, Kim Yong-sam expressed an optimistic view, saying that the ruling camp will, in the long run, find no other way but to comply with the national wish to realize "democratization" in Korea.

Kim said that he had observed much progress in the current political situation, being compared with that of last year.

"The most important thing at the moment is self-confidence--confidence that we can win a victory," he stressed.

/8918
CSO: 4100/212

DJP EXPECTED TO SUGGEST SOLUTION TO INDICTED NKDP MEMBERS

SK290040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is expected to suggest a solution to the long-pending political issue involving 7 lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicted for their alleged acts of violence at the National Assembly last year, when leaders of the two parties meet today.

DJP sources said yesterday that the case of the NCP lawmakers might be settled in a form of the prosecution's withdrawal of their indictment.

The JDP's stance was learned to have been conveyed to the NDP yesterday in a meeting of the two parties' secretary generals held in preparation for the talks between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NDP President Yi Min-u to be held at the Assembly today.

The NDP lawmakers were indicted on charges of having committed violences on the floor to deter the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill last December. Eleven of their aides were also charged.

The secretary generals also discussed the release of political prisoners and amnesty for Kim Tae-chung and others demanded by the NDP as preconditions for partisan negotiations on constitutional amendment.

DJP Secretary General Chong Sun-tok, after 80 minutes of talks with NDP counterpart Yu Che-yon, immediately held a meeting with senior administration officials probably to discuss what to do about the indicted NDP Assemblymen and other issues.

A well-placed party source said after the consultation with the administration that Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, who were indicted on charges of inciting student demonstrations in front of Korea University last September, will be excluded from the expected government's lenient measures.

Chong told reporters that his party will recommend to President Chon Tu-hwan for the release of political detainees on National Liberation Day which falls on August 15.

Chong also said that secretary generals of the rival parties agreed to exert joint efforts to hold the Special Constitutional Revision Committee of the National Assembly be operated smoothly.

NDP's Yu told the press that he and Rep Chong discussed in depth the release of political detainees, amnesty and political reinstatement (for Kim Tae-chung) and recent police torture scandal.

"I demanded that the ruling camp handle those issues in a sincere manner. We will wait and see what happens on August 15," he said.

/8918
CSO: 4100/212

BRIEFS

POLICE BLOCKADE OF RELIGIOUS RALLY--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday denounced the police break-up of a religious service to protest alleged "sexual torture" as a "despicable action" designed to cover up the violation of human rights. In a statement, a party spokesman asserted that the police foiled the "prayer meeting to condemn sexual torture" at the Anglican Church in Taepyongno Sunday by committing "violence" on NDP lawmakers and their wives who tried to attend the meeting. Deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said, "The police blockade is a despicable action committed in fear of the exposure of the crime of sexual torture." He urged the government to take punitive steps against those who were responsible for aborting the meeting. About 20 NDP Assemblymen and 37 lawmakers' wives attempted to enter the cathedral, near City Hall. Police troops escorted 32 NDP lawmakers' wives, including Mrs Cha Kil-cha, 45, wife of floor leader Kim Tong-yong, who were staging a sit-in protest against police blockade, and released them half an hour later. In the course of the police action, four of them were injured. Mrs Cha sustained an injury on the root of her left ear, which required three stitches, and Mrs Pak Kyong-hui, 40, wife of Rep Kim Hyon-kyu, fainted on a police bus and received treatment at Seoul National University Hospital. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

PLAN FOR PRISONERS' RELEASE--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are considering a plan to release people detained for political reasons and to pardon and reinstate some politicians on the independence day, August 15, sources here said on Tuesday. Through the actions, the government hopes to create an atmosphere conducive to the smooth operations of the national assembly's ad hoc committee for constitutional revision. The ad hoc committee will convene on Wednesday to deliberate over revision of the constitution. The clemency measures are needed to help create an atmosphere for constitutional revision through agreement among the ruling party and opposition parties, the sources said. The constitutional revision committee was set up after the political parties reached consensus, overcoming many difficulties. The DJP is discussing the lenient measures with the government and has sounded out the views of the opposition parties through private contacts. After the secretary generals of the DJP and opposition New Korea Democratic Party met on Monday, NKDP Secretary General Yu Chae-yon said that the government and the DJP are likely to release those detained for political reasons on the occasion of the independence day. The measures will not affect dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, it has been learned. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

POLICE APPREHEND KEY CHAMINTU FIGURE--Police apprehended a Seoul National University student activist whom they view as a key behind-the-scenes figure controlling radical campus groups Chamintu, on July 25, it was learned yesterday. The student, who has been using the alias of Mingi (flag of the people), was identified as Choe Yong-hwan of the engineering college. Choe is the chairman of the Central CMmmittee of Chamintu, which follows "anti-American and anti-Fascist" lines. Police suspect that the Central Committee of Chamintu has connections with an underground organization involved in labor movement around the Seoul and Inchon areas. Police also found that Chamintu was managed by another leadership higher than the Central Committee, according to a police source. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

SACKED OFFICIAL ATTACKS GOVERNMENT--Seoul, July 28 (AFP)--A ranking South Korean official, dismissed after taking part in an anti-government demonstration, accused the administration Monday of "violating basic human rights." Kim Hyung-bae [name as received], 35, a former official in the prime minister's office in charge of youth problems, made his stagement in a "declaration of conscience" he issued at opposition party headquarters here. He told a press conference at the New Korea Democratic Party headquarters that he was dismayed by the "brutal" suppression 9 days ago by police of a peaceful gathering of several thousand people at the Myongdong Roman Catholic Church in downtown Seoul. The demonstrators were protesting against alleged sexual harassment during police interrogation of a woman dissident. The government has denied the allegations. Mr Kim said he was arrested during the demonstration after demanding "the whole truth about...sexual torture," and was forced by his superiors to resign 2 days later. In his statement Monday, he asked the nation's one million civil servants to resist becoming "running dogs of the dictatorial regime" and to reject all "unjust or illegal instructions" from their superiors. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK] /8918

SNU ASKS HALT TO POLITICAL ACTIVITIES--Seoul National University has requested three of its professors to make a written pledge that they will not repeat their collective action as they did last April. The three were among a group of 48 SNU professors who jointly issues a controversial statement concerning campus autonomy, constitutional amendment and other academic and political issues on April 11. However, the three professors were bolting against the demand. "We'll never make such a written promise," a professor was quoted as saying. The three are Prof Yim Hyon-chin, 37, of socilory, Prof Yi Song-won, 37, of English literature and Prof Yun In-sop, 37, of chemical engineering. The three are those whose teaching contracts should be renewed in September. It was learned the university made the demand in return for their reappointment. Earlier, the state-run university disapproved a plan by Prof Chong Un-chan, 40, to visit Britain in September for a year-long study there. The school reportedly took the action because he refused to comply with a school's demand that he return home whenever he is requested to do so for questioning with regard to the controversial statement. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CO-EDS TRY ARSON IN PROTEST--Inchon (YONHAP)--Three co-eds of Korea University set fire to the front door of the prosecutor's office here yesterday afternoon in protest of the alleged sexual harassment of an ex-coed by a policeman in Puchon last month. The arson occurred around 4:15 P.M. when the three female students set afire the door of the office in Chuan-dong, southern part of the city, with a volatile liquid after chanting slogans criticizing the harassment, police said. A 35-year-old guard of the office suffered from burn while trying to put it under control. Pak Un-mi, a senior majoring in the nursery science at the school, was also burned. Both are under emergency medical treatment in the Sekwang Hospital here. Police led away the remaining two students for questioning. One of them was identified as Kim Yong-chin, a senior home economic science major, and the other was identified only by her family name, Chang, majoring in English literature. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

ACTIVIST LIST TO PARENTS' OFFICES--The Education Ministry was learned to have sent lists of activist students they obtained from universities to government agencies and corporations where the students' parents are employed. Thus, some parents of the "problem" students have been reportedly warned by their supervisors at offices to rein in their children with enhanced alertness. This was revealed at a meeting of the parents of Seoul National Unviersity students Monday. In the session at the SNU College of Social Science, the father of a freshman at the Department of Diplomacy disclosed that he had been told by his supervisor to pay attention to his son's behavior. "I wonder why authorities have not informed parents personally of the problem beforehand?" said the 52-year-old government employee, who declined to give his name. As for the incident, Professor Yi Sung-hun, in charge of student guidance, admitted that a list of some 190 students of the college was sent to the ministry in May. Prof Yi said the listed students are mostly leading activists, some of them representatives of the college or departments. According to sources, the ministry has been compiling lists of activist students, particularly children of school teachers and government employees, to inform the supervisors of their parents. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 8 SK/ 12228

NKDP TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT--Yi Chung-chae, vice president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that the NDP will forward the draft for constitutional amendment next Thursday for debates at the special parliamentary committee. After a weekly meeting of the Tonggyo-dong faction, headed by Kim Tae-chung, at an office in Mapo, Yi revealed that the NDP's draft will be given the final touches on its clauses providing basic rights of the people and some phrases in bylaws. He also noted that public hearings to be sponsored by the special House panel for constitutional revision should be held separately in the prvoinces of Cholla, Kyongsang, Chungchong and Kyonggi. Yi said, "Because we should finish the discussion on the power structure of the next government by the end of September, there will be no time to hold more public hearings." The ruling Democratic Justice Party asserted that the public hearings should be held in 12 major cities across the nation. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 1 SK/ 12228

CLUB TO FORM NEW PARTY--The New Conservative Club, a group of 12 former lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, is accelerating its preparations to found a new political party, named the "People's Democratic Party (Minjung-Minju-Dang)." The group of NDP defectors set up 20 local chapters as of yesterday. Twenty-three chapters are legally required for the creation of a party. Leader Yu Han-yol said that they plan to hold an inaugural convention toward the middle of next month, after setting up 30 local chapters. He was elected chairman of the envisioned party's Taedok-Yonki-Kumsan chapter in an inauguration session yesterday, attended by some 1,000 club members and constituents. He was elected in the constituency for three times in a row. The club's 12 lawmakers left the NDP, ostensibly objecting to the party's choice of the presidential government system based on direct election. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 4 SK/ 12228

STUDENT ACTIVISTS RELEASED--The Ministry of Justice recently released seven former college students convicted of playing leading roles in antigovernment demonstrations, it was learned yesterday. Ministry officials said the seven were freed on probation last Friday along with other exemplary prisoners. They said the seven had served more than two-thirds of their terms and had exhibited model behaviors while in prison. This was the second time the government has released jailed student activists for good behavior. The Justice Ministry freed five college students imprisoned for organizing protest rallies last month. The ministry announced earlier that it would be lenient to student activists serving jail terms if they show repentance and pledge not to commit similar offenses. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English Aug 86 p 8 SK/ 12228

DJP TO PROBE CO-ED TORTURE CASE--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to convene relevant committee sessions in the National Assembly to probe the alleged sexual abuse of a female detainee. Senior policymakers and committee chairmen of the party yesterday decided to call some standing committees of the Assembly into session to establish the facts on the case. Rep Yu Sang-ho, chairman of the Assembly's Legislative-judiciary Committee, said, "A lot of people do not believe in the prosecution's investigation of the case whose results have recently been announced." "It would be desirable to establish the truths about the incident in the National Assembly," he said. Most other lawmakers also agreed on the need to open relevant committee sessions in the Assembly, saying the party should not suffer damage from the case. The incident involves a female detainee who has argued that she was sexually abused by a police investigator at a police station in Puchon, Kyonggi-do. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERLAD in English 30 Jul 86 p 8 SK/ 12228

CSO: 4100/213

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS' RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE ACTION URGED IN NEW BASIC LAW

SK310138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 8

/Text/ The Federation of Korean Trade Unions demanded yesterday that a new Constitution have articles guaranteeing the workers access to management and a "due" share of profits.

In its own draft bill concerning labor-related matters, the organization representing the workers' interests also demanded the scrapping of articles in the Labor Law which reserve their right to take collective action.

With an intention to fully reflect the organization's position in the ongoing Constitution debate, FKTU sent its position in writing to the National Assembly, political parties and the government.

Pointing out that the current Constitution in part comprises contents restricting basic human rights, including labor rights, FKTU declared that full guarantees of worker's basic rights would will directly contribute to social stability and national development, and also to the construction of a welfare society.

FKTU claimed that the establishment of an article in the new Constitution to allow workers' representatives to participate in management is necessary to realize "industrial democracy," which may raise productivity and also promote amicable labor-management relation.

In a bid to realize "fair" and "equal" distribution of wealth among people, the new Constituton should include an article guaranteeing worker's due share of profits, FKTU asserted.

The establishment of a "Soicoeconomic Consulting Council," composed of representatives of each occupation and farmers, was recommended by FKTU to help reflect their interests in the course of policymaking.

Beside this, the workers' body demanded the protection of female and minor employees, restriction of monopoly and proper compensation for industrial accident victims.

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CSO: 4100/213

EMIGRATIONS TO U.S., OTHER NATIONS INCREASE

SK020122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)--In the first five months of this year, 15,595 Koreans obtained approval from the government to emigrate, up 38.5 percent from the corresponding period of last year, the Korean Overseas Development Corp. reported Wednesday.

A total of 13,022 Koreans settled in the United States during the January-May period, making it the most popular nation among the emigrants.

In addition, 380 Koreans went to Canada, 579 to Australia and 63 to Europe, according to the sources.

A total of 1,438 Koreans expressed their intention to settle in Latin American countries, about the same number as last year.

Prospective emigrants to other Asian countries decreased by 40 percent to 113, the sources said.

Although most of the emigrants were invited by family members or relatives, those interested in investing abroad represented a larger share of the total. The number of investment emigrants rose from 96 last year to 449 during the cited period.

The number of applicants for investment emigration to Canada tripled to 110. In an effort to encourage investment emigration to Canada, the government decided to allow each household to take up to 300,000 U.S. dollars out of the nation, on a selective basis.

Conditions for emigration have recently become more favorable. Australia, which has opened its doors more widely to foreign immigrants, has agreed to accept 50 households for investment immigration, according to the sources.

To expedite emigration, the Korean Government joined the inter-governmental committee for migration last November.

In addition, it plans to revise the overseas emigration law in order to ease procedures for emigration and to subsidize organizations that make special arrangements for emigration.

Meanwhile, the Korea Overseas Development Corp. is recruiting 100 families for investment emigration to Argentina.

Argentina is keeping its doors open to immigrants as part of its policy of doubling its population of 28 million by the year 2000.

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CSO: 4100/192

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNITS 11, 12 CONSTRUCTION POSTPONED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Article: "With Electric Power Surplus, $1.1 Billion in Foreign Capital Will Be a Burden; Construction of Units 13-18 Will Be Reevaluated After 1988"]

[Text] In light of the fact that there is currently an excess of electric power, and of the need to attract an enormous number of foreign loans to construct nuclear power plants (NPP), the government decided to make an overall reevaluation of the NPP construction plan, which would include delaying the ground-breaking period of the new NPP's scheduled for construction.

In accordance with this decision, the construction of the NPP units 11 and 12, originally scheduled to start in 1988, has been postponed to June 1989. A plan to delay this date is also being evaluated, considering the predicted electric power demand and the economic growth forecast.

It was decided that the long-term NPP construction plan for units 13-18, targeted for the 21st century, will be dropped and will be reevaluated after 1988.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Resources on 16 June, although construction of NPP units 11 and 12, each having a power-generating capacity of 950,000 kw, was originally scheduled to start in 1988 and to end in March 1995 and March 1996, respectively, the new schedule is such that instead of reducing the construction period to 70 months (originally about 90 months), the start of construction will be postponed to June 1989 and an additional delay will also be considered, depending on the economic situation, such as the problem of foreign debt management.

The reasons why the government is trying to delay the construction of units 11 and 12 are as follows:

Since the appropriation of foreign capital is scheduled to be 40 percent (.98 billion won, about $1.1 billion) of the total expected construction expense of 2.7 trillion won (about $3 billion), it will make only a wrinkle in the foreign capital management.

Considering the condition of the Korea Electric Power Company (KEPC) management, the appropriation of remaining domestic funds might also be difficult. In addition to the excessively high ratio of the current reserves of electric power, it will become even higher by the early 1990's through the completion of NPP units 7-10 during the years 1986-89, thus making additional NPP construction less urgent.

Although KEPC claims that it is maintaining the reserved electric power ratio at 35 percent by reducing the normal supply capacity to 12 million kw by shutting down, or limiting the operation or repair of some of the thermal power plants, they are being criticized because the current 35 percent is substantially higher than the optimum reserve ratio of 10 percent of the advanced countries, and thus they are uneconomical as well as overcapitalized.

The KEPC sent out the bidding requests for the construction of units 11 and 12 in November 1985 to 23 companies from 7 countries, including Westinghouse in the United States and Framatome in France. Fifteen companies from four countries made bids in March 1986. KEPC is now evaluating the bids to select the finalist by the end of this year.

In the meantime, because the rate of increase in electric power demand was reduced substantially more than was expected, the Ministry of Energy and Resources modified last year's long-term plan for the development of power resources and made a firm decision to construct only 12 units, reducing the number of the bituminous-coal power plants by 5 in the original plan to construct 17 total units (2 nuclear power plants, 3 hydroelectric and/or thermal power plants and 12 bituminous coal power plants) during the years 1991-96.

Energy and Resources Minister Yi arrived in Karachi on 14 June for a 3-day visit as part of his visit to four Southwestern Asian countries.

During his visit, Minister Yi also plans to visit the Afghan refugee camp located near Peshawar to whom Korea provided an aid of $1 million and relief goods.

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CSO: 4107/165

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

STUDENT IN JAPAN QUESTIONED--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Tokyo immigration office of the Justice Ministry called in Korean student-poet Kim Myong-sik Tuesday for interrogation about his refusal to be fingerprinted. The college exchange student had his status in Japan changed to that of an illegal resident when his residence permit was not renewed last Thursday because of his opposition to fingerprinting. The interrogation, known to be part of the procedure for deportation, continued for two hours, instead of the initially scheduled one hour, Kim said. The authorities urged Kim to comply with the fingerprinting requirement and asked about the reasons for his refusal to be fingerprinted to which Kim reportedly replied: "I cannot obey the requirement because it violates the human rights of foreigners and it discriminates against them." The immigration office did not take measures to force him to leave Japan, but it is uncertain how long he will be able to stay in Japan because the office is entitled to deport him at anytime. In Japan, foreigners over the age of 16 and staying for more than one year are required by law to provide the print of their index fingers when they apply for or renew their alien registration cards. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

JAPAN APOLOGIZES FOR MINISTER'S TEXTBOOK REMARK

OW311441 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT 31 Jul 86

/Text/ Seoul, 31 Jul KYODO--The Japanese Government has officially expressed regret to the South Korean Government over a recent controversial remark by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on the so-called textbook issue, a South Korean Foreign Ministry source disclosed Thursday.

The source described it as showing a sufficient self-examination on the part of the Tokyo government, hinting that the Seoul government may stop taking up the issue officially.

The Japanese official regret was conveyed Wednesday by Kimio Fujita, head of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, to the Seoul government through Yi Ki-chu, minister at the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, the source said.

Fujita conveyed the Japanese regret in response to Seoul's earlier question, at the instruction of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, the Korean source said.

Fujio's remark, made in a press conference in Tokyo last Friday, was widely reported here the following day.

The Sankei Shimbun of Japan was quoted as reporting that Fujio said "those who complain of Japan's history textbook should look back themselves if they didn't commit similar things in the world history."

Fujio was commenting on an earlier criticism by South Korea and China of a controversial Japanese school textbook on history. They said the book distorted Japan's actions in Asia before and during World War II.

When Fujita conveyed Japan's regret Wednesday, he said Prime Minister Nakasone regretted that Fujio's remark had caused a misunderstanding and displeased the South Korean people, the Korean source said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda and Foreign Minister Kuranari said that Japan would pay full respect to the feelings of its neighboring countries in screening its school textbooks, the Korean source quoted Fujita as conveying.

Fujio also apologized to the Seoul government that his remark caused trouble to other countries, the source said.

Fujio said his remark was wrongly reported by the Japanese media, though his expression was not fully sufficient, and he said he never particularly referred to South Korea or any other country, according to the source.

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CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WORRIES ABOUT SIDE EFFECT OF CIGARETTE IMPORT

SK290047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Import of Cigarettes"]

[Text] One highlight of the government's sweeping market-opening package announced last week was the import liberalization of foreign-brand cigarettes, mainly American brands, beginning in September, timed for the staging of the Asian Games in Seoul.

The measure stipulates that the import of cigarettes will be limited to a maximum 1 percent of total domestic consumption, or about 40 million packs worth $15 million a year.

However, doubt prevails as to the effect and durability of the announced 1-percent limit. There is a likelihood that the import volume would eventually exceed the limit in view of the Korean people's propensity for better-brand cigarettes and things foreign, let alone the growing pressure of U.S. producers.

What must be noted in this respect is the hard fact, however deplorable, that a considerable number of foreign cigarettes, mostly American, have illegally flowed out of the post exchanges and commissaries of the U.S. forces stationed here.

According to an estimate by Korean authorities, about half of the eight million packs of duty-free cigarettes annually sold by the PX networks have been "black-marketed" to Korean smokers. And, it is feared that the portion is likely to grow, taking advantage of the open import of cigarettes, which will make it enormously difficult to distinguish the "contraband" from the imported.

These points conversely bespeak that the U.S. cigarette producers have long had access to the Korean market and will possible enjoy a bigger share than the 1-percent limit imposed on the importation, even though they are not accountable for the black-marketing, which reportedly involves both Koreans and Americans here.

Aside from the allegations that the stepped-up efforts by U.S. tobacco manufacturers to expand overseas markets may have something to do with the snowballing anti-smoking campaign in American society, including the military, effective measures should be taken to check the illegal outflow of foreign cigarettes from U.S. military installations here, making full application of or even revising pertinent provisions of the status-of-forces agreement concluded between Korea and the United States.

Otherwise, sensitive controversies may prevail among Koreans, who are already perplexed by an advanced import liberalization of cigarettes for its impact on social mores and its blow to the local tobacco industry.

While incessant efforts to improve the quality of Korean cigarettes are vital to keep the Korean smokers' preference for domestic products, the market-opening for foreign cigarettes may well serve as momentum to gear up the local anti-smoking drive, which has so far been sporadically launched.

/8918
CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH JAPAN--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese officials will hold a meeting to discuss bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology here August 4-5, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. The meeting will be the first to come out of the scientific and technological cooperation agreement concluded last December by the two northeast Asian nations. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will head the Korean delegation, while Kwon's Japanese counterpart, Kimio Fujita, will lead the Japanese delegation to the inaugural meeting of the committee on scientific and technological cooperation. In their 2-day talks, the officials are expected to discuss cooperation in a variety of technological fields, including oceanology, resources and energy, electronics and electric communications, space and aeronautics engineering, genetic engineering and computer technology, Foreign Ministry officials said. The two sides are also likely to discuss ways to exchange information about their respective science-technology policies and to arrange exchanges of scientists and technicians. The Korean side plans to urge the Japanese delegation to transfer technologies as soon as possible, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DELEGATION TO ATTEND TOKYO CONFERENCE--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--About 80 politicians, businessmen, journalists and scholars are scheduled to attend the 24th joint conference of the South Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee in Tokyo on Wednesday. At the end of the 1-day conference, they are expected to adopt a resolution pledging Japanese support for the successful hosting of the Seoul Summer Olympic Games in 1988. The participants also plan to adopt a proposal promoting an exchange program for Korean and Japanese youths. The 36-member Korean delegation, led by former Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, and the 48-member Japanese delegation, headed by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, will discuss overall situation in east Asia, global economic cooperation and Korean-Japanese economic cooperation. On Thursday, the Korean delegation is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several other important figures in both the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the new cabinet, which was formed after the LDP's landslide victory in the July 6 parliamentary elections. In addition, the Korean delegation plans to meet with the leaders of the three leading Japanese business groups, including Keidanren. The delegation left Seoul earlier Tuesday for Tokyo. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

JOINT INDIA TAXATION AGREEMENT--Seoul, 1 Aug (YONHAP)--A double taxation avoidance agreement signed last year between Korea and India went into effect on 31 July. A Korean Government official said that the accord will facilitate the efforts of Korean businesses trying to make inroads into India. The agreement was inked by Korean and Indian officials in New Delhi in July 1985. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK/ 12228

CHINESE DEFECTORS DEPART FOR TAIWAN--Seoul, July 8 (AFP)--Nineteen Chinese who fled the mainland in a small wooden boat last month left South Korea for Taiwan Tuesday, reliable sources said here. The sources said the Chinese defectors were being flown from Seoul to Taipei aboard a China Airlines of Taiwan plane. South Korean authorities refused to comment on the defector's departure and the press here was not informed they had left until after they had gone. The sources said that Seoul apparently wanted to handle the matter as quietly as possible so as not to irritate Beijing and harm South Korean hopes of improving relations. Authorities here imposed a news blackout on information about the defectors immediately after their arrival in Inchon. The defectors, all men in their 20's, included farmers, merchants, wlders, civil servants, truck drivers and a cook. They were picked up by South Korean maritime police June 17 while drifting in the Yellow Sea. They reportedly left their homes in the Guangxi autonomous region of southern China on June 8, travelling on foot and by train to the Shandong peninsula, which they reached eight days later. They then bought a small wooden boat for 6,000 yuan (1,870 U.S. dollars) and sailed eastwards from Weihaiwei, a naval base on the peninsula, according to press reports in Taiwan. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 8 Jul 86 HK] /6662

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. RECEPTION--U.S. Amb. Richard Walker hosted a garden reception at his official residence in Seoul yesterday to mark the 210th anniversary of American Independence. The reception was attended by an estimated 1,000 dignitaries, including Korean Government officials, National Assembly leaders and foreign envoys. Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam were present at the occasion. Kim Tae-chung received the first invitation in 15 years from the U.S. Embassy. Among the participants were Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party; and Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong also came to the party after seeing off Brunei's Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah at Kimpo International Airport. Prime Minister No Sin-yong did not attend the function. Government officials said it is not customary for the prime minister to attend national day celebrations hosted by foreign envoys. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

BRUNEI EMBASSY IN SEOUL--Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)--Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his counterpart from Brunei, Mohamed Bolkiah, Thursday agreed to establish a resident embassy for Brunei in Seoul. In a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the two foreign ministers also agreed that South Korean companies should participate in Brunei's fifth economic development plan, scheduled for 1986-90. They also discussed ways to ensure the stable flow of crude oil from Brunei to Korea and agreed to cooperate closely in the field of natural resources. Yi briefed Bolkiah on recent developments on the Korean peninsula, the inter-Korean dialogue and South Korean's efforts to join the United Nations. The Korean foreign minister also expressed his gratitude to Brunei for supporting Seoul's position in international forums, including the United Nations. Neither Brunei nor the Philippines, has diplomatic relations with North Korea. During their meeting, Bolkiah promised that Brunei will not change its present policy toward North Korea and asked for the participation by South Korean companies in Brunei's economic development plans, including construction and agricultural projects. [Text] [Seoul YONHPA in English 0545 GMT 3 Jul 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

YONHAP ON U.S. ANTIDUMPING RULING AGAINST COLOR TV SETS

SK240611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 24 (YONHAP)--Korea's three leading home appliance manufacturers Thursday expressed discontent with the U.S. Commerce Department's anti-dumping rulings against their color TV sets and began research to justify documents that they submitted to the department.

As part of its biennial investigations into foreign trade practices in the United States, the Commerce Department recently made a preliminary ruling stating that color TV sets made by Daewoo, Goldstar and Samsung were sold in the United States at prices 14.25 percent, 4.71 percent and 1.55 percent, respectively, under fair market value.

A business source said Thursday that the 1986 rates failed to fully reflect what Korean firms asserted in the documents they submitted to the Commerce Department, however. The rates did not reflect all of Daewoo's sales expenses in the United States, the source said.

Daewoo and the other two companies recently began work to support their contention, made in the documents, that the rates are too high.

The three companies' efforts to supplement the documents will go into full swing after July 26, when the Commerce Department is scheduled to clarify in a briefing session how it arrived at the preliminary anti-dumping rates, the source said.

U.S. regulations require the Commerce Department to hold a public hearing within 45 days of the announcement of anti-dumping rates to review the effects of the alleged dumping activities on U.S. businesses.

Korean firms should submit supplementary documents before the 45-day deadline, according to the source.

The Commerce Department is scheduled to make a final anti-dumping ruling on the color TV set case on October 25.

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CSO: 4100/212

OPENING OF ADVERTISING MARKET DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Yi Ch'ang-jae: "Time Is Premature for Opening Advertising Market"]

[Text] American Side Still Requests "Opening in 1987"

The United states is tenaciously demanding the opening of the Korean advertising market, and the advertising industry is racking its brains to prepare countermeasures.

This is because the United States, at the Korean-U.S. GSP (Generalized System of Tariff Preferences) conference held in Seoul this past 2 May, requested the adoption of legal measures to permit foreign advertising agencies to engage in all forms of investment, including the establishment of branches, joint ventures, direct investment, etc.

Considering that the U.S. side, which five times in succession last year requested the opening of the advertising market, this time concretely presented the form of opening and clearly requested that the time of opening be January 1987. According to its analysis, the intensity will be greater this time than at any time in the past.

Moreover, it is a notable point that the United States, which previously had made the opening of the advertising market an incidental problem in relation to the acute, outstanding problems between Korea and America concerning intellectual property rights, the opening of the insurance market, etc., these days it including it among the important topics for discussion and is requestion an opening.

The United States, at the GSP conference, specifically requested, along with the liberalization of merchandise imports, a reduction in customs duties, the removal of restricting measures on U.S. banks, and the opening of the advertising market. This kind of high-pressure request by the U.S. side began first with the estimation that the Korean advertising industry had reached a considerable level in the area of scale of transactions. This can easily be seen by examining the report entitled "Opening the Korean Advertising Market to American Agencies," which was distributed to the government and the press by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Korea in September 1985.

According to this report, the advertising expenses of Korean enterprises in 1984 reached $823 million and are expected to exceed $1 billion in 1986. The U.S. side estimates that advertising fees are growing 10-15 percent per year and insists upon the opening of Korea's fast-growing advertising market.

In America's contention there are points that are more or less exaggerations, but it is difficult to deny that the Korean advertising industry has developed at a fast pace.

The Korean advertising industry, which began in 1886 with an advertisement in the HAN-SONG WEEKLY by the Se-chang Trading Company and which will see its 100 anniversary this year, has been transformed into a market of 740 trillion won a year (1985 year-end first planning estimate). After Japan it is the largest market in Asia.

Also, since 1980, except for last year, economic stagnation was serious, and the growth of advertising fees was 20 percent or more each year. In 1984 it showed a growth rate that exceeded 1 percent of the GNP. Accordingly, advertising companies in advanced countries (first from the United States, then from Japan and Europe) already 2 or 3 years ago have promoted business ties with domestic advertising companies as outposts from which to penetrate Korea. Now more than 30 companies have ties in Korea.

Among these, U.S. advertising companies, which number more than 10, are the most active. In particular, the actual conditions are that some of these companies already have agreements with their Korean partners to form joint-venture corporations in the event that the market is opened.

In the advertising industry it is expected that if U.S. companies enter the domestic market, as a first step they will launch a concentrated attack on the area of export advertising.

That is because, following the trend of enterprises increasing their export advertising, increased profits are expected, and in this sphere the competitiveness of domestic advertising companies is slight. Also, it is because in this category errors in cash transfers are easy and the possibility that friction will arise with domestic media companies is practically nonexistent.

The U.S. advertising companies which are eying the penetration of Korea have, for the most part, worldwide branch networks and display strengths for export advertising. However, the industry perceives that as U.S. advertising companies pass through this kind of process, gradually their eyes will turn toward domestic advertising too, and the luring away of advertisers will become full-scale.

It is feared that in these circumstances, advertising companies which are relatively lagging in advertising craftsmanship and production skill will suffer a serious blow.

The domestic advertising industry's resistance to U.S. demands is fierce.

The Korean Advertising Council (chairman Kim Sok-nyon) recently submitted a recommendation to the Ministry of Culture and Information, which is the responsible government agency, requesting that as the time is still premature for the opening of the advertising market, protection be given to the domestic advertising industry until it gains international competitiveness.

In this recommendation, the association insisted that in looking at the example of Southeast Asian nations, the establishment of branches or direct investment would greatly encroach upon the domestic advertising market, and stated that if there were to be an opening, the joint-venture form, which would have the smallest effect on the industry, should be used for at least 5 years. According to the contention of the association, the result of the market opening in the nations of Hong Kong, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, etc. in Southeast Asia was that the number 1 through 10 rankings in sales were seized by U.S. advertising companies.

To the contention that it is necessary for Korea to open the advertising market in order to receive more benefits under the GSP, the industry resists strongly.

Industry sources said that "because the situation is not urgent to the degree that our government, using the advertising market as collateral, requests an expansion of GSP privileges, and in prinicple there is agreement on financial markets, the opening of which is the United States' strongest demand, and on the opening of the market for some consumer goods, it is not necessary also to open the advertising market, whose competitiveness is still weak, stubbornly using the GSP as the reason."

Industry sources emphasize that to the extent that full-scale development of the advertising industry began only a little over 10 years ago, and most advertising companies are in the infant stage in capital, manpower, and income, the time is premature for opening. Moreover, as the advertising agency business is in the special service area, which requires little capital, even if foreign advertising companies enter, the effectiveness of overseas capital inducement would be small.

However, the industry is not without opinions favoring a market opening.

Supporters mention as benefits that opening would bring the rapid reception of overseas market intelligence; the inducement of advertising, marketing, and business technology; and easy cooperative promotion of large-scale international functions.

They point out that even if foreign advertising companies enter, because of differences in culture and customs they will not be able to make an effective advertising performance and cannot seriously damage the domestic industry, and they say that advertising companies must use the pains of opening as an opportunity to foster latent strengths in preparation for the trend toward internationalization.

The supporters' position is more strongly apparent regarding some of the small and medium-size advertising companies. This is because if foreign companies enter there is a possibility that present barriers will collapse.

Persuant to the Korean Broadcasting Advertising Corporation Law enacted in 1980, the broadcasting advertising agency fee is paid at a rate of 5-7 percent (advertising fee) from the fixed sales amount and by the sponsor's chosen advertising company, and in the case where newspapers have sales of 600 million won or more, a 15 percent fee is recognized.

Advertising companies that cannot meet the requirements of these regulations cannot receive the fixed agency fee, so their operating deficits are worsened. The situation is that some advertising companies which are affiliates of a major group mobilize all sorts of expedients, and by their attracting advertisers, they put the small and medium-size companies' existence at risk.

It follows that if foreign companies enter, small and medium-size companies, through lobbying activities, will work to try to get this kind of regulation cancelled and are inwardly hoping for the opportunity for all enterprises to achieve the international standard of 15 percent.

Notwithstanding this kind of outward harmony and hidden conflict between large-scale companies, which are group affiliates, and small and medium-size companies, at the Korean-U.S. Trade Affairs Committee conference which will be held on the 19th and 20th it appears that final negotiations about the problem of opening the advertising market will ensue.

It is a fact that with the U.S. request for opening the pressure has become higher than last year, but the authorities concerned state that "examination in stages is necessary," and it is judged that the possibility still remains that the time of the opening can be delayed.

Industry sources insist that "as the opening is a matter that will be realized sometime, the important thing at this stage is not the form of opening but the policy chosen for developing the domestic advertising industry."

History of Requests for Opening the Advertising Market

Time	Setting of Debate	Details Requested
Feb 85	Korean-U.S. Commerce Ministers' Conference	Request for opening of the domestic market in the service area: insurance, finance, etc.
Mar 85	Visit to the United States of Overseas Cooperation Committee Planning Team	Supplementary request for market opening in the areas of advertising, accounting, freight shipping; request for foreign capital inducement laws and resolution of legal measures concerning advertising.

[Table continued]

Time	Setting of Debate	Details Requested
May 85	Leo Burnnett J. Walter Thompson	Request for establishment of branch in Korea.
Jun 85	GSP Public Hearing (location--U.S.)	J. Walter Thompson requested establishment of a branch in Korea but contends that Bank of Korea rejection is expected; opinion expressed that the advertising industry should be excepted from the industries in which investment is not permitted.
Sep 85	Korean Branch of the American Chamber of Commerce	Submission to Korean Government and press of report that the Korean advertising market must be opened.
Oct 85	Korean Advertising Council	Submission of recommendations that time is premature for the opening of the advertising market.

9259/6662
CSO: 4107/162

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INDIA HOPES TO SET UP JOINT VENTURES WITH KOREA

Trade Talks Held

Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)--South Korea and India have agreed to boost their bilateral trade, promoting joint investments in the fields of textiles, communications, machinery, auto parts and electronics.

At the fifth joint economic cooperation committee meeting held Tuesday at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) building, the two countries also agreed to diversify the variety of commodities that can be trade between the two countries. At present, trading items are limited to ships, steel products and iron ore. Delegations from the two countries also discussed ways and means to jointly advance to third markets.

Chong Mun-to, president of Hyundai Corp., led a 50-member Korean delegation to the private-level economic cooperation meeting, while a 12-member Indian delegation of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries was headed by Rejive Kaul. The Indians arrived in Seoul Sunday to explore and promote economic collaboration with Korea.

Electronic, Electrical Energy Ties Desired

SK270118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)--India hopes to set up joint ventures with South Korean businesses in the fields of electronics and electrical energy, Rajive Kaul, president of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI), said here on Thursday.

Kaul told reporters that it would be desirable for Korean investors to advance into India through joint venture projects in the areas of electronics and electrical power.

Kaul, heading a 12-member Indian delegation, came to Seoul on Sunday to attend the fifth joint conference of the Korea-India and India-Korea economic cooperation committess.

He said that the Indian Government has already opened or plans to open communications and road construction sectors, which had been managed by state-run corporations, to private business firms. Such sectors would also be promising areas for joint venture projects with Korean investors, he added.

In an effort to facilitate Korean investments in India for the establishment of joint ventures, the AIEI, which comprises 1,850-member companies, plans to set up a branch office in Seoul, Kaul said.

Business leaders in Korea and India have agreed to form joint ventures in the electronics, automobile components, machinery, telecommunications equipment and textile industries.

In an eight-point joint statement issued at the end of the annual economic cooperation meeting, held here on Tuesday, the two sides also agreed that they should abide by the spirit of South-South cooperation, paying particular attention to the principle of free trade.

In the one-day meeting, Korea was represented by a 40-member delegation led by Chong Mun-to chairman of the Korea-India Economic Cooperation Committee.

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CSO: 4100/191

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION SIGNS PURCHASING CONTRACTS

SK230228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)--A large-scaled Australian trade mission concluded contracts with South Korean business concerns last week to purchase a total of 15 million U.S. dollars worth of Korean commodities, a Korean Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday.

The Australian economic delegation, comprising 11 leading companies, conducted active business consultations with some 80 Korean exporters, including nine general trading companies (GTCs) during its weeklong purchasing mission until June 21, the official said.

According to the official, its purchasing target for Korean-made products had been originally set at an estimated 12 million dollars.

Major shopping items for the Australian mission included chemicals, color picture rubes, computer components, oil rigs, and consumer electronics, he added.

As part of efforts to rectify the chronic trade imbalance between the two countries, now in favor of Australia, the Korean Government plans to ask the oceanic country to dispatch such buying missions to Korea every year.

Last Year, Korea exported only 368.7 million dollars worth of commodities to Australia while importing an estimated 1,116 million dollars worth, resulting in the trade deficit of 747.3 million dollars.

Korea's cumulative deficits in its trade with Australia since 1975 is roughly five billion dollars worth, triggering considerable criticism from the Korean media and business communities.

The 11 Australian mission members are Himaco Ltd., Bell Holdings, B.P. Chemicals, S.K.I. Peripherals p/l, Hart Steel and Allied, Mullins Wheels p/l, Australian Drilling and Mining Supplies, Teletronics p/l, CSR Ltd., Sava Vision p/l, and Dunlop Slazenger Dunlop Olympic Ltd.

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CSO: 4100/191

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PLANNING BOARD DETAILS GROWING TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

SK310849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 31 Jul 86

/Text/ Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--The main factors behind Korea's growing deficit in its trade with Japan in the first half of this year were imports of machinery, electric and electronic products, chemicals, industrial raw materials and fuels, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Thursday.

Korea recorded a 732 million U.S. dollar surplus in its trade of primary products with Japan in the first 6 months. It incurred a 3.5 billion dollar deficit, however, in the trade of manufactured goods, resulting in an overall deficit of 2.7 billion dollars.

The 3.5 billion dollar deficit in manufactured products included 2.9 billion dollars in the trade of heavy and chemical goods, 456 million dollars in the trade of raw materials and fuels used in the production of manufactured goods and 98 million dollars in the trade of other products.

The 2.9 billion dollar deficit that Korea recorded in the heavy and chemical industry included 1.2 billion dollars in the trade of machinery for the expansion of Korean firms' production facilities, 890 million dollars in the trade of parts and components for electric and electronic products, 386 million dollars in the trade of chemical raw materials and 485 million dollars in the trade of precision machinery and transportation equipment.

Korea's deficit in its machinery trade with Japan increased from 498 million dollars in the first quarter to 663 million dollars in the second quarter, according to the EPB.

The deficit in Korea's trade of electric and electronic products increased from 362 million dollars to 528 million dollars in the cited 6-month period, that in the trade of chemicals climbed from 159 million dollars to 217 million dollars, and that in the trade of raw materials and fuels rose from 159 million dollars to 297 million dollars.

The EPB predicted that Korea's overall deficit in its trade with Japan will increase continuously in the second half, to more than 5 billion dollars by the end of the year, compared with 3 billion dollars in 1985.

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CSO: 4100/213

BRIEFS

TRADE DISCUSSIONS WITH EC OFFICIALS--Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--Working-level officials representing South Korea and the European Community (EC) are scheduled to meet July 15-16 in Brussels to discuss the expansion of bilateral trade and the promotion of cooperation in science and technology, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. During the Korean-EC meeting, which will be the first since President Chon Tu-hwan visited Europe last April, the Korean side is expected to urge the EC to establish a permanent mission in Seoul, ministry sources said. The Korean officials are also expected to ask the EC to expand generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) benefits for Korean exports and to ease import regulations on Korean electronic products, including video tape recorders, they added. The two sides also plan to discuss the upcoming fourth Korean-EC high-level consultative meeting, slated for later this year in Brussels. Yi Tong-ik, director general of the ministry's economic affairs bureau, will lead a 10-member Korean delegation, according to the sources. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPMENT OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK240542 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 22 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July editorial: "Let Us Deepen and Develop the Movement To Win the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Our party's policy for carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is demonstrating great vitality. Today, our party demands that this movement be vigorously carried out to a higher level by all domains and all units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party is successfully carrying out the work of reforming man based on communism together with socialist economic construction by actively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and by vigorously waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions in all domains of socialist construction in accordance with the new demand in the development of the revolution, when the cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea is being put forward to the front.

Ten years have passed since the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions began at the initiative of our party. During this period, some 2,000 units have [words indistinct] glorious banner of the three revolutions and numerous successes and experiences have been attained in this movement.

Party organizations and functionaries should put forth a higher standard and demand on the basis of these successes and should more substantively carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. What is important in developing the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is to give priority to the ideological revolution, which fosters party members and workers to be genuine revolutionaries, who are a demand of the eighties.

As the priority work in carrying out the three revolutions is the ideological revolution, we should seize the implementation of the ideological revolution as the basic element in the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions. Execution of state plans without fail and management both within and outside of the plants and enterprises in a cultured and sanitary fashion are important in the *struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions.*

However, the work of reforming the ideology and consciousness of party members and workers is more important than any other work. Thus, our party has put forth this issue as consistent demand since the outset of initiating the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

Today, when the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is being deepened and developed, our party is placing more emphasis on this issue. Deeply understanding such an intention of the party, party organizations and functionaries should place more emphasis on implementing the ideological revolution.

Party organizations should put forth targets and tasks that correspond to the developing reality, to the prevailing situation, and to the preparedness of the people and should organize ideological indoctrination work.

Thus, party organizations should make all the party members, workers, and new generations prepare themselves to be chuche-oriented revolutionaries--genuine communist revolutionaries--who tenaciously struggle to accomplish the revolution through their own strength, by assuming the chuche idea and our party's lines--the embodiment of the chuche idea--as their firm faith under any circumstances. Party organizations should not allow any unsound ideological element contradictory to the chuche idea to permeate the revolutionary ranks.

Implementing the work of winning the red banner of the three revolutions and of glorifying this banner in a substantive manner to a high level is important. The units have failed to win the red banner of the three revolutions should accelerate this movement.

It is an important issue to newly amend the targets put forth in accordance with the demand of the reality and to actively implement this work. Thus, they should attain outstanding success in carrying out the three revolutions and in socialist construction, should make their plants, enterprises, and job sites exemplary units to which the entire nation looks up, and should win the glorious red banner of the three revolutions.

The unit which has won the red banner of the three revolutions should put forth a higher goal while consolidating its success and should vigorously struggle to implement the goal. The unit which has won the red banner of the three revolutions should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the twofold red banner of the three revolutions. In the unit in which the work team has won the red banner of the three revolutions, the workshop should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions. In the unit in which the workshop has won the red banner of the three revolutions, plant and enterprise should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

All units that have won the red banner of the three revolutions should more excellently carry out the tasks of the three revolutions without recession and should advance at the forefront of the entire nation, thus endlessly glorifying their honor.

Plants and enterprises in key industries should take the lead of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. The key industries including power, mining, and metallurgy and railway transportation occupy important positions in carrying out the three revolutions and in the nation's economic development.

Only when innovations and upsurges are effected in these domains can the epochal advance be made in carrying out the three revolutions and in overall socialist construction.

Major plants and enterprises in key industries which include the working class of Kangson have advanced by taking the lead in innovation, and have highly raised the beacon fire of the great chollima upsurge during the period of the great chollima upsurge. Thus, they have made the entire nation see with revolutionary upsurge.

The working class in key industries should, as in the past, highly uphold the lines and policy of the party at the forefront of the march to win the red banner of the three revolutions. Deeply realizing the important nature of their position and the revolutionary mission, the plants, enterprises, party organizations and functionaries in key industries should carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions more vigorously than any other sector.

As elucidated by our party, the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is the basic factor in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties. The plants, enterprises, and workshops in key industries should correctly establish and implement targets and method to implement the tasks related to the party's policy laid before them. They should effect greater innovations in production and construction with the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle.

Amid the flames of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, the working class in the mining industry should produce more coal and ore and the working class involved in metallurgy and the machine industry should produce more steel, iron, machines, and facilities and innovative success in transporting more cargo to the sites of socialist construction should be effected in railway transportation.

The rural economic sector should further deepen this movement according to demand in the development of reality so that the ideological level and the level of consciousness of peasants is more highly enhanced and the material and technological foundation of rural economy is firmly consolidated.

By so doing, we can develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people, thus successfully carrying out the tasks of rural thesis, and can expedite the complete victory in socialism.

To deepen and develop the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, party organizations at all levels should actively organize work to popularize the example and experiences of the advanced units. A number of advanced units emerged through the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

The Sinpoyang cast iron workshop in the Nagwon Machine Complex, the third work team in the Songsan Cooperative Farm and the commercial management office in Chonchon county which have won the honorable twofold red banner of the three revolutions and the Komsan pit in the Yongyang mine, the Songsan mine and the Kwangchon food plant in Tanchon city which have won the red banner of the three revolutions have created good experiences. Such units can be seen in all areas, such as the industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, and public health domains.

Therefore, all domains and all units should properly organize the work of learning from and following the examples and experiences created in their own domains and units and in related domains and units.

Party organizations should visit the advanced units to introduce their example, and should organize meetings to introduce their experiences. By so doing, all domains and units can carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions based on methodology and can comprehensively develop this movement.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is an important mass movement advanced by the party and is the work of the party. Seizing the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions as an important component in the party works, all party organizations and sections within the party should direct their strength to settle the tasks arising in this movement.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is a movement whose target is very high. Therefore, the success in this movement depends on how the party organizations organize and carry out the struggle to implement targets established by the resolution. Experiences of numerous advanced units show that when party organizations and functionaries organize and carry out this movement, considering it important party work and consistently seizing [word indistinct] great successes can be won.

Party organizations should put forth tasks to be resolved in each step and should inspire all owrkers' organizations, functionaries, and masses to implement these tasks, correctly establishing the steps and goals of this movement. When, how, and what tasks should be resolved in implementing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution not only by plant units, enterprises, and cooperative farms, but by workshops, work teams, and the individual worker, and should be clearly indicated in their goals. This is an important issue.

In particular, party members and workers should properly organize political work so that their resolutions can be implemented in their daily work and life. At the same time, party organizations should substantively carry out the work of summing up the implementation of the resolved goals and the work of evaluation.

Party organizations should firmly turn the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions into the work of party committees and should encourage responsible functionaries of the party to push ahead with this movement in a responsible manner. The sections of the three revolutions in city and county party committees are the sections which supervise and lead the implementation of the three revolutions.

Therefore, the sections of the three revolutions should seize the overall control of this movement and realize unified guidance of the movement. To do so, they should each day understand and seize the situation of this movement in each domain and unit. They should understand overall aspects of this movement from establishment, execution, and summing up of the resolved goals to the evaluation of such goals.

The guidance of this movement cannot be ensured only by the strength of the sections of the three revolutions. All departments and sections of the party committees, including the propaganda and organizational departments, should each day discuss and jointly prepare work to push ahead with the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions in close cooperation among themselves.

Enhancing the role of the three revolutions teams is important in deepening the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. The three revolutions teams should actively support this movement by briskly carrying out organizational and political work in each unit and should help carry out this movement as a mass movement.

In his immortal classical work, "The Historic Experiences in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions as an important mass movement of our party.

Deeply understanding the profound ideas and theory included in the work, party organizations and functionaries should actively push ahead with the movement. All party organizations and functionaries should further deepen and develop the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions under the party's leadership and should attain greater miracles and innovations in carrying out the three revolutions and in socialist constructions.

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CSO: 4110/085

SEMINAR MARKS HIM CHONG-IL WORK ON EDUCATION

SK241033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--A seminar was held by educationalists on 22 July at the grand people's study house to mark the 2nd anniversary of the publication of "on further developing educational work", a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made at the seminar by educationalists of Kim Il-song University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Educational Science Institute, etc. on the subjects "'on further developing educational work', a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a programmatic document for a new turn in education in conformity with the demand of the developing situation", "to strengthen education in basic science and foreign languages is a key to bringing the quality of secondary general education to a higher stage", "to improve the method of education is an important demand to enhance the quality of education to a new stage at present" and so on.

The speakers stressed that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and a militant banner to which our party and people should constantly keep a tight hold in bringing up able and useful communistic revolutionary personnel of chuche type and in building socialist and communist education.

They explained that the historical work advanced a new educational policy to further develop educational work to suit the developing revolution in which the cause of modeling the whole of society on the Chuche idea is attaining greater depth, and opened a road of an eventful turn in education.

The work, they said, advanced an original idea of developing education with emphasis on lifting the level of scientific and technological education on the basis of intensified political and ideological education, and indicated in a concrete way the orientations and ways of strengthening education in basic science and foreign languages, the training in rudiments of technology and specialized technological education.

They stressed that the work gave comprehensive answers to all questions arising in further developing educational work such as the question of improving the method of education and nursing systematically the distinguished aptitudes and talent of the students and pupils, the question of improving the training of technicians and experts and accelerating the intellectualization of the whole society, the question of raising the qualifications of teachers and enhancing their role, improving educational conditions and strengthening party's guidance of educational work.

/9738
CSO: 4100/210

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES PLEDGE 'LOYAL SOCIALIST EMULATION'

SK250008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Industrial establishments throughout Korea have held employees meetings and risen in the "loyal socialist emulation" in response to the call of the employees of hydraulic power station construction complex No. 1.

At the meetings reporters and speakers said the Korean people have covered the road of the glorious struggle and victory as they hold in high esteem respected president Kim Il-song as the leader peerless in the history spanning thousands of years, and have successfully carried forward under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il the revolutionary cause of Chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt. Paektu.

They stressed the need to vigorously wage the "loyal socialist emulation" in all domains and at all units in order to greet the greatest fetes of the nation next year with a high degree of political enthusiasm and shining feats of labor.

The employees of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex said they would sharply boost the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel and send in good time iron and steel needed for the main construction targets and various domains of the national economy and thereby discharge the duty of steel workers.

The employees of the Hyesan youth mine stressed that they would raise the production of ores over 1.5 times and the employees of the August 28 factory declared that they would fulfill this year's assignments far ahead of schedule, and surpass them over 20 percent till the end of the year.

The employees of the Sungni general motor works made a determination to honor this year's plan till 10 October, the plan for the first quarter of 1987 till mid-February 1987 and the first half year plan till mid-April 1987.

The employees of the June 13 mine, the Changjingang power station, the Pukchang thermal power complex, the Nakwon machine complex, the October 5 general automation works, the Chongjin chemical fibre complex and many other power stations and factories as well as coal mines resolved to effect a great upswing in the production.

/9738
CSO: 4100/210

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION

SK250502 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 23 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July Editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate Production of Iron and Steel Materials"]

[Text] In the teachings given during his recent on-the-spot guidance to various domains fo the national economy in North Hamgyong Province and in his recent teachings in other areas, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has concretely elucidated ways to increase the production of iron and steel materials and to discover the potential for greater production of iron and steel materials.

These teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute an important guideline that we should firmly grasp in developing the metal industry and in increasing the production of iron and steel materials. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Smoothly producing iron and steel materials has become an urgent requirement for the development of today's national economy.

[Words indistinct] is urgently required in various domains of the national economy today, as socialist economic construction rapidly accelerates, is iron and steel materials. Only when we have sufficient iron and steel materials can our modern machine plants operate at full capacity and can we produce and supply more plant facilities and production facilities needed in the extraction industry.

Accelerating the construction of reclaimed tideland, power plants, the Suchon Vinalon complex, the (Kali) fertilizer plant, and other major plants greatly depends on the smooth production and supply of iron and steel materials.

Proceeding from the importance of iron and steel materials in developing the national economy, our party has consistently presented the slogan. "Iron and machines are the king of industry" and has concentrated major efforts on increasing the production of iron and steel materials.

The metal industry sector should continue to make strenuous efforts and vigorously accelerate the production of iron and steel materials by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's call. The existing metal plants should also increase production. This is an important task facing the metal industry sector today.

The production potential of the metal industry provided under the wise leadership of our party is very great. Properly utilizing this great potential alone, can further increase the production of iron and steel materials.

Functionaries and working people in the metal industry sector should be deeply aware of the importance of tehir duty and responsibility in developing the national economy and should struggle to increase production of iron and steel materials.

One of the important factors of increasing production in the metal industry is managing facilities and the material supply. Therefore, functionaries in this sector should operate all facilities at full capacity by properly and correctly establishing the facility management system and by strengthening the maintenance work system. They should have daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly production quotas and production quotas by index fulfilled without fail by firmly grasping and strengthening the work of supplying raw materials, fuel, and materials.

In particular, the Kim Chaek iron works has a great role in the production of iron and steel materials. Therefore, when the Kim Chaek iron works is properly operated, the overall national economy can be developed briskly. Accordingly, functionaries and workers at the Kim Chaek iron works should maintain a high level of production of iron and steel materials by vigorously struggling to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings.

It is also important to find more reserves to increase production of steel materials. When metal plants strengthen and perfect production processes a bit more and establish measures, they can produce more steel materials.

Therefore, functionaries of the metal industry sector should rapidly readjust production processes at their units, if needs, and, should thus maintain steel production at a high level.

It is important to increase steel production to properly utilize the steel casting furnaces at plants and enterprises. When we properly utilize the steel casting furnaces at plants and enterprises, we can produce more steel. All plants and enterprises which have steel casting furnaces should wage a struggle to properly manage the steel casting furnaces so as to operate them at full capacity.

We should correctly assign production tasks to increase the rate of use of steel casting furnaces. Accordingly, functionaries at various organs concerned, including the State Administration Council and the State Planning Committee, should correctly assign steel production tasks to the steel casting furnaces of plants and enterprises and should thoroughly establish measures to smoothly implement the tasks. In particular, responsible functionaries at provincial party and administrative and economic organs should firmly grasp and properly push ahead with this work.

What is also important in accelerating steel production is to vigorously conduct the movement to collect magnetite.

Magnetite is important in the production of iron and steel materials. Without magnetite, steel works cannot maintain their production. When large quantities of magnetite are collected, more steel materials can be produced. Magnetite can be found everywhere.

All sectors of the national economy should actively conduct the movement to collect magnetite among the masses and, thus, should effect a new innovation in collecting magnetite.

There are no specific persons who should be responsible for collecting magnetite. All people should collect magnetite. Plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and people's neighborhood units should conduct the movement to collect magnetite.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should more vigorously inspire the masses to participate in this movement so that all people will participate in this movement with the attitude of being the master. Thus, party organizations and functionaries at all levels should inspire the masses to collect more magnetite and send it to the metal plants.

The movement to collect magnetite cannot achieve its success if it is conducted at occasional intervals. This movement should be conducted at all times. In implementing party policy, there should always be a consistency. Therefore, being deeply aware of the fact that collecting magnetite is an important requirement of the party policy to further increase steel production, all functionaries should correctly assign magnetite collection tasks to plants, enterprises, workshops, work teams, and even individual persons and should inspire them to collect magentite. Thus, they should have the movement to collect magnetite [and] effect great success.

Economizing iron and steel materials is no less important than the production of iron and steel materials. Economizing is synonymous with increased production. The wasteful [word indistinct] steel materials has nothing to do with the attitude of being the master. Today, when steel demands are rapidly increasing, those who try to economize even one gram of steel materials are precisely those who are loyal to the party and the revolution. Therefore, all functionaries and the working people should try to seek ways to economize steel materials and should use them economically and sparingly.

In particular, functionaries at steel material supply units should supply standardized steel materials only, and the units which use these standardized steel materials should stage the struggle to correctly use them according to standardized sizes.

Today's reality, in which we should thoroughly implement the task the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given to the metal industry sector and effect upsurges in the production of iron and steel materials, urgently demands that functionaries in this sector have a lofty revolutionary spirit and properly carry out their organizational and command work. Experiences in enterprise complexes where upsurges and innovations are being effected clearly show that all successes greatly depend upon functionaries' revolutionary work attitude.

Functionaries' sense of the revolution finds expression in the thorough implementation of their assigned tasks. The national economic development plan is precisely a directive of the party and a state law. Once receiving a task, functionaries should implement it without fail under any difficult circumstances. There is no knotty problem in the production of iron and steel materials today. The way to increase steel production rests precisely with functionaries' revolutionary organization and command of the economic work.

Functionaries at plants and enterprises, including enterprise complexes in the metal industry sector, should have a lofty sense of responsibility and should carry out their organizational work in a revolutionary manner. Thus, they should achieve production quotas of iron and steel materials without fail and, at the same time, thoroughly implement all assigned tasks, including the work to improve the quality of iron and steel materials. By so doing, they should effect a new upsurge in the production of iron and steel materials.

/8918
CSO: 4110/085

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY, TECHNICAL REVOLUTION --Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--July 27 every year is "day of support to the rural technical revolution" in Korea. On the threshold of this day, sizable achievements are reported by the Kumsong general tractor works and other heavy industrial plants directly serving the fulfillment of the rural technical revolution and the farm machine stations. In the first half of this year, thousands of tractors and upwards of 4,000-rice-transplanting machines and rice seedling-plucking machines and other modern farm machines were supplied to the countryside. Repairers groups for aiding the countryside have been formed with workers, technicians and experts in various areas for a brisk social movement to give material and technical assistance to the rural districts. Now above 500 repairers groups are active on cooperative farms, according to data available. During the first half of the year, they made a big contribution to the full-capacity operation of tractors, rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines by their energetic work. The Korean countryside is recording enormous successes in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture with the powerful support of the working class. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 25 Jul 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/210

EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Continuously Step Up the Upbringing of Technically Talented Brains and the Development of Science and Technology!"]

[Text] Today in our country, under the judicious leadership of the party and the leader, a struggle designed to improve and step up, on a fresh higher stage, the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to develop quickly science and technology is being launched energetically.

It is gravely important work for the socialist and communist construction and the prosperity of the nation to deepen and develop further the work of bringing up technically talented brains and science and technology in conformity with the requirements of reality. The reigning party of the working-class must constantly take interest in and render great efforts for that work.

Twenty-five years ago, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, drew an important conclusion entitled "On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology" at the fifth plenum of the cabinet he had convened. That meeting was recorded as a historical one that established a new milestone in the course of implementing the work of bringing up technically talented brains and of developing science and technology.

The conclusion drawn by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, at the meeting represents an important theoretical and practical weapon for stepping up the socialist and communist construction and for making the fatherland more flourishing and prosperous.

In that work, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, set forth a new idea and a concrete way of deepening and further developing the work of bringing up technically talented brains and the development of science and technology on the basis of the results already achieved there.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught as follows:

"It is imperative that chuche be thoroughly established in the scientific research work and the work of education." ("On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work Of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology", monograph, p 27)

In his work, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, who had taken a deep interest in the work of education and the scientific research work clearly enunciated the tasks, as well as ways of implementing them, of increasing the number of factory colleges, in which students are to study while working in conformity with the realistic requirements of the state, and of quickly developing science and technology. This represents a correct shortcut for our party to improve and step up the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to develop quickly science and technology of the state on its own; it is a guiding instruction to which we should continuously hold fast in accelerating the socialist and communist construction and in materializing the intellectualization of the whole society.

The justness and invincible vitality of the excellent thoughts and policies set forth in his work have been clearly testified to by the incessant struggle of our party and the people launched during the past 25 years in order to implement them.

Our party greatly increased the number of those colleges, including factory colleges, in which students can study while working, and made efforts in order to prove the worth of those colleges. Thus a great number of graduates of factory colleges are truly making contributions in accelerating technical revolution and solving difficult and hard problems arising in the socialist construction.

Today in our country, a system of higher education in which students are studying while working has been established well; and a great number of workers are receiving higher education while they are engaged in production activities and their basic work.

Rushing forth toward the implementation of teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, scientists and technicians in our country have forcefully launched the scientific research work designed to accelerate the socialist economic construction by rationally utilizing natural resources of their country. They scored a success in the work of introducing the industrialization of anthracite gasification into many fields of the national economy in compliance with the party's will; they solved technical problems of producing carbide by a new method and of weaving various textile fabrics with vinalon fibre; and furthermore, they scored a conspicuous success in developing scientific technology in our country by producing large-model machine tools, including large-model oxygen separators and 10,000 ton presses.

All these successes are the precious fruits attained as a result of the energetic advancement we made along the unique path of victory in line with the chuche thought under the refined leadership of our party.

It is the firm will of our party to implement the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to enhance further the higher science and technology of the state. Our party requests that struggles be forcefully launched so that the work of bringing up technically talented brains may be improved and stepped up, fresh transformations may be effected in developing science and technology, those scientific and technological problems, the solution of which is urgent for the socialist construction, may be satisfactorily solved, and thereby the science and technology of this country may be developed quickly.

Today we are faced with heavy and honorable tasks of thoroughly implementing the programmatic instructions given by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the 5th plenum of the cabinet and the decisions of the 11th plenum of the 6th session of the party Central Committee.

Everywhere today are needed the competent technically talented brains, and modern science and technology. It is imperative for all the functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and workers to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the deep thoughts, theories, and policies enunciated in the historical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology" by studying it continuously and to realize them thoroughly in their work and life.

The establishment of more of those colleges in which students are studying while working and the improvement of the qualitative standard of higher education represent an important factor in developing the science and technology of this country and in attaining the intellectualization of the whole society.

In cities and rural and fishing villages, we must establish a great number of factory colleges, farms colleges, and fishing grounds colleges, where students may study while working; and we must equip them with more modern experimentation alliances, including electronic computers. Furthermore, the party organizations and functionaries of all levels must plan and coordinate their organizational work in order to operate the higher education system more efficiently so that students may study while working there in conformity with the realities of their units. They must efficiently organize classrooms in production sites. They must see to it that workers will take part in the on-the-spot classes in accordance with plans without exceptions; and they must see to it that all things needed in their classes will be supplied without fail.

Making students study in colleges and universities is designed to develop them as capable scientists and technicians and thereby to develop science and technology of the state. It is imperative for colleges and universities to step up the political ideology indoctrination work and to improve the quality of education. Members of the teaching staff must make active efforts to make the content of their teaching thoroughly conform to the party policies, to teach the vivid technology needed in solving the scientific and technological problems arising in accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and in achieving the 10 major prospective targets in the socialist economic construction. The party organizations must firmly organize the rank and file of the teaching staff and see to it that the quality of education will be improved. Thus they must systematically bring up a great number of those talented brains who are thoroughly trained so that they are capable of working devotedly for the party, revolution, the fatherland, and the people and who are equipped with high quality scientific knowledge.

One of the important problems confronting us today is to develop science and technology onto a higher stage. Unless science and technology are developed rapidly, the socialist construction cannot be pushed even one step further. No target can be attained, nor can our people be led to a better life.

Upholding the leadership of our party, the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people must vigorously launch into the technical revolution, must effect a fresh transformation in it, must accelerate the socialist construction, and must raise the nation's standard of science and technology up to a higher level as fast as possible.

The fortress of science and technology set forth by our party today is very high. However, we are equipped with the force and probability of attaining it.

Today in our country, there is a large group of 1,250,000 scientists, technicians, and specialists who have been brought up in the bosom of the party and the leader; strong scientific research bases have been established; and the requirements for scientific research works have been sufficiently fulfilled. As long as we have such a firm foundation and the judicious leadership of the party and the leader, we are capable of taking any fortress of science. All the scientists, technicians, and workers must vigorously launch, with faith and optimism, into today's march designed to achieve fresh developments of science and technology, and must successfully render meritorious services there.

The core tasks in the scientific research work at this time are to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the national economy and to solve successfully those scientific and technological problems arising in the course of taking the 10 prospective targets in the socialist economic construction.

It is above all of importance to see to it that scientists and technicians will firmly establish chuche and forcefully launch their scientific research work. Only when chuche is firmly established, can science and technology be rapidly developed onto a higher stage so that raw materials and resources of our country may be utilized effectively in conformity with the trends of modern science and technology.

Firmly setting forth their views on a chuche-oriented one, scientists and technicians must step up the scientific research work designed to develop our economy on the basis of rich natural resources and raw material resources in our country; they must render their scientific and technological support in order to take the grand 10 prospective targets.

Now is an era in which science and technology are developing very swiftly. It is imperative for us to launch our research works with a view to the future in order to develop actively the basic sciences, to introduce the results of the most up-to-date scientific technology into the national economy, and to develop the science and technology of our country up to an advanced level of the world.

Scientific research work is a difficult and complicated work that requires a maximum display of human intellectual capability and that opens up an unknown world. Scientists and technicians, following the examples of unsung heroes, must energetically launch their scientific research work with the loyalty toward the party and the leader, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and an extraordinary enthusiasm. They must thus bring about new inventions and practical achievements and render integral contributions to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

The shock brigade movement of scientists and technicians sponsored by our party is a mass technological innovation movement of scientists and technicians, which is designed to combine science and production and to embody the principle of the speed battle in scientific research works. We must further enhance the role of the shock brigade of scientists and technicians, must further step up the creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and producing masses, and thereby must accelerate energetically the march of developing science and technology of our country.

The progress in technology and the success in scientific research work depends largely on the innate talent of scientists and technicians. Scientists and technicians must establish a life style of revolutionary study, must all become scholars of enthusiasm and passion, must study foreign languages hard while working on their major fields, and must incessantly try to absorb the most up-to-date science and technology.

In order to develop science and technology of the state rapidly, it is of importance to step up guidance regarding them.

The party organizations and functionaries must see to it that scientists and technicians will carry out smoothly their activities of scientific research, studying, and living, and that measures will be taken in time for introducing their research results into production.

Unless scientists and technicians, who are directly in charge of the development of science and technology of the state, are capable of bringing about more than one success in their research, we cannot say that they are capable of meeting the great confidence, solicitude, and expectations of the party. The party organizations and functionaries must see to it that scientists and technicians will have greater pride and self-confidence, that research tasks will be assigned to them fearlessly in accordance with their ability, and that they will be supported responsibly till their research bears the fruits of success.

All the functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and workers, upholding high the leadership of our party, must step up the work of bringing up technically talented brains, must develop science and technology rapidly, and must thereby make the 1980's shine more brightly as the golden days of socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/067

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SUPPORTS NEW PEACE PROPOSAL

SK271019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo 26 June (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) made public a statement on 25 June in support of the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea containing a new peace proposal to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The statement stressed that the proposal of the DPRK is an epochal initiative to relax tensions obtaining on the Korean peninsula, peacefully solve the Korean question and ensure a durable peace and security of the world.

Stating that unless nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea, neither the Koreans nor the peoples of the neighbouring countries can escape the danger of nuclear war nor can they live in peace, the statement said:

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities accept the DPRK government's fair and aboveboard peace proposal and take practical measures to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and dismantle the nuclear bases there as soon as possible.

We believe that this year, the international year of peace, the world peaceloving people including the Japanese people will pay close attention to the prevailing grave situation and express active support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/187

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARY

SK091026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday at the Central Workers' House to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, and Janchivdorjiin Lombo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke at the meeting.

Yun Ki-chong said today the Mongolian people are waging a vigorous struggle to convert their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in near future by further consolidating the material and technological foundations of socialism.

She said: The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Mongolian people greater success in their endeavours to hit the new targets of socialist construction advanced by the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

We extend full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Mongolian people in their struggle against the imperialists' war moves and for defence of peace in Asia and the world.

Janchivdorjiin Lombo noted that the industrious Korean people are registering enormous achievements in the work to build a socialist society and the struggle to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mongolian people support the proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government to have the U.S. troops and military equipment withdrawn from South Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, relax tensions on the Korean peninsula, adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South and reunify the country by means of negotiation.

Present at the meeting were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and others.

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CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU'S 22ND ASSEMBLY

SK241039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader president Kim Il-song in a message of greetings on 24 July extends, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on his own behalf, warm congratulations to the 22nd assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of African unity and the entire delegates participating in the assembly.

He says: Today, the African continent is under unprecedented tense situations due to the increasingly barbarous suppression of the people and aggressive moves against the neighboring countries on the part of the South African racists, and faced with serious socio-economic difficulties resulting from the aftermaths of the past colonial rule, economic plunder based on the old international economic order and continuous natural disasters.

The current assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU will be an important occasion in solving the pressing problems confronting this continent including the issues of decolonization of Africa and the over-all sanctions against the Soith African racists.

We are convinced that once the entire peoples of the African countries are firmly united and unfold the joint struggle vigorously against imperialism, colonialism and racism, adhering steadfastly to independence, they will be able to overcome all difficulties standing in their advancement, taking their destiny in their hands.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal aggression and intervention acts committed by the imperialists and the South African racists against the African people and send constant active support and solidarity to the entire African people in their righteous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Believing that this assembly will successfully discuss all problems placed on the agenda in accordance with the noble ideas of the OAU and make a great contribution to promoting the common cause of building a new Africa independent and prosperous, I sincerely express my wishes for the excellent result in the assembly.

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CSO: 4100/210

PAPERS CARRY ARTICLES ON SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN PEOPLE

SK110545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Papers today come out with signed articles upon the opening of "a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" from July 11 to August 10 on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Colorful functions including celebration meetings and solidarity meetings will be held during the month, NODONG SINMUN notes, and says:

The Cuban people have made big successes in the socialist revolution and construction, firmly defending the gains of the revolution under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

They have achieved successes in all fields, pushing ahead both production and national defence and determinedly repulsing the repeated aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists along the bright road indicated by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Korean people warmly hail the achievements made by the Cuban people and voice full support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle to thwart the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves and drive the U.S. forces out of Guantanamo.

As class brothers and close comrades-in-arms standing together on the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, Korea and Cuba have constantly developed and strengthened the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields.

In particular, the historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in March last was an epochal event which has brought the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage.

Cuba's principled and determined stand on the question of the co-staging of the 24th Olympiad in the North and the South of Korea gives great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. The Korean people will advance hand in hand with the fraternal Cuban people in whatever trials and do everything they can to consistently develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS MARK ESTABLISHMENT OF SYRIAN DIPLOMATIC TIE

SK250510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The author of the Nodong Sinmun article says the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Syria constituted an important milestone in the history of friendship between the two peoples, and continues:

The Korean and Syrian Arab peoples are comrades-in-arms and close brothers, advancing hand in hand in carrying out the common cause against the imperialists and their stooges.

Today the Syrian Arab people, upholding the slogan of "unity, freedom, socialism," are making all efforts to implement the decision of the 8th regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, repulsing the ceaseless provocations of the imperialists and the Israeli zionists.

Our people have always and firmly supported the Syrian Arab people in their just cause.

Meanwhile, the author of the Minju Choson article says the Korean people believe that the militant friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Syrian Arab peoples on the road of the common struggle for independence and against imperialism would further develop and strengthen and wish the Syrian people greater success in the endeavors for the prosperity of the country.

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CSO: 4100/210

BRIEFS

PAK NAM-KI MEETS BULGARIANS--Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere Monday with the party workers delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Iliya Bochukov, deputy director of a department of the BCP Central Committee. Present there were Pak Pyong-chan, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Angel Kozovski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Jul 86 SK] /8918

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE--Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak-Korean Friendship Committee was formed in Prague on June 25. Zdenek Smunely, first deputy chairman of the Czech Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment, was elected chairman of the committee. In his speech he said the Czechoslovak people resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists' scheme to frame up a three-way military alliance and expressed full support to the Korean people in the efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference. Czechoslovakia, he noted, actively supports the proposals for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and tripartite talks and other peaceloving proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will always stand on the side of the Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--A Korean Government delegation headed by Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications, left Pyongyang today to attend celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong, Nicaraguan Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 9 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DANISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Arner Belling, new Danish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, presented his credentials Saturday to the great leader President Kim Il-song. Kim Chung-il, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Jul 86 SK] /8918

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES BROADCASTING DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, on July 10 the delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its Chairman Chu Chang-chun on a visit to China. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 13 Jul 86 SK] /8918

YANG HYONG-SOP MEETS THAI SENATORS--Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on July 13 met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of senators of Thailand headed by Senator Khunying Nanthaka Supraphatanan [spelling as received]. Yi Chun-sik, general secretary of the Parliamentary Group Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 14 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CHUN-KI MEETS JILIN, LIAONING GROUPS--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 14 the Jilin provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Zhao Xiu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin provincial people's congress, and the Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Bai Lichen, deputy governor of the Liaoning provincial people's government, and had a conversation with them in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 15 Jul 86 SK] /8918

KIM YONG-SUN MEETS BOLIVIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 14 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia. Present at the talks on our side were first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-sun and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Emilio Lopez Arteaga, general secretary of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 15 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

SK280508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--The old economic order should be destroyed as early as possible and a new international economic order including a fair and equitable international banking and monetary system and trade order be established, stresses NODONG SINMUN July 27 in an article headlined "non-aligned movement and new international economic order".

The article says: The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and an important lever of the imperialists for their domination, control, exploitation and plunder.

The difficulties and sufferings of the developing countries caused by the inequitable, old international economic order render the international situation unstable and endanger peace and security.

Because of their nature, the imperialists will never refrain from exploitation and plunder of their own accord nor do they help the developing countries in their efforts for progress and prosperity.

Only through their resolute and vigorous struggle can the developing countries compel the developed capitalist countries to come out to negotiation for destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new one, do away with their privileges and arbitrariness and abolish their protectionism, high interest policy and non-equivalent exchange.

To this end, it is important, first of all, for the non-aligned countries to achieve unity in the idea of independence against imperialism. Unity is a powerful weapon of the non-aligned countries and the source of their invincible strength.

At present the developed capitalist countries stake the fate of their economy on the natural resources of non-aligned countries.

Without depending on the abundant natural resources of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the imperialist monopolies can hardly maintain their aggrandized economy.

This bespeaks that the developed capitalist countries have their necks in the grip of non-aligned countries and, therefore, if the latter struggle in close unity with each other, they can wring the former's windpipe.

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END

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL STRUCTURE ALREADY ESTABLISHED

Big Changes Not Expected

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by reporter Yon Kuk-hi]

[Text] On the 26th, Professor So Tae-suk (55), spedialist on DPRK problems and head of the Korean Research Institute at Hawaii University, said that "the DPRK's Kim Il-sung has already cut all ties with front line matters and second generation partisans beginning with Kim Chong-il have seized almost complete authority."

Professor So, who is participating in a scholarly conference on "the acceptance of communism in Asia" sponsored by the East Asian Studies Institute of Sokang University, said that the process of Kim Chong-il's succession to power began a long time ago in 1974 and began to publicly emerge in 1980 at the party convention, and now Kim Chong-il has solidified his position and in the place of Kim Il-sung is carrying out such leadership functions as on site instruction, etc.

Professor So, who visited the DPRK in 1974, said that "he knows nothing about it is difficult to know anything about" the "leadership of Kim Chong-il" or the man himself, and he anticipates that "as the Kim Chong-il system of authority is, for the moment, solid, even after the death of Kim Il-sung, it does not seem as if it will easily fall." Moreover, as regards the hereditary transfer of power to Kim Chong-il, he said that it would be correct to see the objective of his visit to Russia planned for 1987 more as an attempt to gauge the international situation and relations between the two countries than as an attempt to get recognition for the father to son hereditary transfer of power or to curry favor.

Professor So has concluded that the Kim Chong-il system "is, with a younger generation, an open-door policy and peaceful gestures towards the ROK, attempting to change things somewhat from Kim Il-sung, but there is no change in the basic policy towards the ROK (meaning communization of the Korea peninsula)," and he acknowledged that "there is some truth" to the analysis that this kind of "strategic change" is connected with attempts to advocate joint sponsorship of the Olympics and plot economic development.

He said that the present situation--wherein United States troops are stationed in the ROK and ROK-U.S. and ROK-Japan relations are cordial while on the other hand Sino-Russian relations are uncomfortable--is a good opportunity for the ROK to achieve political and economic development and that "it is more important for the two sides to quickly attain democratization than to think about achieving unification. Professor So pointed out that it is necessary to correct some of the ways the ROK sees the DPRK and said that "there is concern that analyses based on stereotypical ideas or one-sided information will frequently result in fallacies different from fact."

He spoke metaphorically in talking about relations between the DPRK and the PRC and Soviet Union by saying that the DPRK "will feel happier about Russia, which is presenting it with weapons of the latest technology and keeping close company only with it, than about China, which is busy with its economic development and is treating its lover indifferently."

Professor So received his doctorate from the Graduate School of Columbia University for research on the DPRK communist movement and has taught at the University of Hawaii for 14 years.

Kim Chong-il to Visit USSR, East Europe

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Im Chong-gon]

[Text] It has been reported that Kim Chong-il (44), the son of the DPRK's Kim Il-sung, will embark on a trip to Eastern Europe.

The date for such a tour is set for next year, after he is officially announced as succeeding leader at the Seventh Worker's Party Convention planned for the end of this year.

If the trip to Eastern Europe by Kim Chong-il--who unofficially visited the PRC in June of 1983--is realized, it will be his second visit abroad since surfacing as a political figure.

Kim Chong-il's Eastern European visit implies several important things.

Last month while making public the so-called transcript of party instructions, Kim Il-sung disclosed that the problem of succession had been satisfactorily solved.

Kim Il-sung's statement meant that the campaign for a system with Kim Chong-il as successor that had unfolded overtly and covertly since 1980 had reached its final stage. Husband and wife Sin Sang-ok and Ch'oe Un-hui who recently fled from the DPRK said that the Kim Chong-il ear has already started.

Kim Il-sung's existence is a symbolic one which entails listening to reports on affairs after they are over, and Kim Chong-il has taken over real rule. Accordingly, there are predictions that it is possible that Kim Il-sung will have over the party chairmanship to his son at the upcoming party convention.

At any rate, Kim Chong-il's Eastern European tour will very probably be carried out in the capacity of real sovereign. Even so, as with his 1983 visit to the PRC, in the tour of Eastern Europe there will be no change in the motive of trying to get recognition from allied countries for the system of hereditary succession.

It was reported that last March, on the occasion of the Soviet Communist Party Convention, Kim Chong-il was planning to visit Moscow, but such plans misfired. DPRK observers guessed that one of the main reasons for breaking off the trip was problems in protocol.

Foreign recognition of hereditary succession to power is particularly important as concerns the post Kim Il-sung era. For Kim Il-sung, the fabricated myth of a revolutionary struggle contributed to the legitimacy of his rule, but Kim Chong-il has nothing to stand on. There is a need to magnify external support in order to suppress internal resistance. The DPRK is luring insignificant international conferences to Pyongyang under the guise of international support for the system of succession. The "Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula" international conference this September is not an exception.

In the closed society called the DPRK, Kim Chong-il is one of the people veiled in the most secrecy.

He is a person who has never had an interview with reporters. Though limited in scope, his tour of Easter Europe will be the first opportunity to see his disposition and style as a leader.

Kim Chong-il, who during the 1960s is known to have studied for a short time in Eastern Europe, and is known as a narrow-minded person who thinks that Eastern European countries are poorer than the DPRK.

Instead of travelling abroad to learn of foreign countries, he is said to be a person of fastidious character who collects foreign films.

Because of this, it appears that Kim's tour of Eastern Europe will be used as an opportunity to widen his knowledge as a leader.

In 1984 Kim Il-sung returned from a tour of Eastern European countries and positively attempted such open-door policies as establishing a joint management law, etc. Moreover, it has been reported that Kim Il-sung regretted that he had not travelled to other countries even earlier.

If, by means of travel to Eastern Europe, Kim Chong-il can be woken from his illusions about the systems of the DPRK, then perhaps a breath of fresh air will penetrate into the closed system of the DPRK.

He will probably be able to conform firsthand the intentions of Eastern European countries as concerns participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and their expectations as concerns ROK-DPRK talks on easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The fact that Kim Chong-il is visiting Eastern Europe first after rising to the position of real authority can also be explained as proof of the analysis of observers that recently the DPRK is moving away from the traditional foreign policy of keeping China and the Soviet Union at equal distance and is leaning toward the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4107/180

NODONG SINMUN ON DECLARATION BY SOUTH PRIME MINISTER'S AIDE

SK301032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)--Kim Hyong-bae, who was aide to the South Korean puppet prime minister in charge of youth affairs, urged a revolt against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime".

Commenting on this a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

Kim Hyong-bae in his "declaration of conscience" on July 28 called upon the entire "government officials" to cease to be running dogs of the fascist "regime", saying that he would no more remain silent but fight against the fascist dictatorial "government".

His "declaration of conscience" is another indictment telling once again to the whole world that South Korea is a hell of fascism and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is a truculent "regime" strangling human rights.

It is the tragic reality of South Korea, the worst barren land of human rights and ruins of democracy and civil rights at the end of 20th century, that motivated KimHyong-bae to revolt against the fascist clique.

Whoever disobeys the repressive order of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea becomes a target of suppression and punishment.

Kim Hyong-bae was elbowed out of the post of the aide to the puppet prime minister for his intention to take part in a rally to denounce the sex torture of a woman.

His break with the fascist clique indicates that the rule of the puppets is shaking to its very foundation and its doom is drawing near hourly.

The destruction of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship is inevitable.

It is quite in the nature of things that people jump off a sinking boat.

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CSO: 4100/215

JAPANESE GROUPS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH 'HANMINJON'

SK312245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the South Korean National Democratic Front ("Hanminjon") received congratulatory letters from the Japanese political and public circles upon the lapse of one year since the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was renamed "Hanminjon".

In its congratulatory letter, the central executive committee of the Japan Socialist Party wished "Hanminjon" great progress in its work for the democratization of the South Korean society, detente on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, said in his congratulatory letter:

The Japanese Government should break the Japan-South Korea fusion, fundamentally reexamine its Korean policy and stop joining in the fixation of Korea's division.

Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration must be renounced at once.

No sports organisation should allow the political abuse of the '88 Olympic Games by the South Korean dictator.

The Japanese Government should promote various forms of exchanges, in particular, exchange between politicians, for the promotion of friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japanese Women's Council, expressed in her congratulatory letter the determination to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the future, too, and intensify the struggle for a radical change of the Japanese Government's wrong policy toward Korea.

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CSO: 4100/215

GENIUS OF KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN SOUTH

SK051016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--South Korean people extend deepest respect and highest praises to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a genius of creation and construction.

A Kim residing in Kwangju, Kyonggi Province, introduced the reality of the nothern half of Korea to villagers expressing admiring wonder at the grand Kim Il-song stadium modernly reconstructed on a larger scale at the foot of the Moran Hill and the splendid holiday homes built on the Samjiyon lakeside under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il. And he undauntedly fought in the fascist court, not bending his principles. This fact vividly shows the longing of the South Korean fellow countrymen for the northern half of Korea prospering under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, in its congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il, said that he, a genius of creation and construction, has effected a great upsurge in socialist economic construction by carrying the plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song to brilliant reality, immune to the adverse impact of the worldwide economic fluctuation and abnormal weather.

The message said that the north advancing under the rays of his outstanding and tested guidance has opened a confident prospect for an earlier capture of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's, reaped a rich harvest and effected unprecedented innovations in grand nature-remaking projects of eternal value including the construction of the Nampo barrage.

A company clerk in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, surnamed Yim said that sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a great man with distinguished leadership ability. He went on:

Under his wise leadership the north is making leaps to be a world economic power, creating the "speed of the 80's". In the north the national power has grown immensely and all the people live in affluence.

Great, indeed, is his leadership ability.

Saying that dear Mr Kim Chong-il has turned the north into an earthly paradise for the people by bringing the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader into bloom, a revolutionary Choe said in an excited tone: our nation will prosper boundlessly as there is the dear leader.

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CSO: 4100/215

DAILY COMMENTS ON SEXUAL TORTURE OF SNU COED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK050712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 5 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August commentary: "No Smoke From the Chimney Without Fire in the Kitchen"]

[Text] The number of voices from social circles in South Korea and from people around the world denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring are increasing because the fact that it has recently arrested and detained a certain female SNU students, Kwon, who had risen in the antifascist struggle to achieve democratization, and then committed an act of sexual torture on her has been exposed.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to find excuses to evade the denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad.

Saying that an investigation of the torture has revealed no evidence of an act of sexual torture on the woman student, the DJP of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on 2 August, asserted that the accusers' allegation is not convincing. This is the shameless act of those with a brazen face.

The brutal act of committing sexual torture in question has been brought to light after the woman, Kwon, the victim of this incident, herself revealed that she had been put through sexual torture twice by the fascist police. The puppets themselves have also admitted the actual occurrence of this incident by dismissing the policeman who had committed the brutal act and by punishing the chief of the police station. Even those in the puppet ruling circle are saying that the content of an announcement by the prosecution on the incident at the Puchon police station is not proper and that the facts of the incident should be disclosed. This shows that the sexual torture has actually been committed.

There is no smoke from the chimney without fire in the kitchen. No matter what method they use, the puppets cannot conceal the facts of their brutal act.

The puppets' committing acts of sexual torture have been exposed many times. The South Korean military fascist clique has committed countless filthy acts of secual torture, including the raping incident involving Kwon Mal-cha, a Korean student in Japan--an incident which had once created a stir throughout the world.

In September 1984, the fascist clique arrested women students who had risen in the struggle to oppose the puppet traitor's nation-selling tour of Japan, undressed them, and finally committed a knavish act of sexual torture. Prior to this, in November 1983, the hangmen at the puppet Sodaemun police station in Seoul mercilessly used the women students and caused them to collapse by inflicting sexual torture on them. Furthermore, they made them sit on straw bags in which insects were squirming, denied them sleep far into the night, and brutally whipped them.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is nothing but a beast wearing the mask of man. Presently, the woman Kwon is continuing a hunger strike in jail to expose the mean brutal act of sexual torture to the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's act of sexual torture evokes vehement indignation from various social circles in South Korea. Every day the South Korean students and people wage a struggle, chanting the slogans "Do away with dictatorial police who make it a rule to commit acts of torture and rape." And "The chief public prosecutor must resign from the position immediately and take responsibility for the fabrication!"

The NKDP assemblymen have protested against the puppet minister of home affairs, demanding an explanation of the facts.

However much the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tries to smooth the situation by repeatedly delivering false announcement, it cannot cover up its act of sexual torture committed against God and man. The South Korean people will never forgive the fascist murderers.

Further Report

SK050454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday in a signed commentary hits at the Chon Tu-hwan troup for having arrested and sexually harassed a girl student of Seoul University surnamed Kwon who had participated in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

The commentary says:

The "Democratic Justice Party" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan published, what they called, an "investigation result" on August 2 in an attempt to wave off the denunciation of the public opinion at home and abroad.

It is shameless to deny the sexual torture of a girl student, claiming that "there was no such violation" and accusers' charge "can hardly convince one".

However, Kwon herself spoke out that she was sexually harassed two times by the fascist police. And the puppet authorities themselves admitted the violation by "firing" the very police who tortured her and "punishing" the chief of the police station.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tells lies one after another to hush up the case, the unpardonable sexual torture cannot be concealed, points out the commentary.

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CSO: 4110/091

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES SEXUAL ABUSE CHARGES IN SOUTH

SK090522 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Impudent Remarks of Fascist Maniacs"]

[Text] According to reports, on 6 August, the fellows called the puppet national police director and the puppet minister of justice denied a violent act that had taken place in Puchon Police Station, an incident that has been denounced at home and abroad, and said that they would take stern measures against the family of the victim and the activitists. The rascals said that they would do so because the violent incident was contrary to the facts and because some people had divided so-called public opinion and had lowered the prestige of the government by spreading news on this incident after distorting it. This is like a thief turning on the master with a club and an unforgivable mockery of and challenge to the people who have denounced the violent incident with surging national indignation.

The violent incident that took place in Puchon Police Station was a very vicious brutality in which the fascist hangmen arrested and imprisoned a Seoul National University coed named Kwon who had risen in a righteous struggle, and sexually tortured her in ways that would even embarrass animals. Moreover, the truth of this incident has been sufficiently exposed to the world. Because they were pressured by the testimony of the victim and public opinion at home and abroad, the puppets themselves confirmed that a violent incident had taken place by pretending to fire the fellow who committed the brutality and to punish the chief of the relevant police station. Fearing that this violent incident might further arouse public opinion, the puppets are foolishly trying to tamp it down. However, the truth of the violent incident has been exposed more clearly with each passing day.

SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents overseas, reported that the violent incident is a stark fact that came to light when conscientious lawyers were interviewing the victim, and further said: Mun Kwi-tong, a plainclothesman in charge of the investigation of a certain Kwon, a coed, severely tortured her on the grounds that she had denied her connection with those related to the Inchon incident, and even committed the vicious act of inserting a stick into private parts of her body and burning red pepper into it.

This was the first sexual torture. On 7 June, the following day, the rascal Mun Kwi-tong again committed a bestial brutality. When Miss Kwon screamed because she could endure no more, the rascal continued the sexual torture and rape, saying, "Nothing will happen even if I kill a wretched woman like you." Because of the brutal hour-long torture, the absolute horrow, and the shamefulness, Miss Kwon fainted.

The newspaper even reported that plainclothesman Mun openly told coed Kwon that his act was committed on orders from above, and threatened her by saying that filing a complaint to the prosecutor's office would be of no use because the prosecutor's office and the police are in cahoots. This shows that the violent incident in Puchon Police Station was not an act by a certain police rascal, but sexual torture that was committed systematically by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has unhesitatingly committed brutal sexual torture since its theft of power. In September 1984, the fascist rascals committed vicious sexual torture against a coed who struggle against a junket to Japan by the puppet traitor, arresting and undressing her. Prior to this, in November 1983, the hangmen of the puppet Seoul Sodaemun Police Station beat and sexually tortured coeds. This is a well-known fact. The violent incident in Puchon Police Station is an extension of this. Despite such a stark fact, the puppets, pretending to know nothing about it, said that brutal sexual torture did not take place. Moreover, while finding fault with those who had exposed this incident, the puppets said that they would harshly punish them.

Where on earth can one find more shameless fellows than the puppets? The Chon Tu-hwan rascist regime is the leading regime of torture and violence in the world. Those who must be punished are the fascist hangmen who lack human conscience, moral, and reason, and the killer villain Chon Tu-hwan who has turned South Korea into a human slaughterhouse and a place of torture. There are no tactics the Chon Tu-hwan clique can use to conceal or justify its detestable crime, nor can it silence the voices of denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad. Instead of playing foolish tricks, the puppets must apologize to the people and resign from office. The South Korean youths, students, and people will in no way leave the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime as it is.

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CSO: 4110/096

COMMENTARY ON PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO ASIAN GAMES IN SEOUL

SK100409 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Natural Resistance"]

[Text] The South Korean students and people are waging a vigorous and continuous struggle these days to oppose and reject the Asian Games scheduled to be held in Seoul this September.

As has already been reported, on 3 August some 300 college students in Seoul staged a demonstration, denouncing the Asian Games as a reckless scheme to make Seoul look good outwardly at the expense of the poor people, chanting slogans opposing these games, and scattering leaflets.

Earlier, on 1 August, some 1,000 students from nine universities in Seoul staged demonstrations, chanting such slogans as "Let us struggle to check the hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the unilateral holding of the 1988 Olympic Games."

Some 200 Korea University students, also staged fierce demonstrations on 2 and 3 July.

The residents of Songdong-ku and Tobong-ku in Seoul staged an antigovernment demonstration in the street near the Myongdong Cathedral on the night of 16 July. They were vehemently angry with the puppets for staging a farce of so-called redevelopment project, with the Asian Games approaching, and demolishing the poor people's houses at random.

It is quite natural that the South Korean students and people should struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hosting the Asian Games. South Korea is not a place suitable for hosting an international sports event like the Asian Games. South Korea is not only a complete U.S. colonial military base in which it has no sovereign rights, but it is in a constant state of tension because of the continuous war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, as a result of which a war could break out at any time. It is a place of political unrest in which democracy and civil rights are completely trampled down by guns and bayonets.

Therefore, the dignified independent countries do not want an international sports event held in such a dangerous place, and are opposing and rejecting it.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are desperately seeking to hold the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul by all means. Herein lies the puppets' impure political ambition. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is to provide an advantageous international environment for the two Koreas plot and for the perpetual division of the country by smoothly holding the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul and thus pretending that South Korea is an independent country.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also attempting to save face through the Asian Games to solidify its base for long-term power, to inspirt North-South confrontation and step up fascist suppression under the pretext of the so-called threat of southward invasion. Taking advantage of the Asian Games, they are thereby harshly suppressing and obliterating the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the South Korean students and people.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to abuse the Asian Games for such an impure political purpose is an intolerable act, defiling an international sports event whose noble ideals are friendship, cooperation, and peace.

Therefore, the South Korean students and people, seeing through the vicious intent of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to abuse the 1986 Asian Games for an impure political purpose, are fiercely opposing and rejecting it.

Also, a number of Asian countries are opposing and rejecting the puppets' scheme to use the 1986 Asian Games in a way that would victimize the international sports event for their impure political purposes.

It is far from unfounded that opinion at home and abroad now notes that the 1986 Asian Games will be the worst ever.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring holds the 1986 Asian Games despite the strong opposition and rejection by the people at home and abroad, it will go down in the history of the games as unreasonable and shameful, and will not be able to escape the people's endless curses and denunciation.

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CSO: 4110/096

ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES, PERSONNEL CHANGES IN SOUTH, NORTH NOTED

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Apr 86 pp 194-199

[Article by Kin Motoyoshi, a specialist on North Korean affairs]

[Text] Economic Difference Widens Every Year

On 28 December, the National Unification Board of South Korea published the following table comparing the economic strengths of the South and the North.

Comparison of Economic Strengths of the South and the North
(As of the end of 1984)

Category	Unit	South Korea	"North"	South Korea to "North" ratio
Population	Million	40.58	19.32	2.1:1
Area	1,000 km^2	99	122	1:1.2
GNP	$Billion	81.1	14.7	5.5:1
Per capita GNP	Dollars	1,999	762	2.6:1
Economic growth	Percent	7.5	3.9	—
Total budget	$Billion	13.74	11.08	1.2:1
Ratio to GNP	Percent	16.9	75.3	—
Defense budget	$Billion	4.36	3.42	1.3:1
Ratio to GNP	Percent	5.4	23.3	—
Ratio to total budget	Percent	31.7	31.0	—
Per capita defense budget	Dollar	107	177	1:1.7
Trading (through customs)	$Billion	59.87	2.73	21.9:1
Export	$Billion	29.24	1.34	21.8:1
Import	$Billion	30.63	1.39	2.20:1
Trade balance	$Billion	-1.39	-0.05	—
Trade dependence	Percent	73.8	18.5	—
Generating capacity	Megawatt	14,190	5,910	2.4:1

Crude steel capacity	Metric megaton	14.55	4.30	3.4:1
Shipbuilding capacity	Gross megaton	4.00	0.21	19:1
Automobile production capacity	1,000 cars	337	18	18.7:1
Oil refining capacity	1,000 barrels/day	792	70	11.3:1
Coal production	Metric megaton	21.37	36.00	1:1.7
Cement production capacity	Metric megaton	24.29	8.91	2.7:1
Television production capacity	1,000 units	8,850	150-200	50.6:1
Fiber production capacity	Metric megaton	1.377	0.13	10.6:1
Fabric production capacity	km	516	60	8.6:1
Food production capacity	Metric megaton	7.315	5.6	1.3:1
Total railway tracks	km	6,168	4,473	1.4:1
Highways	km	51,003	22,000	2.3:1
Harbor capacity	Metric megaton	112.0	32.9	3.4:1

(Data from: National Unification Board)

According to the National Unification Board, South Korea's GNP increased by $5.8 billion more than that of the previous year, reaching $81.1 billion, while that of the North increased only by $200 million to $14.7 billion. The ratio of the difference has also increased to 5.5:1 from last year's ratio of 5.2:1.

Also, the Unification Board assessed that "although the fiscal year 1984 was the last year of the North's Fourth 7-Year Plan, they completed only 40-50 percent of their goals. Thus the plan failed, causing a serious setback in launching a new economic plan." The Board analyzed that "the North has recognized the limitations of its closed economy and is moving toward a partial opening of its economy, such as promoting legislation for joint management. However, nothing much is expected to happen unless there is a radical change in their economic system."

These analyses by South Korea's Unification Board can be amply supported by the following events:

(1) Although it has been over a year since the joint management law has been adopted, not a single production facility has been established as a jointly managed enterprise, except for Nagwon Tea Shop and Nagwon Department Store, which are joint ventures with Korean residents of Japan.

(2) Construction of the Nampo locks, which had been heavily advertised for completion by 10 October of last year, is still unfinished.

(3) A freighter has been confiscated because [the North] has not paid Indonesia $5 million for crude rubber.

(4) Interest on loans from Japan has not been paid for the fifth time.

(5) The Education Assistance Fund, which was started in 1957, sent [by the North] for fiscal year 1985 was the lowest of the past few years, barely topping 1 billion yen.

Change of South Korea's Army Chief of Staff

On 16 December, President Chon appointed Pak Hi-do, currently the commander of the 3d Army, as the 26th Army chief of staff. Ch'oe Se-ch'ang, currently the Army deputy chief of staff, was appointed as the 3d Army commander.

At the same time, the current Army chief of staff, Chong Ho-yong, was transferred to the reserve army.

The new Army chief of staff, Pak Hi-do, is a classmate of National Assemblyman Pak Chun-pyong (former commander of the Security Command) and the Sports Minister Pak Se Chik, all of whom are the graduates of the Military Academy's 12th class. They are known as "the three Paks." General Pak is highly trusted by the president, and he has been mentioned as a strong candidate for the chief of staff for some time.

However, there was a possibility that [the former] Chief of Staff Chong might serve another year since the term of this post has been extended from 2 to 3 years in the spring of 1985. The fact that he was replaced without extending his term is seen as a measure taken to realize a peaceful transfer of political power by President Chon and continue plans to host the Seoul Olympics.

Contrary to his outward appearance, Chief of Staff Pak is simple in character and unpretentious in dealing with people. He is a commander who is well versed in special warfare, having served as a battalion commander, brigade commander, and commander of the Special Warfare Command. He has adopted the mottoes of "Lay down one's life for one's country," and "serving one's life is to live," and has emphasized unwavering views of life and death to his men. He is known to have published a book entitled "For Eternal Life," while he was an Army commander.

He has two sons and a daughter, and enjoys tennis and golf.

A brief biographical sketch is listed below.

He was born in Ch'angnyong, Kyongsang-namdo in July 1934 and is 51 years old. He was in the 12th class of the Military Academy, graduated from the U.S. Army Special Warfare School, served as a battalion commander of the Tiger Division in the Vietnam war, and reached his present post after serving as a regimental commander, paratroop brigade commander, division commander, special warfare commander, corps commander, deputy chief of staff, and commander of the 3d Army.

During his service, he graduated from the School of Management of Yonsei University with a master's degree.

In this shuffle, it is not clear who will be appointed as the deputy chief of staff, but it is certain that one of the corps commanders will be promoted according to past experience.

Still, according to NODONG SINMUN of the North dated 19 December, Chief of Staff Pak stated, at his appointment ceremony, that he would "promote preparation for war as if entering a combat zone, with the determination that war will start during [his] tenure."

This newspaper has severely attacked his statement, claiming that "no one has ever used such abusive language, reeking with the smell of gun powder. Although Pak Hi-do is beating his breast and pretending to be a great man, he will not be safe for long."

Eighteenth Cabinet Shuffle by the Chon Administration

On 7 January, President Chon Tu-hwan carried out the 18th cabinet shuffle by replacing 10 out of 24 cabinet members, mostly economics-related ministers. This change took place 11 months after last year's reshuffle.

There have been rumors of this shuffle since just after the recess of the regular National Assembly term on 18 December of last year.

The names of the new cabinet members are shown in the table on the next page [table omitted].

The minister of state for political affairs, Chong Jae Chull (58 years old), who was retained, should be included in the table.

This cabinet change is considered significant in achieving two general goals. The first is to shift policies to gain new popularity in order to overcome difficulties, such as a stagnant economy the result of poor exports caused by trade frictions with the United States, and the increased number of jobless workers. The second goal is to prepare a team to complete policy goals toward a smooth change of power, 2 years hence.

An especially noteworthy change is the promotion of Kim Mhan Je, a fresh, sharp, and young economist, to the posts of deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning board from the post of minister of finance. Secondly, the former chairman of the joint chiefs, Lee Ki Baek, was unexpectedly brought in as the minister of national defense. It is notedsay that Minister Lee Ki Baek was severely wounded in the Rangoon incident. There have been strong rumors that the former Army chief of staff, Chong Ho-yong, would be appointed as the minister of national defense. Another noteworthy change is the horizontal move of the former minister of government administration, Pak Se Chik, who graduated in the 12th class of the Military Academy and is known to be a faithful servant to the president, to the post of minister of sports. This appointment seems to reflect a thoughtful move for the Asian Games and Seoul Olympics, indicating how seriously President Chon is taking these two grand sports events.

Subsequent to this cabinet shuffling, new appointments of deputy ministers and similar posts have been announced, starting with the appointment of the president of the Korean National Housing Corporation, Pak Yong-su (57 years old, former mayor of Seoul) as the chief presidential secretary on 15 October, and the appointment of the former superintendent of the Military Academy, Hwang In-su (twelfth class of the academy, army reserve lieutenant general), as the deputy minister of national defense on 17 October. Transfers and new appointments of graduates of the Military Academy are as follows:

Deputy Minister of National Unification, Kim Tong-sop (director of Training Center, 12th class)

Chairman, Committee for the Social Purification, Chong To-yong (former chief of staff of the Security Command, 14th class)

Second Deputy Chief, Department of Security Planning, Yi Hak-pong (former first presidential secretary for civil affairs, 18th class)

Director of the Korea Housing Bank, Yi Kwan-yong (deputy minister of construction, 13th class)

First Presidential Secretary for Civil Affairs, Kim Yong-kap (former division chief in the Department of Security Planning, 17th class).

It will be interesting to watch how the newly formed government will cope with mounting problems such as a stagnant economy, radical student movements, North-South dialogue to eradicate mutual distrust, and the Asian Games only 200 days away.

Korean Navy Monitors Frunze

On 1 December, SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that "five countries, Japan, the United States, China, Korea, and Australia, successively monitored the Soviet nuclear-powered cruiser, Frunze (22,000 tons), using satellite data from the United States."

On this monitoring of Frunze, the Korean Navy announced on 30 December that "the Navy found three [Soviet] ships, nuclear-powered cruiser Frunze, missile destroyer Sovremenny, and an unknown destroyer of the Kashin class, in Korean operational waters during 20 and 21 November. The Navy trailed and monitored them with a destroyer and patrol planes until the Soviet ships left Korean operational waters." The announcement was accompanied by photographs.

This announcement that the Korean Armed Forces monitored the movement of the Soviet Far East Armed Forces follows an earlier one publicly stated by the Air Force Chief of Staff on 15 November to the National Defense Committee of the

National Assembly about the scrambling against Soviet planes on 13 September and 24 October.

Reality of North Korea--Testimony by a North Korean Soldier

Corporal Yim Chong-ch'ol (23 years old), who defected from North Korean Civil Guard Battalion, 5th Division, 5th Corps through a snowstorm on 3 January, held a press conference at the Army Club on the 14th and spoke about the current situation in North Korea.

Corporal Yim's defection is the first one since July 1984, and the 15th since the seventies.

(1) While he was a sophomore in a technical school in Pyongyang, the school was reorganized as a military school and he was drafted into the People's Army in September 1981. After finishing his basic training, he was assigned to the Civil Guard Battalion of the 5th Division. He was there for 4 years and 3 months.

(2) In North Korea, young men are drafted into the People's Army at age 17, assigned to a unit after basic training, and discharged after 7 to 10 years of service.

(3) He has been longing to defect since he had heard through South Korea's broadcasting to the North that defectors such as Air Force Captain Yi Ung-p'yong (defected on 25 February 1983) were living happily. He was looking for an opportunity to defect when he was found out by a fellow soldier to be secretly dating a nurse he had met in the division medical center in March 1983. That soldier reported the incident to the platoon [political] security director, and Yim was reprimanded by the company commander.

(4) The North is proclaiming that "the South is a nest of communicable diseases, the entire land has become storage for American imperialist's nuclear weapons, and there is a shortage of athletic facilities." Also, the North is loudly claiming that "if [we fire] only one shell into Seoul, athletes from other countries will be so scared that they will not come to Seoul," spreading propaganda against the Olympics.

The North is also exhorting the People's Army to prepare firmly for war without being distracted by the Olympics.

(5) The North has finished preparing for war, such as putting all military and major facilities in underground tunnels, and is only waiting for an opportunity. In rear areas, all laborers and farmers are required to work for such construction projects for more than 3 years.

(6) Recently, Kim Chong-il has been highlighted over Kim Il-song in every area. He is called "the supreme commander," the same title as that for Kim Il-song. Nothing can be done without the approval of Kim Chong-il.

(7) Top party leaders are preaching that "the South does not want peaceful unification. They are only eager to prepare for war, such as conducting joint

military exercises with the United States every year and storing nuclear weapons. North-South dialogue is practically impossible." Black and white photographs of shanty towns near the Han River taken by North Korean reporters during the Red Cross exchange are shown to [North Koreans] and they are told that "Seoul has only these shanty towns."

(8) Since [each person] is required to turn in 1,850 grams of food when the person receives his or her food ration, food is in a critically short supply. Each family gets 10 kilograms of radishes, 10 kilograms of cabbages, some soybean paste, soy sauce, and salt every month. There is little else to eat with [rice]. Although the North sent flood relief goods to the South in September 1984, all [North Korean] civilians and soldiers ate only corn gruel for a full week.

(9) He has never been given leave since he joined the People's Army. Because of such a strict life, the morale of North Korean soldiers is very low, and many of them run away.

Some Stirring in the North--Unusual Trends

In the New Year's statement for 1985, Kim Il-song appealed to "celebrate on a grand scale the 40th anniversary of liberation and the 40th anniversary of the party." Although the 40th anniversary of liberation was celebrated splendidly with a military parade for the first time in more than a decade, the celebration for the party's 40th anniversary was routine, not very different from other years.

In parallel with this, several unusual trends, which seem to indicate the occurrence of numerous, serious problems in the North, were recently observed.

In the following, we outline these unusual trends as they occurred.

(1) Suddenly on 1 October, Yon Hyong-muk, a political bureau member and its secretary, was appointed as the first vice premier. At the same time, five vice premiers have been replaced, and the Vice Minister of Defense Paek Haknim (political bureau member, general) was appointed as the minister of Public security.

(2) In reporting events on 8 and 10 October, the title of political bureau member was dropped from Chon Mun-sop (colonel general), who had been a political bureau member and the chairman of the State Inspection Committee. Moreover, his name was listed after the vice premiers, who are members of the Central Committee.

(3) On 25 October, numerous delegates from China, including the party-government delegation led by vice premier and political bureau member, Li Peng, visited [North] Korea to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army's participation in the Korean war. Kim Il-song, however, did not participate in any of the ceremonies, though he frequently attended the main activities honoring the 40th anniversary of the liberation.

(4) A wide-ranging reorganization of economic organs of the State Administration Council was carried out on 19 November. Similar organs were combined under a committee, headed mostly by a vice premier as an additional assignment. For instance, First Vice Premier Yon Hyong-muk also serves as chairman of the Metal and Machine Industry Committee.

(5) The 40th anniversary celebration for public security organs was held on 28 November. In mentioning the political bureau chief Paek Hak-nim, who had become minister of public security, the title of "political bureau member" was dropped, same as the State Inspection Committee chairman, Chon Mun-sop.

(6) In late December, photographs of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, and other dignitaries with participants in the 40th anniversary ceremonies of various organs have been reported everyday, as listed below, but the dates these pictures were taken were not given.

(a) On 26 December, two photographs with participants of the 40th anniversary ceremony for establishing public safety organs as well as with judiciary and procuratorial activists [were published].

(b) On 27 December, two photographs with participants of the fortieth anniversary ceremony for founding the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Korean Democratic Women's Union [were published]. Kim Chong-il was absent from both pictures.

(c) On 28 December, two photographs with scientists and inventors who have made outstanding contributions to scientific research projects as well with participants of the National Athletes Congress [were published].

(d) On 29 December, a photograph with the author and cast of the musical ballet, "The Song of Glory," [was published].

There is no precedent to publishing so many ceremonial pictures all at once every day.

(7) Another personnel change of vice premiers in the State Administration Council was announced on 4 February. Politburo candidate member, Hong Song-nam was appointed as a vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Hong Si-hak, who is the chairman of the Mining Industry Committee (appointed on 19 November [1985]), was also appointed as a vice premier. Also, Central Committee member Chu Kil-pon was appointed as chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee.

As a result, political bureau candidate member and secretary, An Sung-hak, who had been chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee (appointed on 19 November) was relieved of his post. Another political bureau candidate member, Hong Song-yong was also relieved of his post as a vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee (since April 1982).

(8) On 5-8 February, the 6th-term 11th Congress of the Party Central Committee was held to discuss two topics, "Technical Revolution" and

"Promotion of Steel Production." Party organization was also discussed, and the following personnel changes took place.

(a) Relieved as political bureau candidate members: Kong Chin-t'ae (vice premier), Hong Song-yong (candidate member from December 1983), and An Sung-hak (candidate member from December 1983).

(b) Promoted to political bureau candidate members: Hong Si-hak and Hong Song-nam.

(c) Relieved as party secretaries: Yon Hyong-muk (First vice premier), An Sung-hak, and Kim Chung-nim (political bureau candidate member since February 1984).

(d) Appointed as party secretaries: Kim Hwan (political bureau member), Kye Ung-t'ae (political bureau candidate member), and Yi Kun-mo (political bureau candidate member).

Also, eight Central Committee candidate members were promoted to members and 15 persons were newly appointed as candidate members.

What is the significance of these frequent personnel changes and reorganizations? Certainly they were meant to rapidly replace generations and to overcome economic difficulties, but they also seem to suggest that something is happening in the power circle.

Kim Il-song's New Year's Message Cannot Hide Agony

On New Year's day of 1986, Kim Il-song's "New Year's Message" was reported as usual.

This year's message did not change much in length from last year's, but its content was rather different, vividly reflecting the agonies of an economic slump and grasping problems of succession. The main points of the message are described below.

The first point is that there is little mention of achievements, unlike other years, though the message states that "1985 was a significant year, in which brilliant victories have been achieved on all fronts of socialist construction." Moreover, the message does not mention any numbers, such as amounts of industrial and farm production, which directly represent such achievements. This must mean that economic construction has been extremely slow.

The second point is that the message emphasized the importance of technological revolution by stating that "in this year's economic construction, we must put primary emphasis on basic industry and railway transportation. The key to our nation's economic development lies in technological revolution." "Self-reliance lines" of the past had been replaced by a "technology importation" policy, stating that "wide-ranging cooperation and exchange with foreign countries should be carried out in science and technology, and advanced science and technology must be aggressively imported," an admission that necessity cannot be met by substitution. It is doubtful, however, whether this policy switch will work.

The third point is the unification problem. The statement assessed North-South dialogues, mutual visits, and raised last year's "high-level meeting" by mentioning that "efforts will be made to realize even the highest-level meeting between the North and the South." This offer, however, is not without conditions. These conditions are that "no military exercise opposing the other side will be conducted," and "a three-party meeting must be held to turn the cease-fire agreement into a peace treaty, and a nonaggression pact must be adopted by the North and the South."

The fourth point is that the U.S.-Soviet summit conference was assessed and an anti-American tone was raised for the first time, stating that "all Korean people must rise and join in the national struggle to remove nuclear weapons and American Armed Forces from South Korea and return the Korean Peninsula to a nonnuclear peace zone."

The last point is that past messages have always asked the People's Army and all armed forces to fulfill military goals and offered tasks for the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, but nothing was mentioned this year.

Thus, this year's New Year's message is rather low-keyed compared to the past, and its content changed substantially.

This change seems to be nothing but a gesture aimed at the rest of the world to overcome the pains caused by the economic slump.

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CSO: 4105/149

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES 'PUPPETS' SCHEME--Tokyo, August 3 (KNS-KCNA)--Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in the name of the 700,000 Koreans in Jpaan, resolutely denounced with bitter national resentment of the scheme of the South Korean puppets to facilitate the aggression and subjugation of South Korea by the Japanese militarists, while making a desperate bid for the permanent division of the nation and provocation of a war. In his press statement on August 1 denouncing the 24th joint general meeting of the South Korea-Japan "cooperation committee" and the Japan-South Korea "cooperation committee" held recently in Tokyo, he said: The representative of the South Korean puppets at the meeting begged for the military aid of Japan and even cried for a revision of the Japanese constitution to this end. This is an unpardonable treacherous act to place South Korea under the military domination of the Japanese militarists, after reducing its economy totally to an appendage to U.S. and Japanese monopolies. He demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should no more commit treacheries, clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters, and discontinue at once all their acts aggravating tension. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

YOUTHS IN SOUTH WAGE DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA)--Young people of South Korea staged a demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on July 29 in protest against a distorted description of a Japanese history textbook, according to a foreign press report. Wearing headbands bearing the words "Down with Japanese imperialism" and carrying a streamer reading "Japanese neo-imperialism, go home", over 50 demonstrators strongly demanded that Japan revise a history textbook embellishing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea. They denounced the "rude and insulting" remarks of the Japanese education minister justifying a distorted description in a history textbook and demanded an official apology of the Japanese Government for his remarks and an interview with the Japanese ambassador. In a statement they warned if their demands are not met, they will launch a campaign for boycotting Japanese goods. As armed puppet police ran wild in suppression, the demonstrators went over to a sit-down and fought unyieldingly, repeatedly shouting anti-Japanese slogans. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--In eastern Seoul more than 300 students on August 3 held a violent demonstration against the Asian Games and forcible evacuation related to the games by the puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. They shouted slogans against the Asian Games and scattered leaflets, sternly denouncing the puppet clique's plan to clear housing of low income people in Seoul without compensation. The student demonstrators stressed that "the Asian Games have brought face-lifting efforts that are being carried out at the expense of the poor." The students resisted stubbornly, swept to fiercer anger, when the fascist clique brutally suppressed them with the mobilization of combat police. Next day the fascist clique detained more than 60 students who had participated in the demonstration. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

COMMITTEE FOR REUNIFICATION--Tokyo, 5 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Masuda committee, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Shimane Prefecture on July 21. It was attended by the chairman of the Shimane Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, personages concerned, and other figures. A resolution on launching a movement in support of the proposal for talks between military authorities and of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BOYCOTT OF ASIAD SOCCER--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--Hong Kong has informed the Asian Football Confederation that its footballers would not take part in the Asiad beginning in Seoul next month, according to an AFP report on August 6 from Seoul. Earlier, Singapore announced that it would withdraw from the football. The report said that Malaysia might also join in boycotting the soccer. The number of the intending participants in the Asiad soccer is diminishing by such boycotting in protest against the South Korean puppet clique. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

ARREST OF KIM IL-SONG SUPPORTER--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Ko Yong-hwan, a second-year student of Seoul University, left the South Korean fascist clique perplexed by his active propaganda of the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, according to a radio report from Seoul. He printed a great many copies of materials praising the greatness of the respected leader and distributed them to his fellow students, carrying them under his clothes. Such materials were found with him when he was arrested by the puppet police on August 5. Four other students who were with him at the time of his arrest were also carrying printed materials of the same content, said the radio. The military fascist clique detained the student on the charge of violation of the "National Security Law." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 10 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/222

SOUTH STUDENTS CALL FOR COHOSTING 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

SK020519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of nine universities in Seoul held a fierce anti-U.S., anti-puppet demonstration on 1 August, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Students of nine universities in Seoul assembled at Koryo University yesterday and held a campus demonstration, wearing headbands emblazoned with "out with U.S. imperialism."

They burned a U.S. flag and scattered anti-U.S. leaflets they had prepared, unable to repress their surging anti-U.S. sentiments.

In the leaflets they chanted "let's advance national unification by ousting the U.S. imperialists" and "let's drive out U.S. military forces hindering national unification."

The students also vehemently denounced the United States for putting pressure upon South Korea to open its markets, stating that "Washington mounts economic pressure at the cost of the low-income South Korean farm population" and ardently called upon the South Korean students to fight persistently against the U.S. imperialists' pressure aimed to open South Korea's markets.

Waving their hands in mounting fighting spirit, the students shouted "the 1988 olympic games must be cohosted by Seoul and Pyongyang to accelerate the peaceful unification of the divided country" and "let's fight to prevent the separate hosting of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 olympic games" and scattered leaflets calling for cohosting the 1986 Asian games and 1988 olympic games by North and South Korea as a step toward national reconciliation.

They loudly shouted "down with the dictatorship" and bitterly denounced the scheme to host singlehandedly the 1988 olympic games is a scheme of the military dictatorial "regime" to "solidify the division".

Amid chanting of anti-U.S. slogans and shouts calling for national unification resounding throughout the campus, students demanded the breakup of the "special committee for constitutional amendments" set up in the puppet national assembly. They accused "the committee" of seeking a compromise only to protect the interests of those politicians in power and corrupt conservative politicians.

When the students parading in the campus tried to surge out into the street, the riot police armed to the teeth pounced upon them, firing scores of tear-gas bombs.

The students, further enraged at this, clashed with the police for over two hours, hurling molotov cocktails and rocks at them.

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CSO: 4100/217

'SWINDLES' CONNECTED WITH OLYMPICS 'PREVAILING' IN SOUTH

SK042302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Swindles are prevailing in South Korea to make a fortune at one stroke with the Asian games and 1988 olympics ahead.

The swindlers, patronized by the puppet clique, disguised themselves as "high ranking officials" and took away money by phoning people and businessmen to "immediately remit more than five million won to the bank as a donation to the olympics."

The puppet clique allowed comprador businessmen to run more than 50 "de lux selling agents" and "special agents for foreigners" in Seoul alone under the signboard of selling "olympic favorites" and "olympic goods" to the foreign sportsmen and tourists coming to South Korean for Asian games and olympics.

According to an investigation of the quality of goods of "de lux selling agents" by a South Korean puppet organ, 20-40 percent of them proved to be foreign branded inferior goods.

The puppet clique has kept the South Korean market open to the foreign monopolies to make them earn money availing the international games. Between 80-90 percent of goods from foreign markets proved inferior goods with "well-known brands."

How much the false and inferior goods are prevalent in South Korean cities was clearly revealed by the South Korean magazine CHONGGYONG MUNKWA, which said the variety of false foodstuffs is more than 20,000 and manufacturers and sellers of inferior foodstuffs are over 2,800, and by South Korean Radio report that 90 percent of canned fruits sold in markets and shops in Seoul are inferior ones harmful to health.

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CSO: 4100/217

CHONGNYON URGES MINDAN'S EFFORTS FOR OLYMPIC COHOSTING

SK072257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) recently appealed to compatriots under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to pool efforts to realize the cohosting of the next Olympic Games to contribute to peace in the country and its reunification.

Noting that the moves for throwing a wet blanket on the desire for reunification and fixing "two Koreas" are persistent in South Korea, the appeal said:

Sinister moves to use the Asian Games and the 24th Olympiad slated for 1988 for aggravating the discord and confrontation between the North and South of Korea have become undisguised these days.

A person in South Korean authority babbled that the Olympic Games would open a "favourable prospect" for the solution of the pending issues, such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition".

This fully proves that the aim to hold the Olympiad in Seoul is to perpetuate the division through "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" and maintain the military dictatorial "regime."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a proposal for cohosting the Olympiad to save the Olympic movement from the crisis of division, successfully hold the 24th Olympic Games and, at the same time, provide a favourable environment for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Saying that at this moment when all the fellow countrymen ardently desire reunification, no attempt to perpetuate the national split by using the Olympic Games must be tolerated, the appeal called for pooling efforts to realize the cohosting of the Olympic Games at any cost to contribute to peace in the homeland and its reunification.

/6662
CSO: 4100/224

MODERN SPORTS FACILITIES NOTED

Facilities Meet Olympic Standards

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by reporter Yu Il-pom: "The Modern Sports Base Established On the Banks of the Pot'ong River"]

[Text] Everywhere in our country where the sunshine of the gracious guidance is overflowing, the social concern about sports is being heightened to an unprecedented degree. The facts that sports are being popularized and that fresh transformations are being effected in the development of sports technology of our country are importantly related with the fact that the material foundation for sports has been firmly set thanks to the great love and solicitude of the party and the leader.

Our party has been taking a great number of measures to see to it that national investments will be increased and works will be carried out in an all-people's movement so that large sports fields and gymnasiums may be erected and modern sports facilities may be established. Thus modern sports facilities have come to be established successfully in a number of places, including Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

On the banks of the Pot'ong River in Pyongyang, where the great posture of the chuche Korea is being displayed and modern skyscrapers are built densely, an elegant, modern sports base has been established.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We will see to it that, when the north and the south of Korea jointly sponsor the 24th Olympic Games, excellent sports facilities will be provided for all the games to be held in Pyongyang, and all the guests, who come to Pyongyang, including players, game officers, news reporters, and spectators, will be received warmly and all available conveniences will be given to them."

In the sports base on the beautiful scenic banks of the Pot'ong River, all kinds of modern sports facilities have been established and, in the base alone, not only domestic games but also international games can be played satisfactorily.

In the Pyongyang Gymnasium, which is grandiose and gorgeous, a great number of games, including basketball, volleyball, handball, pingpong, boxing, wrestling, jujitsu, badminton, heavy gymnastics, and artistic gymnastics, can be played. And, all the facilities, including the practice grounds where those players of various games can train, have been established. In the gymnasium equipped with more than 20,000 spectator seats, various excellent lounges, sports health facilities, clinics, and other service rooms are provided. Thus players, spectators, and news reporters can be fully provided with every convenience.

On the banks of the Pot'ong River, there are a cone shape ice rink of a unique style and an ice training rink, which looks as if it were a ship floating on the river in keeping harmony with the ice rink.

In the ice rink equipped with 6,000 spectator seats, there is a skating rink on which ice hockey games and figure skating can be held. When games are over, an ice maintenance car keeps the rink smooth in time so that players may fully display their talents.

The ice training rink is a training rink, which is large and of practical use, and on which not only the training for ice hockey games and figure skating but also speed skating training can be held.

The ice rink and the ice training rink are equipped with the cultural and health facilities for players, including spacious lounges, steambath tubs which may be adjusted in accordance with the players' physical conditions, drying chambers in which those players who have sweated a lot may dry their bodies and outfits in a short period of time, and clinics in which medical services can always be provided, and service and convenience facilities for spectators.

In the swimming pool of the Ch'anggwangwon located on the opposite side of the ice rink, there are modern facilities in which swimming races, diving, and water polo can be played. Service facilities capable of serving 2,000 spectators' conveniences are built there.

In the swimming pool and gymnasiums of the Pyongyang City Sports Champions which have been beautifully built on the banks of the Pot'ong River, trainings and races of various games, including various swimming races, basketball, volleyball, hard gymnastics, artistic gymnastics, pingpong, boxing, jujitsu, and wrestling, can be held. And, in the Pot'ong River, ocean sports games training can be held.

Not only the beautiful scenic banks of the Pot'ong River serve as a cultural recreation site for workers but also a modern sports base of the highest standard at which various sports games can be held has been established there.

Thus in the sports base established on the banks of the Pot'ong River, various international games of basketball, volleyball, pingpong, boxing, artistic gymnastics, jujitsu, wrestling, swimming, ice hockey, figure skating are actively being held year after year amid the great attention of the world's sports specialists, sports fans, andssportsmen.

Those personages of political, social, and sports circles who have visited our country said as follows during their visits to the sports base located on the banks of the Pot'ong River: "All conditions have been provided there so that all the international games, including Olympic games, may be held"; "Even in those countries where they say sports are developed, not so many sports facilities are so elegantly established in modern style and in conformity with the tastes of players as the gymnasiums and ice rinks in Pyongyang"; and "All the sports facilities are at world class level."

In the case when the north and the south of Korea jointly sponsors the 24th Olympic Games, the modern sports facilities which have been established on the banks of the Pot'ong River amid the unbounded solicitude of our party will provide sports personages and officers, news reporters, and spectators with all conveniences.

New Facilities Erected in Pyongyang

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 86 p 4

[KCNA report: "Modern Sports Facilities Are Being Erected in the Capital City of Pyongyang"]

[Text] In the capital city of Pyongyang, new modern sports facilities are being built in great number.

In those sports facilities being newly built, including the sports village being formed in the legend-rich Man'gyongdae Valley area and the stadiums being newly built in the Nungna and Yanggak Islands on the Taedong river, all kinds of different types of international games can be held satisfactorily.

The sports facilities are being built through the great love and solicitude of the great leader and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who are unstintedly giving everything to provide our workers with a more excellent cultural and recreational environment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The next important thing for the further development of sports in our country is to see to it that sports facilities will be erected and sporting goods provided in an all-people's movement."

The great leader has seen to it that stadiums and gymnasiums will be built in scenically beautiful places. He has rendered judicious leadership so that sports facilities may be erected and sporting goods may be made in all-people's movement, and thereby that sports of our country may be developed further.

Our party is seeing to it that more modern gymnasiums and stadiums will be built in conformity with the realistic demands of the fact that the sports work is developing further day after day. It is energetically guiding the implementation of that work.

In the sports village being erected in the Kwangbok Avenue Valley, where 20,000 household skyscrapers are being built, stadiums and various race tracks of all different types are being uniquely built in a public park.

In the Nungna Island Recreation Ground which will come to render better services for the cultural pleasure life of workers when the Nungna Bridge is built there, a stadium, which is equipped with more than 100,000 seats, and in which soccer games and athletic races can be held, will be built.

And in the Yanggak Island, a modern soccer stadium equipped with various training facilities comprehensively will be built.

This stadium will be built in a unique way in which the top seats will be equipped with fine viewing conditions, in which the stadium will look like a boat sailing up the river because the central part of stadium will be built high and the right and left parts will be bulit low. Thus the stadium will further improve the scenic view of the island.

The stadium will be equipped with straight and circular indoor race tracks, all the training and recreational facilities for players, and sports reporting facilities capable of relay broadcasting the races.

Furthermore, two outdoor soccer training grounds, many tennis courts, and convenience service networks, etc. will be built excellently.

Those construction workers and youth shock brigade members of the Railway Ministry to whom the construction of the Yanggak Island Soccer Stadium has been assigned are speeding up their construction work with their unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, overcoming those conditions unfavorable for the construction.

They are speeding up work by removing a huge amount of soil in a short period of time and driving foundation pillars into the building ground; they are thus winding up their groundwork.

In the construction sites of the Valley Sports Village and the Nungna Island Stadium, flames of the speed battle are vigorously rising.

These sports facilities will further contribute to the development of workers' physical strength and the further development of the sports work of our country.

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CSO: 4110/074

OYMPICS GAMES

BRIEFS

MINISTERS SUPPORT COHOSTING PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting of sports ministers of five Portuguese-speaking countries held in Guinea-Bissau from 28 to 30 July supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for cohosting the olympic games. Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of education, culture and sports of Guinea-Bissau, who headed the Guinea-Bissau delegation, supported in his speech at the meeting the DPRK's proposal on cohosting the 1988 olympic games by North and South Korea. A final resolution adopted at the meeting says: We will implement the matters pointed to in the final document of the conference which was adopted at the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries held in Pyongyang from 5 to 8 July, 1986. We support the DPRK's proposal on cohosting the 1988 olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul to save the olympic movement from the crisis of division and to develop and strengthen the movement. The final resolution was sent to the International Olympic Committee, the secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

SMOG THREATENS SEOUL OLYMPIANS--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Dr Ron Maughan, a leading British researcher in sports medicine of Scotland's Aberdeen University, speaking at a conference on sports medicine and science, warned that athletes' performances at the 1988 olympics in Seoul could be badly affected by the air pollution there, according to an AFP report dated 31 July. Likening Seoul's pollution to that of Los Angeles, where the 1984 olympics were held, he said the Los Angeles games alerted people to the fact that exercising in a polluted environment exposed people to significant hazards. "Smog might not unduly affect the ordinary person who takes in seven to eight liters of air per minute, but it could impair lung function in an athlete who takes in between 60 and 100 liters of air a minute, he noted, and added: this will be coming up at the next olympics, as there is a severe problem in Seoul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/217

INTERVIEW WITH NKDP STANDING COMMITTEE ADVISER KIM YONG-SAM

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 4

[Interview with Kim Yong-sam, 1 Jul 86 at the Foreign Press Club]

[Text] On 1 July, NKDP Adviser Kim Yong-sam held a question-and-answer session at the Foreign Press Club after delivering a speech there.

[Question] Do you intend to run in the election of the next government leader if the ruling and opposition parties agree to revise the constitution?

[Answer] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kwangju incident in July 1983, I staged a 23-day hunger strike, during which I underwent two changes. First, I was able to rid my mind of selfishness. Second, I was able to free myself from anxieties. At present, my sole desire is to do my best for the democratization of the ROK. Nothing is more important than democratization now. The public is also far more interested in democratization than in the question of who will become the next president.

[Question] Many opposition personages complain that U.S. support for Korea's democratization is not sufficient....

[Answer] When I visited the United States last September, I made this clear to U.S. government leaders: Neither the United States nor Japan can bring us democratization, but democratization can only be achieved by our people themselves. I clearly stated that the United States should not give moral support to the dictatorial government. There is no change in this conviction of mine.

[Question] Do you think it is possible for the ruling and opposition parties to agree on the constitution revision issue?

[Answer] We have got to reach agreement by all means. Otherwise an extraordinary misfortune would befall us as a nation. This misfortune would appear in the form of a military coup d'etat or something like a popular revolution accompanied by dire bloodshed. The ruling and opposition parties must take a serious view of this kind of possible misfortune and strive to reach agreement. If they do so, I think a constitution revision by agreement is possible, although it is a difficult task.

[Question] Is it possible to agree on a constitution revision which does not provide for a direct presidential election system?

[Answer] Most importantly, the ruling party in power should be ready to become an opposition party. In this event, a constitution revision providing for a direct presidential election system will be possible. We have clearly realized, through local rallies, although we did not take a poll, that the public is ardently desirous of "electing a president by themselves." It is my hope that the DJP will eventually agree to a constitution revision providing for a direct presidential election system.

[Question] You have said there would be no political reprisal. How are you going to put that statement into practice?

[Answer] The question of refraining from any political reprisal is very important. In any case, there should be no political reprisal. In my view, if there were a political retaliation, a new government will last no more than 6 months. This is because retaliation is bound to beget retaliation. When we revise the constitution, we can clarify this question in an appendix. Or, all that we have to do is provide a clear provision prohibiting retroactive legislation. Currently, the NKDP is studying the means of banning political retaliation and, in due course, it will make a public pledge in this regard.

[Question] What are chances of JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visiting the ROK?

[Answer] In fact, this matter is, in my opinion, not just a question between the NKDP and the JSP but an international question between the two countries. Our judgment is that, in view of the circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula, exchanges between us and Japan are mutually beneficial. Yet our government childishly refused to issue an entry visa simply because I, Kim Yong-sam, invited the chairman. Director of General Affairs Kim Tong-yong and Policy Committee Chairman Yi Taek-hui negotiated on this matter with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and the foreign minister. As a result, we obtained the answer that the matter would be reconsidered after the Japanese general elections. So, we expect that after the Japanese general elections are over, a visa will be issued to Chairman Ishibashi.

[Question] In case a constitutional revision cannot be agreed upon, will it be possible for the NKDP to study, as a second best measure to forestall a catastrophe, the possibility of putting both plans, namely the NKDP proposal for introducing a direct presidential election system and the DJP proposal for an indirect presidential election system, to a referendum?

[Answer] I have never heard of such an alternative, but it is a novel idea. Nevertheless, according to our constitution, we have to put to a referendum a single plan agreed upon in the National Assembly. It is legally impossible to put two different plans to a referendum simultaneously. Be that as it may, when things come to their worst, it may be possible, through political agreement, to seek the judgment of the people. It is a good idea, but we will have to study it carefully because it is something we have never thought of. I think it needs to be considered from various angles. (Adviser Kim reversed himself on this question shortly afterward.)

[Question] A move is afoot to realize the Japanese crown prince's visit to Korea. What do you think of it?

[Answer] Since liberation, we have gone through various happenings, such as the 19 April student uprising, the 16 May military revolution, and the 17 May incident. But this year, this fall in particular, is the most important time in our history. Therefore, it will be better for the Japanese crown prince not to come at such an important time. If he should come, his visit might cause serious problems in the feelings of the Korean and Japanese peoples toward each other. If he insists on visiting at any rate, he can come after a democratic government is established in the ROK.

[Question] How do you think the Special Constitution Revision Committee will operate after it is formed in the National Assembly?

[Answer] Up to now, the NKDP has pressed the DJP to introduce a constitution revision plan, but from now on, we will no longer make such a demand. To begin with, the DJP position calls for preserving the constitution instead of revising it, and it is the NKDP that has been at the helm of the constitution revision movement by pledging a constitution revision in its election platform and by other means. We no longer have to bother the DJP, which is reluctant to introduce a constitution revision plan. I think it is appropriate, from now on, to discuss revision of the constitution on the basis of a NKDP plan. I expect that the formation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee will be completed by early next week.

[Question] Originally, the NKDP demanded a wholesale release of all political prisoners. But it has agreed to form the Special Constitution Revision Committee despite the fact that only a handful of them were set free. To be specific, how many political prisoners do you think there are now, and how many of them must be released if there is to be negotiations between the NKDP and the government?

[Answer] As of now, the number of political prisoners is more than 1,000, and the NKDP will continue to do its best for their release. If the DJP really intends to work for democratization, it is most important for it to release from prison those who have been imprisoned while demanding democratization. Otherwise the public will not be convinced. Mr Kim Tae-chung and others are denied amnesty and recovery of their civil rights, and that is an incredible thing. Because the present regime seeks division of the opposition as its primary policy, it keeps political prisoners in detention in order to create a schism between the NKDP and other opposition forces and between the NKDP and other opposition forces and between Mr Ki Tae-chung and me. If the government wants democratization, it must take a political measure to release all political prisoners wholesale rather than clamping legal restrictions on them. The government even releases spies when they shift allegiance, doesn't it? I expect that most of the political prisoners will be released, although there may be some time lag between their actual release and the time we expect them to be released.

[Question] Are you sure that your party will study a way of simultaneously putting two separate proposals of the NKDP and the DJP to a referendum?

[Answer] As I said earlier, this is the first time I have ever heard of such an idea. We never studied it, and I think there is little possibility of our studying it in the future. The NKDP will do its best to push through a direct presidential election system.

[Question] It seems that other opposition forces are becoming more skeptical about the NKDP over the issue of releasing political prisoners. Is there any concrete way to remove such skepticism?

[Answer] The government is detaining those people who should have been released as a matter of course, in an attempt to create a schism between the NKDP and other opposition forces. The NKDP will do its best by taking every possible means to settle this question. Therefore I hope all opposition forces will take the position of trusting one another and cooperating with one another for the sake of democratization.

[Question] Immediately after U.S. State Secretary Shultz returned home from his visit to Seoul, President Chon Tu-hwan suddenly changed his attitude, indicating his readiness to "revise the constitution during my tenure." Is this just a coincidence? Don't you think he made this about-face under Secretary Shultz's persuasion?

[Answer] I do not think President Chon changed his mind because Secretary Shultz told him to do so. In my opinion, he changed his old position of sticking to the existing constitution because of the fervent public desire demonstrated by the 10-million signature collection campaign and the rallies inaugurating local constitution revision promotion committees, and under pressure of world public opinion.

[Question] Personally, what do you think of President Chon Tu-hwan and DJP Representative No Tae-u?

[Answer] I do not know President Chon personally because I have never met him. Last year I met Representative No for the first time at a reception commemorating the first issue of TONG-A ILBO. We just exchanged greetings, and our conversation lasted no more than 10 minutes. Therefore I am not in a position to hazard any opinion of him.

Kim Yong-sam's Speech

On 12 February this year, the day marking the first anniversary of the 12 February general election, I joined with Chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Consultative Council for Promotion of Democratization [CCPD] and NKDP President Yi Min-u at the CCPD office in starting off the signature collection campaign for a constitution revision. In subsequent ceremonies in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju to inaugurate local CCPD chapters, as well as in Inchon where no such ceremony was held, we could once again ascertain our people's ardent desire for a democracy-oriented constitution revision.

This surging demand of the people for democratization has forced the present government authorities—who at first countered with physical obstruction and suppression--to shift their logic and position from preservation of the present constitution to its revision, from revision of the constitution after the expiration of incumbent president's tenure to revision of the constitution before the expiration of his term.

Welcoming this shift of the present government authorities, we have agreed to set up a special constitution revision committee in the National Assembly to revise the constitution by agreement. Therefore the current time holds more hope than any other time in the past, and at the same time, this is fraught with much danger.

If we succeed in democratizing the ROK through agreement, our country will surely join the ranks of the world's advanced nations. At the same time, this success will compel the world to change the opinion it has held of the ROK over the past 30 years.

Success in democratization in the ROK will provide an occasion to reaffirm in the ROK the world-historical current characterized by the termination of military rule followed by advance in democratization.

On the contrary, if we fail to revise the constitution by agreement and to carry out peaceful democratization, the authenticity crisis confronting the present government will be exacerbated and, in an extreme case, there will be a vicious cycle of military coup d'etats or it will inevitably lead to a bloody popular revolution.

Under these very, very serious circumstances, all responsible politicians, be they in power or out of power, are charged with the common responsibility to seize this opportunity to create a new era of democratization in this country.

In my opinion, success in revising the constitution, accordingly in realizing peaceful democratization, will depend on how far all our people, be they individuals or groups, will go in their efforts to become disinterested and open-minded and void their minds of selfishness.

Particularly when people with vested interest relinquish their positions and get out of power, democratization will be achieved.

Peaceful discussion of the constitution revision issue between the ruling and opposition parties presupposes an agreement on democratization. Therefore the start of a discussion of the constitution revision issue aimed at peaceful democratization should serve as a concrete milestone in ending the age of dictatorship and oppression and ushering in a new era of democracy and reconciliation.

The first thing that must be done to this end, is to release the more than 1,000 political prisoners who are the victims of oppression, and lift restrictions on the civil rights of Chairman Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personages.

On the way to democracy, no one should arbitrarily be deprived of participatory opportunities.

We are patiently seeking release of, an amnesty for, and recovery of civil rights for, the political prisoners. But we want to warn that, when it becomes clear that what the present government is after in revising the constitution is something other than democratization, we will have no other choice but to terminate our dialogue and negotiations with them at any time and declare a total rejection of the present regime. The present government authorities should know that we are not begging for democracy but we are only waiting for them to come out on the road to democracy.

A constitution revision cannot be agreed upon under the circumstances when prospects for democratization are shut off. A constitution revised without consent will fail to win public support and the regime borne of such a constitution will have to confront an authenticity crisis from the very beginning.

While sounding this warning, I want to once again urge the government authorities to make a discussion of the constitution revision issue a starting point for democratization and liquidate political retaliation by releasing political prisoners, granting them amnesty and reinstating their civil rights and by canceling the search for the dissidents on the wanted list, so that an era of reconciliation can be ushered in. We want the government authorities to make this start a solemn prelude to a new chapter in our national history on the road to grand national and people's reconciliation.

From this point of view, I propose 5-man talks among President Chon Tu-hwan, Chairman Kim Tae-chung, NKDP President Yi Min-u, DJP Representative No Tae-u, and myself.

In concluding my speech, I want to make it clear that I will be ever more solidly united with Chairman Kim Tae-chung so that my fellow citizens at home and abroad may have nothing to worry about.

13311/12859
CSO: 4107/167

EIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS IN 38 YEARS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The constitution of the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been revised eight times during the past 38 years since its first promulgation on 17 July 1948. The ninth revision is currently underway. Our constitution's average life span is 4 and 1/2 years.

The eight revisions which have occurred in the course of the constitutional history can be divided into two categories, depending on their characteristics. One is aimed at power extension and the other follows political change.

The revisions in 1952 and 1954 were made to extend President Syngman Rhee's power; and the revisions in 1969 and 1972 were made to extend President Park Chong-Hi's. They therefore belong to the former category.

The two revisions following the 19 April 1960 Student Uprising (one for the parliamentary cabinet system and the other for retroactive law), the revision following the return of the civilian government after the 16 May 1962 military coup, and the one following the case of Yushin Cheje (restoration system under President Park) belong to the latter category.

The Constitution of the First Republic

There were two constitutional revisions aimed at President Syngman Rhee's power extension. They were the Selected Revision (first revision in 1952) and the Rounding-Off Revision (second revision in 1954).

The Selected Revision was promoted to change the constitution in order to allow for the direct election of the President by the people, since it had become difficult for President Syngman Rhee to be reelected due to his weak standing in the National Assembly.

The Democratic Party government at that time selected some aspects from the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the opposition party and the bill for direct election of the President proposed by the ruling party, mobilizing the military forces under an emergency martial law in order to pass it.

Under the strict surveillance of the martial law military forces, the bill for the presidential election by direct vote, which opened up the road for President Syngman Rhee's reelection, was passed in the National Assembly.

First of all, this revision violated the announcement procedure; and secondly, it is considered to be unconstitutional, having been enforced without even allowing a free discussion among National Assembly members.

The Rounding-Off Revision was to open the road to President Rhee's third reelection. The bill did not pass initially, since it got only 135 votes out of 203 in the National Assembly, which was one vote short of the two-third minimum requirement. But by applying the Rounding-Off Principle (from mathematics), the initial decision was reversed. This record remains as a blot in the history of the Korean constitution.

This was unconstitutional because the minimum number of required votes had not been satisfied. Secondly, this was an example of breaking the principle of equality by removing the two-term restriction for only the first president.

The Constitution of the Second Republic

A third bill proposed by the Special Committee on Drafting the Parliamentary Cabinet System Law similar to the British model, that was organized following the decision of the National Assembly's main session after the 19 April Student Uprising in 1960, was passed in the National Assembly. It was a revision reflecting the general national mood that only the Parliamentary Cabinet System can check the president's dictatorship, resulting from the collapse of the Democratic Party government.

The fourth revision (November 1960) was to prepare the basis for a retroactive law in order to punish the so-called anti-democratic people as well as those who had accumulated wealth by illegal means under the Democratic Party rule.

The fourth revision followed such incidents as the Capitol occupation by those who were angry with the court decision being too lenient toward those related to the corrupt presidential election of 15 May 1960. This left a legislative precedent for political retaliation, however.

The Constitution of the Third Republic

In 1962 after the 16 May Military Coup (1961), the Constitutional Investigation Committee of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction prepared a draft of the constitution for the third republic, which primarily endorsed the Presidential system (instead of the parliamentary cabinet system), the proportional representation system (of the National Assembly) and the popular (national) referendum system. It became law by popular referendum (fifth constitutional revision).

This constitution was characterized as endowing the President with not only superior executive power but even with the national emergency power and the legislative veto power.

The sixth revision was to ensure the third reelection of President Park. The bill for the sixth constitutional revision was secretly passed with only the ruling party present in a separate room in the National Assembly building in the absence of the opposition party, and was put in for popular referendum. This left a "record" of not having had even a single opposition vote in the National Assembly voting.

The Constitution of the Fourth Republic

After achieving his goal of a third reelection, President Park declared an emergency martial law and dissolved the National Assembly in 1972 under the pretext of political change into a system necessary for the South-North Korean dialogue.

On 17 December 1972 the so-called Yushin Honpop (Constitution for Revitalizing Reforms) was promulgated; its main theme being an indirect presidential election by the National Conference for Unification, a system in which the President is endowed with the right to take emergency measures.

In fact, the separation of the three powers of the government (legislative, executive, and judiciary) collapsed through this constitutional revision while the Cabinet Council was substituting for the National Assembly in carrying out its functions.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic

The Yushin system collapsed after the military coup on 26 October 1979, and a new constitution was envisioned, with the government, the National Assembly, political parties, and universities acting as the center.

The characteristic circumstance at that time was the fact that the National Assembly and the government were in sharp confrontation with eachother as to who should take the initiative for constitutional revision. Finally, through the 17 May measure, the discussions on constitutional revision at the National Assembly was banned, and the revision bill proposed by the Constitution Committee of the government was passed by an "overwhelming" majority of 91.6 percent of supporting votes out of the 95.48 percent vote rate of the popular referendum.

Such ups and downs in our constitutional history illustrate a common flow of events, which goes beyond the question as to whether it is a strategy to extend one's political power or whether it is the result of a dramatic change in political power.

First, all constitutional revisions have been accomplished by the initiative of the incumbent power (ruling power) or a prospective incumbent power. There has been no case where the intention of a ruling circle or a "prospective ruling circle" was not realized. To the contrary, attempts to revise the constitution, initiated by the opposition circle have never been successful in the political arena.

Secondly the legitimacy of the revision procedure or legal rationale was neglected and constitutional revisions were enacted through unconstitutional and expedient means. Examples like the following can be cited from this category: the two revisions to extend the power of President Yi in 1952 and 1954, the revision for the third reelection of President park in 1969, the Yushin revision of 1972, and the retroactive revision of 1960 for the punishment of the anti-democratic people.

Thirdly, the constitution, which lacked any procedural justification and consensus of people's opinions, normally failed to maintain its authority as the supreme law even though all kinds of flowery words and apparently plausible reasons were given as necessary to cover up the logical and procedural contradictions in constitutional revisions.

Having learnt from our lessons of discontinuity and ups and downs in our constitutional history, we are now at a cross-road of having to decide on how to enact a genuine "people's constitition."

13302/12948
CSO: 4107/190

DJP INTERNAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi To-Song: "The DJP Members Speak Out Loudly"]

[Text] As the negotiations for constitutional revision draw near and the political mood approaches a turning point, a strong "internal wind" is blowing within the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] once again.

Although the general party members are still in a state of disorder, it looks as though they will create a big stir within the party, after they loudly voice their opinions on the "party's direction," together with the party's National Assembly members, riding on the wave of "democratization" and "power dispersion", recently advocated by the Party.

It is still unknown how these various "voices," which could hardly be heard and "appearances" which could hardly have been seen previously, will end up. It is nevertheless the view of political observers that the political direction will change substantially, depending upon how the DJP leaders' homework, such as the "demand for reform," which is pressing on the Party, as well as the negotiations for constitutional reform is resolved.

The DJP worked busily for 2 days on 10 and 11 July. While the "meeting on the constitutional law" was being held in such places as Pusan and Taegu, Chairman No T'ae-u and Secretary General Chong Sun-dok attracted attention at the Party headquarters by bringing up the issues of the forthcoming political schedule including constitutional revision, which is presently of the greatest political concern and of the "presidential candidates" for the next political power struggle. Furthermore, topics that could hardly be mentioned formerly because of the DJP constitution poured out like dam water at the get-together between Chairman No and the DJP's National Assembly members representing Seoul.

Chairman No's discussion of the political schedule, Secretary General Chong's suggestions for the presidential candidacy issue, and the Seoul National Assembly members' comments proved that the current political situation has already launched an election war aimed at power competition.

The DJP's insiders and outsiders evaluated the results of this meeting between Chairman No and the DJP National Assembly members from Seoul, as containing such urgent and sincere concerns that they could not simply be dismissed by party leaders as mere "trivia" or "stereotypic complaints" in reference to the fact that is signifies adding the finishing touch to its wrap up, which have been continuing for the past two months or so.

After the session from 10:40 a.m. to 1:10 p.m. on 11 July, Chairman No and the Seoul National Assembly members each wore a serious and heavy-hearted expression.

Those expressions were grave enough to make one feel the "distressing memories" of last year's "February 12" general election, when viewed in the light of Chairman No's remarks at the meeting with the representatives of the U.S. Heritage Foundation.

It was 13 May 1985 when Chairman No and the DJP Central Committee members from Seoul had finished talking that the DJP started the friendly get-together with different groups representing each province and city as a means of opening a channel of conversation between Chairman No and the DJP National Assembly members.

Incidentally, since it was around the time when the "(DJP) Party Initiative Theory" was being raised strongly and the direction of constitutional revision was settling down, the content of the National Assembly members's discussion was closer to the more "fundamental," unlike the past.

As a possible reason for the members of the Central Committee and the National Assembly bringing up topics that had been formerly restrained in their meeting with Chairman No, we can cite the atmosphere of speculating that Chairman No could have risen in popularity as a candidate for the next power struggle for presidential election and as the vanguard of the so-called party initiative.

In other words, feelings have changed somewhat from the days when "sincere advice" for the party returned as empty echoes.

There are people who indicate that the party internal voices have poured out like dam water because of the fact that Chairman No has been controlling the party atmosphere, as he himself emphasized, saying, "As you see, my ears are big so they can accommodate a lot of suggestions."

Although the voicing of the Seoul National Assembly members' opinions, which could hardly be expressed before, at the meeting on 11 July can be viewed as their complaints about their frustrating situation, party observers judge that it was their attempt to convey their intention of "expecting something from Chairman No."

It was made known that Chairman No did not give any immediate feedback to the outpouring of demands at the 11 July meeting.

It was also made known that he concluded the meeting by only saying that "I am well aware of the problems you have raised. As we face the political environment of constitutional revision, I feel a strong necessity for showing a new image to our people, and I think some firm decision will be made."

It was reported that even regarding the problem of selecting a candidate for the next election, Chairman No responded to such issues as the early close-up of a new leader and the selection of candidates through competition, by expressing his opinion that "It would be better to disclose things naturally in a democratic and future-oriented manner."

In any case, it is true that Chairman No will doubtless feel the load get heavier on his shoulders.

It is because the erupting party demands and the problem of how to manage the immediate issue of negotiating the constitutional revision are difficult tasks to achieve.

Moreover, in so far as these two problems, which are equally important, will play an important role in the management of political situation and are also related to the party's future direction, they will act as a "heavy pressure" on Chairman No.

13302/12913
CSO: 4107/181

GOVERNMENT ANALYZES PROFESSORS' POLITICAL STATEMENT

Seoul CHONGGYONG MUNHWA in Korean Jul 86 pp 230-236

[Text] Joint Statement by University Professors

The 2 June joint statement by 264 professors at 23 universities across the country was a tremendous shock to our society. After analyzing this statement, the public security authorities branded it as an antiestablishment statement contradicting our cardinal state policy of anticommunism and supporting the demands of the radical leftists. An analysis report by the public security authorities and a summary of the statement in question follow:

Material 1: Analysis By The Security Authorities

The 2 June joint statement by 264 professors at 23 universities, including the Korean Theological Seminary, can be defined as a very dangerous antiestablishment statement based on an irresponsible logic which denies our national polity. It openly rejects our state policy of anticommunism, refuses to accept the system of free democracy and the capitalist economic system while defending the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear stand of the radical leftists.

In criticizing the realities of our society, the statement uses a logic similar to that used by the North Korean communist clique in their abusive propaganda against the South. On the basis of leftist logic, such as the doctrine of subjugation, the statement mirrors a distorted view of the existing free democratic institutions. It is really irresponsible and could bring about consequences which would only benefit the enemy. It raises doubts as to which side they are on and where their mentality and their way of thinking originate.

The tenor of this statement provides a clue to the question: what is the ideological origin of university students' daily radical disturbances?

The statement uses clever expressions to stay clear of the legal network of the State Security Law and other positive statutes, making it appear as if it posed no serious problems, but it is evident that those professors attempted to cover up their own radical ideology with a demonstration of their selfrighteous logic. An in-depth analysis of the contents of the statement indicates that the statement uses expressions everywhere which either accept at their face value or support the demands of those radical leftist university students or leftist politicians who have been the driving force behind school and various other disturbances, and that it even goes so far as to openly accept the logic of the North Korean puppet clique's persistent revolutionary agitation.

The following is an analysis, in concrete terms, of the inherent antiestablishment and antisocial tone of the statement.

Liberal Use of Logic Contradictory to Anticommunism

The statement takes a negative view of our state policy of anticommunism by contending that the ROK government is "a conservative regime being maintained as a link in the United States' Northeast Asian policy" and "poses a fatal threat to the future of our country and the survival of our people." It even makes blasphemous remarks against our state by denying the historical authenticity of the ROK government.

The statement criticizes our universities for doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude in a basic mechanism intended to play a role defined as a "spearhead of the world anticommunist front." In this way, the statement unscrupulously and rashly rejects our anticommunist ideology, the basis of our value judgment in preserving our nationhood, opposes current anticommunist education at all levels of schools, including universities, and tries to deprive us of our cherished values.

The statement's characteristic rejection of anticommunism is also evident in its call for legalization of the "reformist forces" which are called by various names in our country, such as radical leftists, procommunists, or subversive elements.

Our constitution and political party law guarantee freedom of party activities and freedom of assembly. Even those parties advocating democratic socialism have been allowed since liberation, and they are still in operation. Yet the statement demands legalization of what they call reformist forces, demands legalization of those antistate, anticonstitutional procommunist forces which advocate radical leftist ideology in defiance of the basic constitutional order.

One can guess what disposition and hidden intentions the professors who signed the statement have from the fact that they are condemning the government for controlling leftist literature and dissemination of "mass culture" aimed at popularizing leftist ideology.

Rejection of and Disbelief in the Present System

At the outset, the statement brings up issues by saying that "the fundamental disbelief in the present policial-economic system...and other factors...point to the need for the emergence of a new government," and that is the basic tone of the statement throughout. The whole argument begins with disbelief in the political system of free democracy and the capitalist economic system. This line of argument has something in common with the leftist forces' fraudulent, camouflaged idea of "the doctrine of populism."

The statement also calls for a "democratic constitution which can completely reflect the right of survival and the demand of the masses for such right." This call echoes the demand of the radical leftist movement for the so-called "popular democracy" for the ultimate goal of overthrowing the existing institutions.

The statement also says that "the attempt to justify our present economic system under the mere pretext of protecting capitalism should be criticized and that an effort must be made to search for ways to found a new independent economic system based on social justice." Thus the statement clearly reveals the distorted view of the professors on our economic system, which, given our shortage in capital and resources, is inevitably oriented toward positive overseas cooperation with a view to sharing the world' markets. Then, what kind of economic system do they conceive of to replace the capitalist economic system? Their rhetoric about "social justice" and "democratic economy" is not effective in covering up their hidden intentions.

The statement further points out that "in fact, the economic growth has been attained at the expense of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor." It divides our economic society into two from a class point of view, in an attempt to fan conflict between the two classes. Declaring that "the resistance of the masses is justifiable under an inequitable economic system," the statement advances a dreadful logic of revolutionary struggle aimed at overthrowing the present capitalist economic system we are building.

Demands of the Leftist Students Supported

The statement urges that the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese demands "should not be condemned. It stresses that the United States is trying to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula, stepping up efforts to preserve the conservative regime as a link in its anticommunist strategy in Northeast Asia, and posing a fatal threat to the future of our state and the survival of our people by deploying nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula." In this way the statement parrots without reservation the demands of the radical leftist forces who are shouting anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear slogans, as well as the propaganda and demands of the North Korean puppets.

The signers of the statement should have professed their true intentions with regard to why, instead of taking issue with the Soviet Union and the North Korean puppets, who are our opponents in the context of our national division and in the mechanism of international relations, they are trying to pass a negative judgment on the United States.

The statement draws an arbitrary conclusion that "the idea that the United States is a just-minded country standing on our side is an easygoing, misguided idea," claiming that our public perception of the United States, a decisive key to our security, is erroneous.

In the final analysis, this kind of positive acceptance of anti-American perception reveals the fact that the professors who signed the statement unqualifiedly support the leftist students' anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese demands based on the doctrine of anti-imperialism.

The statement also expresses a negative view of our country's role as a "spearhead of the world anticommunist front" and criticizes on-campus military education and the induction of university students into front line units for military training. This criticism has something in common with the procommunist, anti-American propaganda and antiwar demands of the radical leftist students who brand the ROK army as "a mercenary of the U.S. imperialists" and rejects front-line on-site military training of college students by branding it as "education of mercenaries for the Yankees."

Moreover, the statement's contention that the United States is "endangering the future of our state and the survival of our people by deploying nuclear weapons" falls in line with the antinuclear demand of the leftist elements and clearly supports it.

Agitation for Acceleration of Violence

The statement declares that "the resistance aimed at protecting oneself from psychological and physical oppression" is justifiable and that "there is no alternative but to resort to violent means to counter such oppression." Thus the statement tries to vindicate the doctrine of violence advocated by a handful of subversive antiestablishment elements and gives encouragement to disturbances and riots by the radical leftist elements.

The statement glorifies the self-immolations of some college students and workers and, by saying that "the suppression of the labor movement has reached its limits," it tries to give the impression that the so-called "high tide of revolution" has actually arrived as claimed by the leftist subversive elements. Thus, while fanning unlawful struggle by workers, the statement makes an anti-intellectual, antidemocratic argument in total rejection of the doctrine of rule of law.

Distorted Criticism of Reality From a Leftist Viewpoint

The statement criticizes the realities in our country on the basis of leftist theories such as the theories of imperialism and subjugation.

The statement claims that our economic growth has been "attained at the expense of the workers, farmers, and the urban poor," that "our economy has been integrated into the world capitalist economy...and, in the process of pursuing private profits by foreign and indigenous capitalists and those in power in cooperation with each other, foreign debts have accumulated, business firms and banks have been thrown into bad shape...and the living conditions of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor have deteriorated, and small enterprises and agriculture have been wrecked." It also claims that our people's minds have been warped to the extreme and turned upside down due to "the crafty ruling methods of colonial domination and the camouflage used by the dictatorial regime for its self-glorification," and that our universities "have been doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude." All these claims stem from an attempt to completely negate at root all the premises and the outlook on the world which make up the foundation of free democracy, our people's basic way of life. In other words, they represent a forum of revolutionary agitation pregnant with a hidden intention to overthrow the present institutions.

In the final analysis, making such claims amounts to a provacative action designed to spread radical leftist ideologies in our society by crossing the bounds of academic pursuit, and constitutes an act of agitation aimed at accelerating leftist tendencies in academic institutions.

Sabotage Against Grand Compromise for Political Stability

The professors have issued this kind of agitational statement against anti-communism which has a strong radical leftist tint intended to rock our system of free democracy and capitalism from their very foundation. We cannot but conclude that they were motivated by a hidden intention to throw cold water at the fortunate rising atmosphere for grand political compromise and stability, including the conciliatory move toward a settlement of the constitution revision issue, to aggravate school disturbances and labor-management disputes, and to sabotage political stability and public security.

Their agitational behavior indicates that their goal has something in common with the militant goal of the leftist movement, namely a drive to sabotage grand reconciliation on the grounds that the compromise or dialogue between the government, the ruling party, and the opposition is intended to keep the masses out of politics and strengthen the system of exploitation. In brief, if anyone assumes that the professors were not motivated by a desire to support the argument of the radical leftist forces who brand the effort for a compromise on the constitution revision issue and for political stability as a plot to achieve a "grand conservative coalition" between the ruling and the opposition parties, and a desire to lead the current political situation to catastrophe, as intended by the leftist forces, he cannot explain why they turn away from the formula of a democratic constitution revision as desired by our people, while pretending to follow the fashion of issuing political statements.

One cannot but question their hidden intentions as to why they chose leftist agitation at this of all times when the government and the ruling and opposition parties have set out to engage in a full-fledged dialogue on the heels of their recent agreement to make an early revision of constitution, with a view to completing the task of firmly implanting democracy in our soil through democratic reform and by focusing on the wishes of the people.

Material 2: A Summary of The Joint Statement

Forward

In our country, long accumulated contradictions and complications have begun to surface at the same time, ready to erupt. The call for a constitution revision; the campaign calling for refusal to pay the viewing fees for KBS-TV, which is regarded as a symbol of an unfair media; the struggle of the workers and farmers for the right to survive; the basic skepticism voiced in the corner of our society about the present political and economic system; anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and other movements against foreign forces; the declaration calling for democratic education and statement after statement criticizing the present situation--all these cry for the emergence of a new government capable of reflecting majority opinions at home and protecting our national interests abroad.

At this juncture, we, professors, want once again to clearly indicate the right road to building a democratic society. We are taking this role upon us not to demonstrate our courage nor to receive applause and cheers from the masses.

Almost daily, together with our students, we watch, with tearful eyes from tear gas smoke, everwidening wounds of bloodshed caused by a senseless confrontation between students and the combat police. Particularly, when we witness appalling scenes of self-immolations by our young people at their work shops and on university campuses, we can no longer escape or put up with this state of affairs. That is why we want to state our position once again.

Politics

We wish to express our immense concern about where the constitution revision is heading. At the same time, we want to point out that the proposed constitutional revision should not merely stop at achieving a reorganization of the power structure or a modification in the form of government through an agreement between the political groups wishing to hand over or take over the reins of government, but we hope that it will be directed toward writing a democratic constitution which permits complete reflection of the masses' rights of survival and their demands for such right.

The fact that progressive forces intrinsically exist in a corner of society must be recognized. Moreover, a considerable portion of their demands is justifiable. If it is impossible to expect the existing political parties to meet their demands, these progressive forces should not be ostracized under various charges, such as those of being radical leftists, procommunists, or subversive elements. Instead, a condition must be guaranteed, both in name and reality, in which the reformist forces capable of reflecting and representing their demands can be legalized.

Revision of the existing constitution should be carried out as soon as possible, as already demanded in political, economic, educational, press, cultural, and other circles. Because our people's level of political consciousness and ability is sufficient to directly elect their supreme ruler, the constitution should be so revised as to reflect such ability of our nation.

At the same time, political activity in universities, which are turning out the top-notch intellectuals for the society, must be granted wide latitude.

We note the crescendo of anti-American, anti-Japanese and other demands against the foreign forces in our universities and in some sectors of our society. We are particularly against the black-and-white view which regards these demands as antistate, procommunist demands. On the one hand, these demands evoke self-reflection on our part with regard to the attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsular through a compromise with foreign forces, with regard to the conservative regime being maintained by force as a link in the anticommunist strategy in Northeast Asia, and with regard to various other facts, such as the danger of the nuclear weapons deployed on the Korean Peninsula and the mortal threat posed by these weapons to the future of our state and the survival of our nation. On the other hand, they can be regarded as a protest against unwarranted interference by foreign forces, as in the case of the Kwangju student uprising. In this sense, we appraise the purity of the students' motivation in making demands against foreign forces as meaningful.

Economy

While concentrating on superficial economic growth, the government has failed to achieve a self-reliant national economy and equal distribution of income. Instead of developing or mobilizing our manpower and material resources through a rational system, it has readily depended on foreign aid. As a result, debts from foreign countries have inevitably piled up. At this juncture when our economy is encumbered with the burden of capital and interest payments on foreign debts, our economic policy of dependence on foreign debts must be abandoned.

Practically, economic growth has been attained at the expense of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor, and in reality, the end result of their sacrifices was the amassed private assets of a handful of privileged class. Under this kind of inequitable economic system, the resistance of the masses is justifiable. Therefore, now is the time to abandon the economic policy of giving primary importance to growth, which only widens the distribution gap.

Our economy is on the road to bankruptcy due to the burden of foreign debts and the gap between the rich and the poor. Therefore, in our view, the assets owned by the privileged people who have made profits from foreign loans, which will eventually have to be paid by our people, as well as the assets they have taken out of the country, must be returned to society. This demand is based on the perception that these assets are not only the social assets which have been produced through the cooperation of the majority of our people but this kind of measure will also be conducive to lessening the confrontation between classes.

Our economy, being integrated into the world economy, is functioning as a commodity market for foreign firms, a loan market for foreign banks, and a capital market for foreign investors. With the sphere of its independent activity ever shrinking in the course of this integration, our domestic capital can function only through a tie-up with foreign capital. In other words, in the process of seeking private profits through mutual cooperation among foreign capital, domestic capital, and the privileged class, foreign debts accumulate, business firms and banks become insolvent, the three major rights of the workers are suppressed, the living condition of the workers, farmers, and the urban poor deteriorates, and small and medium enterprises and agriculture collapse.

Naturally, any attempt to glorify this kind of economic system merely under the pretext of "protecting capitalism" must be criticized.

Society

We must make sincere introspection of our own mentality and attitude. Our minds have been utterly warped and turned upside down due to the crafty ruling methods of colonial rule and the camouflaged self-glorification of the successive dictatorial regimes. For example, these easygoing, misguided ideas are rampant: one needs to curry favor with and be servile to those in power in order to survive; that the United States is a righteous nation standing on our side; and whatever the United States does is justifiable.

Furthermore, while watching workers and students terminating their own lives by self-immolation or by other means under the compelling circumstances, we fail to realize that their deaths are a matter of concern for all of us and that our brothers are dying for our sake. At this juncture, all of us must realize that the democratization of our society and the independence of our nation are indispensable for the development of our history and, with this realization, we must boldly get rid of such past shortcomings as reliance on foreign forces, subservience, and passivity.

Labor is a means of maintaining man's dignity and leading a decent life. Society must do its best to promote this end, and at least, it should not stand in its way. Therefore, the sustained suppression of the labor movement for right of survival must be discontinued--suppression has continued by covert means under an arbitrary law and system.

Universities

When various sectors of society lose their control functions on each other, the universities will inevitably have to make statements directed to society, besides performing their intrinsic duties. Generally speaking, the fact that university professors make statements on the current situation and that students involve themselves in what is going on in society must be understood from this point of view. One should know particularly that the present-day student movement does not stem from a misunderstanding of Korean history nor from the so-called transitory fervor generated by the attainment of an income level of $2,000, as claimed by some political circles, but it stems from a simultaneous eruption of all internal and external contradictions accumulated during our recent history.

Rather we should take it as a severe self-reflection on the posture of our universities which have been doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude in a basic mechanism which is playing a role defined as a spearhead of the world's anticommunist front.

When the universities have to take upon themselves the whole function of criticism which must be shared by each social sector, they are bound to have a strong voice and, the more persistent the political suppression against their voice becomes, the more heated their movement will inevitably grow. Therefore, we believe that the first thing to do is grant each social sector a self-regulatory critical function and reduce the scope of all proscriptions, including the ban on political ideologies, before railing at the radical tone of the student movement.

Deeply concerned about the attempt to focus only on the radical nature of some surface activities and magnify it in an effort to make political capital of it, without analyzing its underlying causes, we reaffirm that the best way to lessen the radicalness is to permit reforms.

We once again stress that the best prescription for leftist ideology is let its attributes and real nature be known and that, to this end, the universities should be permitted to conduct studies and discussions on leftist ideologies, a research field monopolized by the government and other power organs. We do not agree with the argument which stigmatizes as sedition against the state or an act beneficial to the enemy a simple curiosity about the unknown flowers in the forbidden garden and a pure intellectual discourse of whether leftist ideologies can be a solution to our problems.

We clearly recognize that military service is a basic duty of the citizenry, but we hope that a technical distinction will be drawn between the university and the barracks. Originally, military education on the campus and the induction of university students into front line military unit were started with a view to heightening the students' awareness of national security. However, considering the possibility that military training will be used as a means of restricting the students' activities and keeping them under surveillance, we believe that the announced plan to reform military training must be drastic in scope and that the sooner the plan is implemented, the better.

Regard for life is the highest of our ethical values. As we watch frequent immolations on campuses and at work places, we pay our humble homage to the souls of the deceased youths.

Although we pay our solemn respect to their loftiest motives, we earnestly urge our youths to exercise self-restraint so as not to repeat such extreme behavior. We cannot but bitterly deplore the action taken by the Education Ministry in suppressing funeral services for the young departed souls on the alleged grounds that they may aggravate social unrest. The ministry is trying to shift the whole responsibility for the death of a member of a combat police unit to the university authorities, while expressing no word of apology for the self-immolations of students. We cannot but deeply deplore this kind of mentality of the Education Ministry.

While lamenting the impotence of us professors, who have no alternative but to put up with their shock at the tragic immolations committed by their students, all of us feel once again ashamed of the fact that particularly the highest responsible authorities in those universities to which those self-immolators belonged are stubbornly trying to remain in office, even refusing to take the least moral responsibility.

In conclusion, we hope that the government, candidly admitting its inability to resolve campus problems by bureaucratic directives, will leave the matters of the universities to the teachers. Complete freedom both in name and reality is the way to save our universities from the crisis.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The 72nd International Labor Organization [ILO] general meeting was held in Geneva from 4 through 25 June. High on the agenda were the questions of how to improve working environments and how to resolve poverty problems, more specifically "safety measures against asbestos," problems involving youth unemployment, and the question of fostering small and medium businesses.

At this year's ILO general meeting, there was a heated debate between advanced and developing nations over problems relating to the application of the labor standard rules and trade protectionism practiced by advanced countries rather than over formal agenda items such as those cited above.

The Third World countries, mainly comprised of developing and underdeveloped nations, contended that the labor standards are not uniformly applicable to all countries with different economic scales and different customs. They also demanded that the advanced nations lead in eliminating unemployment and poverty by doing away with their trade protectionism and providing assistance in economic development. The advanced countries refuted this contention by pointing out that the labor standards were established for the purpose of improving the well-being of mankind and ensuring a decent life. Therefore, they said, if different standards were to be applied to different countries, the "standards" would become meaningless.

At the meeting, particularly the ILO Secretariat's report, entitled "Immediate labor problems in the changing world," drew attention. The report in essence says that because of industrial changes, the changing social values of man, the growing trend toward protectionism, and technical innovations, the 21st century will witness radical changes in working conditions, in forms of employment, and in labor markets, and also witness the emergence of new kinds of problems involving unemployment and poverty. Therefore, the report said, measures to cope with these changes and problems must be worked out. Presenting this report, ILO Director General, Francis Blanchard, appealed to the delegations present: "All countries should now begin to devise measures to cope with the anticipated changes in the labor problem."

A 10-man delegation attended the meeting as observers from our country. It included Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon representing the government, Chairman Kim Tong-in of the General Federation of Labor representing labor, and

President Yi Tong-chan of the General Federation of Economic Organizations representing management.

Because the ILO itself is comprised of representatives of the three sectors of labor, management, and government, as many as 1,800 delegates attended the meeting from 138 out of the 150 member nations. Thus the ILO proved the largest of all international meetings sponsored by the UN organizations.

The plenary session was held in the former League of Nations building. As was customary since our country first attended ILO meetings in 1983, our delegation sat in the last row of back seats in the assembly hall during this year's ILO session, with pink markers indicating they were observers placed on their table. There are only four countries with the observer status--the ROK, North Korea, "Bermuda," and the Vatican. Of the four, the ROK is the only country that wants to become a full member whereas the other observer countries do not want membership. North Korea has persisted in a strategy aimed at blocking the ROK's admission to the ILO.

Since the ROK obtained its status as an observer in 1982, it has sent a delegation to each annual ILO meeting because it wanted to expand its support base among delegations from ILO member nations in order to obtain full membership in the ILO. In 1983, our government adopted a policy of seeking an ILO membership as a matter of principle. But it has never submitted an application. This is because, given the cumbersome admission procedures, it was not confident that it would muster enough votes. Its strategy is to submit an application only after a complete support base has been built so that its admission can be approved by a single balloting.

Such being our policy, the ROK delegation, while attending the meeting, actively contacted other ILO delegations present. Because the ILO consists of representatives of the three sectors of labor, management, and government, each segment of our delegates contacted its counterparts in other delegations. Particularly those delegates representing the government sector met with the delegations of the 24 Middle East and African countries which our government wishes to invite to the international labor conference opening in Seoul in coming October and succeeded in obtaining assurances from 19 of them that they would attend. Those representing the labor sector met with members of the Workers Group--an organization of workers' representatives from ILO member nations--and trade union officials of ICFTU member nations. Those representing the management sector met with representatives of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), an organization of employers. At these meetings, our delegates briefed their counterparts on the state of economic development and the actual labor situation in our country and asked for their support for our bid for an ILO membership.

The three sectors of government, labor, and management in our country all share the same wish that our country will be admitted to the ILO, each for its own reasons. First of all, as a matter of prestige, ILO admission will give our country an international hallmark proving that it provides adequate working conditions, and it will also have beneficial effects on our diplomatic activities among Third World countries in facilitating our admission to the

United Nations. In terms of practical benefits, our country will be able to receive more financial support from the ILO, which actually administers the UN Development Program [UNDP], and our workers overseas will be able to receive social security benefits in their host countries. In the case of our miners and nurses working in West Germany, they are not entitled to pensions stipulated in the West German industrial accident insurance law because our country is not an ILO member. They simply have to put up with this disadvantage.

The labor sector in particular is actively pressing for our country's ILO membership on the grounds that when our country is admitted into the ILO, our government will have to ratify or endorse at least some of the ILO-sponsored 171 treaties and 161 recommendations concerning working conditions, resulting in improvement in working conditions in our country.

Furthermore, when our country gains an ILO membership, it will be able to avert, to a certain degree, the criticisms from the United States and other Western advanced countries about the working conditions in our country and their threats to reduce the benefits of generalized system of preferential tariffs (GSP) because of our poor working conditions.

As far as our government is concerned, it has reason to feel that an ILO membership will prove somewhat burdensome. When the parliament of a member nation ratifies an ILO treaty, the treaty will be equally binding as that country's own domestic laws. Therefore, the treaty will obligate our government to make greater efforts to reduce working hours, to introduce minimum wages, to ensure fair income distribution, and to improve the workers' well-being. Needless to say, our national assembly will not have to ratify or endorse all ILO-sponsored treaties and recommendations, but it will have to ratify at least some of these treaty from the point of view of adhering to the fundamental spirit of the ILO. Moreover, when our country becomes an ILO member, the working conditions in our country will become a subject of discussion at ILO meetings. In fact, the 1984 ILO report noted the embarrassing fact that the per week working hours in our country are the longest in the world at 54.2 hours.

One of our government officials attending the recent ILO meeting said: "The areas of labor problems in our country which were noted by some of the advanced ILO member nations were long working hours, a lack of fair distribution, and poor working conditions in some industries." He stressed that "these kinds of problems should be resolved not because we want to become an ILO member but from the point of view of the people's well-being and social stability."

However, the common view of our delegates was that the difficulty involving the ROK's admission into the ILO lies not in its working conditions but in the ILO's "cumbersome admission rules."

Any UN member nation can automatically join the ILO if it so desires, but "a non-UN member country must obtain affirmative votes from no less than two-thirds of the delegations registered at the general meeting." (Article 27 of the ILO rules.) Because of this provision, an applicant must obtain more than

100 affirmative votes from among the total 150 ILO members. According to Labor Minister Cho, it will not be easy for the ROK to poll a necessary two-thirds vote because more than 40 countries support North Korea in its bid to block the ROK's ILO admission, and because of the likelihood that some members will not be present at the voting or some others will have already returned home when the vote is taken.

Despite these difficult domestic and international factors, all the three sectors of government, labor, and management in our country share the same view that we should be able to join the ILO as soon as possible not only from the point of view of our state obligations and national interests but also from the point of view of effecting substantial improvement in working conditions and protecting our workers' rights. While covering the recent ILO general meeting, the author felt that the government, employers, and workers alike must make greater efforts to improve working conditions in our country not only for the purpose of facilitating our country's admission to the ILO but also with a view to improving our people's well-being, and that we have to step up labor diplomacy.

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1987 FEDERATION OF KOREAN INDUSTRIES WHITE PAPER REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries pointed out that administrative regulations hindering willingness to invest and stabilization of the expanding money supply should continue to be relaxed in order to take advantage of the so-called "three lows" in the international economic situation.

In its white paper, the Federation of Korean Industries indicated that the economic recovery begun during the second half of 1985 will continue, but investment expansion will be difficult to achieve unless capital formation and sales market are stabilized. It also argues that the "three lows" situation can be associated with growth and enhancing export competitiveness through minimum government intervention in business activity, thus creating a favorable investment atmosphere.

The which paper therefore urges that the government should not repeat the error of losing the opportunity for innovative investment by being overly concerned about achieving price stability and protecting the international trade balance. Rather, regulation of business activity should be re-examined with a view to liberalization.

The white paper particularly pointed out that the problem of national economic structural reorganization, which should be recognized as going beyond the situation of consolidating insolvent enterprises, involves raising overall industrial efficiency by minimizing waste of resources and redirecting surplus resources of insolvent enterprises and declining industries into growing industries. Therefore, it urged that the structural reorganization should prepare for the gradual reduction of existing structurally depressed industries and their transition into new prospective industries.

This white paper maintains that while pursuing these objectives the concentration of economic power and multiple operations of conglomerates should be looked at separately. Inflexible government regulations, such as those which change management authority over enterprises and provide incentives having the effect of worsening the insolvent condition of enterprises, are less preferrable than consolidating production systems to reflect market size and needs administrative guidance to handle the subsequent excessive competition.

The white paper argues that a structural reorganization should, in the process of revamping the overall industrial structure, include a rational method of preventing enterprise insolvency resulting from the development of foreign competition.

The white paper pointed out that, as far as the reduction of foreign debt is concerned, the need for cultivation of export competitiveness and import control is more immediate than temporary import regulation. It further explained that the continuous strengthening of export competitiveness through structural improvement is a more desirable means of reducing the foreign exchange gap than a short term trade surplus.

Accordingly, the paper disclosed that the policy of encouragement of consumption of domestic products should be promoted while not harming the export competitiveness of domestic industry, taking the following factors into consideration at the same time: the likelihood of comparative advantage and capability to absorb technology with respect to each product. The paper also said that the development of domestic products needs concentrated assistance according to product and industries.

The paper warns that the policy of avoiding lowering the nominal interest rate in spite of price stability will increase financing expenses of industry and weaken international business competitiveness, thus not taking advantage of the long-awaited favorable international economic environment.

On the other hand, the Federation of Korean industries indicated that the accelerated promotion of liberalization, financial market opening and foreign investment approval in accordance with the open market policy, resulted in increased imports of consumer goods, dumping of foreign semi-finished goods and advance of mutli-national corporations to the detriment of domestic industry.

Concerning this matter, the paper urges that, even though opening the door to foreign business is unavoidable, due to external reasons, the timing should be carefully selected, taking domestic industries' competitive ability into consideration.

In addition, the paper maintains that the government should enhance industrial vitality by reducing excessive regulation of business activity through an overall rearrangement of the existing complex business regulatory laws.

13269/9835
CSO: 4107/177

7.5 PERCENT INCREASE IN BARLEY PURCHASE PRICE

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Pak Hyong-gu]

[Text] The 7.5 percent increase in the purchase price of summer grain (shipment incnetive included) might appear inadequate to the farmers, but it is a noticeably high increase if one considers that the wholesale price is held at the 2.5 percent level.

Viewed from the standpoint of the low price policy, which is anchored on the "Three Lows," it is clear that the 7.5 percent increase is an exceptional decision that reflects a special attention to the farmers. This decision for a high increase in the purchase price of summer grain, which includes even the incentive, reflects the government's intention to encourage farmers to produce more barley at the risk of its adverse impact on the price in general. In 1976 barley was farmed on 700,000 ha, producing 12,577,000 Suk, which decreased to 320,000 ha and 5,585,000 Suk by 1981 and to 165,000 ha and 2,802,000 Suk by 1985. This rapid yearly decrease reached the lowest point in history this year and the estimate for this year's harvest is 2. million Suk from 147,000 ha.

This yearly decrease in barley production is attributable to the reduced demand for barley that results from the rising standard of living and to the passive, post-1983 government policy which dissipated the farmers' desire for barley farming.

Consequently, the supply and demand balance became disrupted, transforming the hitherto neglected barley into a celebrity crop. A anomaly ensued in which barley rather than rice commanded a higher price.

Although barley was no longer a main dietary grain, the demand for barley as a feed grain and source for alcohol exceeded the supply. In spite of this sudden increase in demand, however, the government's barley policy could not be shifted overnight from neglecting to favoring barley. Every year our barley policy had to face this dilemma, and it seems this year is no exception.

In negotiations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries maintained the 8 percent line while the Democratic Justice Party, which was aware of its effect on voters, insisted on 10 percent.

On the other hand, the Economic Planning Institute, which advocates wholesale-price stability, argued for a 3 percent increase, the reference level for wholesale-price control, on the ground that the barley price serves as a yardstick for setting prices for fall grains and contributes to the accumulation of a grain deficit, although its immediate impact on the wholesale price may be minimal (0.35 percent).

When this issue was brought up in the special session of the National Assembly last time, there was a tense confrontation between two government spokespersons. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hwang In-sun, commented: "Last year's increase in the summer grain purchase price was 5.5 percent. But this year we should do better." In contrast, the deputy director of the Economic Planning Institute, Mun Hee-gap, clarified that "although the farmers' difficulties should be taken into consideration in setting the purchase price of summer grain, it should not be at the risk of affecting price stability."

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries point out that in spite of the low price of the last several years, the increase in the past has been in the double digits. For example, it was 17.1 percent in 1976, 12.5 percent in 1981, and 13.7 percent in 1982. In addition, these officials argue, the addition of incentives (2,000 won per Gama [bag]) should result in a higher purchase price.

Officials of the Economic Planning Institute, however, firmly maintained that it is essential to adhere to the 2.5 percent wholesale-price control plus the 0.5 percent assistance to manufacturing cost, namely, the 3 percent limit.

These divergent claims were resolved by the higher authority, which apparently adopted the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries position. Although the purchase price has at last been decided, it remains a big question whether or not the farmers will be satisfied with the price, considering the high cost of raw materials.

Farmers claim that since the annual increase in production cost exceeds 10 percent, the new increase in purchase price is insufficient to stimulate increased barley farming. Furthermore, barley ahs been very low on the list of farmers' favored crops.

In 1985 per-farmer average income was 5.47 million won, a mere 2.3 percent of which was from barley farming, namely, 127,000 won. In 1976, however, barley farming constituted 8.1 percent of the farmers' income.

Because of a higher economic return, farmers have favored special crops and shied away from labor-intensive barley farming. How effective the 7.5 percent increase in purchase price will be in inducing increased barley farming remains a big question.

Government officials set the goal for the summer grain purchase at 1.2 million Suk, 200,000 Suk of which are reserved for military and official use, 720,000 Suk for general consumption, 200,000 Suk for alcohol conversion, and 80,000 Suk for seeding.

Since the wholesale-market price for barley is between 42,000 and 43,000 won per 76.5-kg Gama, it is not clear to what extent the farmers will respond to the government's purchase price.

Barley production is at the lowest in history this year. In addition, barley has been annointed as a health food, creating a huge demand for barley which is beginning to be reflected in the rising barley price.

In any event, the government is now faced with a special grain deficit problem. Between 1970 and 1985 the government's grain deficit caused by barley accumulated to a total of 730.9 billion won. This deficit amounts to 31.3 percent of the total grain deficit of 2,334 billion won. In order to reduce the everincreasing grain deficit, the government has been providing financial assistance of 780.4 billion won through last year.

Although an increased purchase price backed by financial assistance may be of temporary benefit to the farmers, in the long run it adversely affects the farmers if it brings about price instability and an accumulating deficit.

13270/12948
CSO: 4107/166

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA ATTRACTS MUCH INTEREST

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by reporter An Che-hyon: "Strong Interest in Immigration to Australia"]

[Text] As Australia recently opened the doors to immigration from Asia after it had long pursued a white Australia policy since its founding, the number of Koreans seeking to emigrate to that country began to increase rapidly.

With a view to coping with the sudden increase in the number of people seeking immigration to Australia, our government is now on the move to actively assist them by adopting a policy of granting special exception to them, just as it does to immigrants to Canada, in applying the limit on the amount of foreign currencies immigrants can take out of the country. As a result, an immigration rush to Australia is expected soon, reminiscent of the similar rush to the United States.

The Overseas Development Corporation (ODC) and other interested agencies keenly feel the rising immigration boom to Australia as the number of people applying for immigration for investment and employment purposes increases suddenly and as telephone calls to inquire about immigration keep pouring in.

As of 27 June, the number of immigration applications filed with the ODC for business purposes in Australia stood at 100 while the number of immigration applications for employment purposes was more than 50. The total number of applicants is on the rise.

In the case of immigration for investment purposes, the ODC agreed with the Australian authorities last December to send to Australia 50 families who want to set up joint ventures or open their own businesses there. But this agreement has not been put into effect because the maximum set by our government on the amount of foreign currency immigrants can take out of the country was $100,000 whereas Australia demanded that the limit should be raised to somewhere between $100,000 and $300,000. Recently, our interested government ministries, such as the Finance and Foreign ministries, changed the policy and decided to increase the maximum for immigrants to Australia, as is the case with immigrants to Canada. As a result, active negotiations to promote immigration for investment purposes are under way.

There are no significant restrictions on immigration for investment purposes. All that is required is 5 to 6 years of business experience, a language capability, and the ability to pay expenses necessary for immigration.

Australia abounds in aluminum, iron, coal, and wool. Enterprises using these materials are considered promising. Currently, Tusong, an Ansan City-based joint stock company, which is producing electric frying pans, coffee pots, and similar other products, is pushing ahead with the construction of a factory in Australia to manufacture kitchen wares using aluminum.

By June 1987, Australia is expected to admit about 2,500 Asian immigrants, or 500 families, in the investment category. In addition, the Australian government plans to admit about 3,050 technical personnel with special skills, along with their families, per year. Therefore, if our government tries hard, a considerable number of Korean immigrants can be sent as employees.

In the case of immigration for employment purposes, applicants to not have to pay immigration expenses, and they can qualify for immigration if they score 70 out of a possible 100 points in a screening administered by the Australian Embassy. The screening deals with job availability (25 points), technical skills (20 points), the level of education (20 points), and age (15 points).

The categories of jobs available for immigrants total 26, including industrial, electric and petroleum engineers; newspaper editors; automobile mechanics, car painters, and body repairmen; kitchenware, wood, and furniture varnishers; sanitation inspection specialists; French and oriental cooks; computer specialists; chair, sofa, and furniture upholsterers.

Because the Australian Embassy gives weight to language ability in the screening process, the ODC plans to provide intensive English courses for those seeking jobs in Australia.

Anticipating an influx of Korean immigrants now that the doors to Asian immigrants are open in Australia, the federation of Korean businessmen in Australia (led by President Pak Myong-ho) has set up an immigration services company in an active move to promote immigration from Korea. The ODC is also in a hurry to sign an immigration service contract with Australian lawyers.

13311/12859
CSO: 4107/176

STATUS OF NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Ho Tam: "A Spiderweb Administrative Computer Network by 1988; Utilization for Administration of Citizens, Real Estate, Statistics; Educational Research Teams Looking to the Year 2000, Establishing Detailed Plans; Realization of 'Home Banking' in the Latter Half of the 1990's"]

[Text] An Information Highway Throughout the Nation

The work of constructing an information highway to connect the whole nation in an information/communications network is progressing slowly. This is the work of constructing the national computer network that the government, looking toward the year 2000, is developing.

In 1984, when Japan announced its plan to invest $200 billion in an INS (integrated information/communications network) to make the nation a spiderweb communications network, the countries of the world responded that it was a "dream plan."

This "dream plan" which Japan is developing is the planned construction of a national computer network which is being developed in our country, too. The national computer network which our country is developing consists of five networks: an administrative network, an educational research network, a financial network, a national defense network, and public security network.

Among these, in the case of the administrative network, the basic goals are by 1988 to complete the construction of a computer network and the development of software, and to computerize the administration of citizens, real estate management, economic statistics management, customs clearance management, and employment and automobile administration.

The fundamental goals are, in the case of the educational research network, to connect the chief education agencies and research agencies, with the Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Education at the center; educational and research activities will be mutually interconnected and made more efficient. For the financial network, each financial institution will be connected to one computer network, and eventually the home banking era will be opened.

Talk is that the national defense and public security networks likewise will use computer and communications (C&C) technology; the efficiency and improvement of capabilities are planned.

On behalf of the construction of this kind of dream communications network, the government has already prepared a suitable organizational system.

The National Computer Network Coordination Committee was formed with the chief of the President's Secretariat as chairman. On behalf of the construction of the administrative computer network a law concerning extension of the computer network and promotion of use was enacted, and for the support of the financial network a Financial Settlement Management Institute was founded.

For the educational research network and the national defense and public security networks, too, detailed plans are being established around the relevant government agencies.

Of the five national computer networks, the ones in which business has the most interest and in which the work is progressing most rapidly are the administrative, financial, and educational research networks.

In the case of the administrative computer network, which has Korea Data Communications (which is doing the administrative work) at the center, detailed tasks such as equipment selection, software selection, etc., are progressing.

Investment of 150 Billion in Administrative Network

In the construction of the administrative network, which is to be completed as a first step by 1988, investment of approximately 151.3 billion won is planned.

The main computers that will be needed here will amount to 84 32-bit minicomputers and 9,598 general-purpose work stations.

Ultimately aiming at supplying this hardware, domestic computer firms appear to be showing much interest.

Korea Data Communications, which has the responsibility for administration, has stated that in the case of the main computer it will choose one of two methods: cooperative development through the Korean Electronics Communications Center, or introducing technology from a foreign country and ensuring development through a joint investment corporation. It appears that for the work stations, domestic products with a high domestic content will be chosen.

However, a definite direction has not yet been able to be decided upon, and the remaining problems including administrative responsibility will be examined by the Korea Computer Institute to be established this autumn by Korea Data Communications.

Also, in relation to this, meetings have several times been held with software development firms, but as of yet the situation is that it has not been possible to complete selection work.

At any rate, it appears that such unsettled conditions will be settled by the end of the year.

In the case of the financial network, by the organization of a Financial Computer Committee and a Financial Settlement Management Institute, it appears that it is progressing quickly.

The schedule is, first of all, for each bank to be able to do reciprocal transactions, and by the end of the 1990's to open the home banking era in which bank business can be done at home. These days various banks, through the computer rooms scattered in their branches, are establishing computer centers, and are increasing the introduction of banking terminals, etc., and it appears that the construction of the financial computer network is progressing relatively favorably.

Computer Facility at Tae-tok

In the case of the educational research network, it is being promoted by the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education. As links in this, the Ministry of Science and Technology is planning to introduce supercomputers costing 15 billion won each, and the situation is that a site at Tae-tok has been secured already. Ultimately, the government's reason for pushing forward this dream plan, looking toward the information era, is to construct an ISDN (integrated data/communications network). If they can complete the five types of national computer network and tie them into one network, in our country, too, the era of the ISDN, just like the INS planned by Japan, can be opened.

With a plan so big, there are many large problems that must be solved.

In advance of constructing the computer network, the work of standardization of various documents, standardization of a hangul code, increasing compatibility among different types of computers, etc., are problems that must be settled first, then comes the work of developing our information industry with the opportunity of this computer network construction.

In order for the various organizations in various areas to be able to use the computer network, various administrative documents must first be standardized. However, in the domestic situation at present, not only is each organization using different forms, what is worse, even in the government administrative organizations, a unified standard has not been chosen. It follows that we must quickly standardize this.

Standardization, Etc., Must Be Decided in Advance

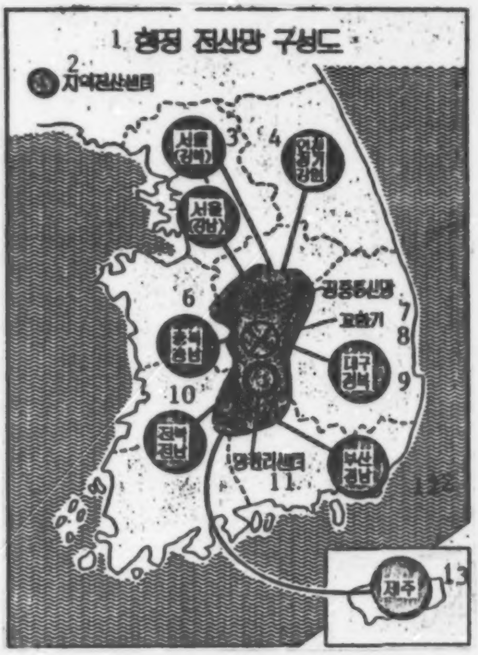
Next is the standardization of a hangul code. Japan, through the JIS, already long ago standardized a Japanese code. Our country has already for several years promoted this, but we have not been able to realize the standardization of a hangul code. A standard code that can be used by any computer connected to a computer network must be prepared.

Also, in our country there are now over 100 types of computers competing against each other. If these are to be tied together into one network and communication interchanged, compatibility technology is necessary. The work of giving compatibility to computers is a problem that must be solved in the future.

Along with the solving of this kind of root problem, more important than anything else is the fostering of the development of the domestic information industry by the opportunity of the computer network construction.

Accompanying the government's plans for the construction of the national computer network, it appears that a large information industry market will be created domestically. Ultimately, it is also important that in this domestic market domestic enterprises will gain experience and competitiveness.

It follows that the work of first purchasing domestic software related to the construction of the computer network, promoting the technological participation of software enterprises, and cultivating their capabilities, are policies that should run in parallel.



Key:

1. Organization of the Administrative Computer Network
2. Regional Computer Centers
3. Seoul (north of the Han River)
4. Inchon, Kyonggi, Kangwon
5. Seoul (south of the Han River)
6. Chungpuk, Chungnam
7. Public Communications Network
8. Interchange
9. Taegu, Kyongpuk
10. Chonpuk, Chonnam
11. Network Administrative Center
12. Busan, Kyongnam
13. Chechu

Needed Resources

Category	Quantity	Remarks
Main computers	84(2)	2 - summary statistics-handling, first generation
All-purpose work stations	9,598 (435)	435 - for educational purposes
Manpower needed	11,088 annually	315 needed per month on average
Budget needed	151.3 billion won	Includes cost of procuring all-purpose work stations

9259/6091
CSO: 4197/174

COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN TECHNIQUE INTRODUCED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] In the field of design also, the winds of automation are blowing. Companies which are introducing a CAD (computer-aided design) system--a system which sketches the model and structure of machine and electronic products and designs buildings by means of a computer--are increasing.

In the electronics industry, CAD is being applied to everything from PCB (printer circuit boards) designs to designs for delicate semiconductor circuits, and in the machinery industry it is being used in designing machine parts, machine tools which require a high degree of precision, etc.

The computer is also beginning to be used in the construction industry for structural designs and in the engineering industry for all kinds of plant designs.

With this rise in our country also of the introduction and application of CAD systems which utilize computers, the demand for CAD is slowly rising. Following such a trend, recently, the number of businesses that supply CAD systems has increased ad an intense sales war is being conducted. 16-bit PC supply companies have added CAD capability to their business PCs and are participating in this market, and as many as 25 companies are competing for part of the market.

At present, enterprises involved in supplying CAD range from Korea IBM to Gold Star Semiconductor, Samsung HP, Dusan Computer, Daewoo Communications, Hwadam Technology, Seoul Electron, Hyundai Electronics, The Kyonghan System, Korea Computer, Ilchin Electronics, The Daemyung System, Cheil Precision, etc., and these companies primarily import and market foreign products.

In the case of Korea IBM, the IBM 5550 has been equipped with CAD functions and is being provided through the four sales dealers Hyundai Electronics, Daewoo Electronics, Sangyong Computer and The Kyonghan System, and RT machines developed at the main company in the United States are also now being sold domestically for the first time.

Moreover, the following Korean companies are supplying exports from foreign companies: Gold Star Semiconductor from [Calma], Samsung HP from HP, Dusan

Computer from DEC, Hyundai Electronics from Sun Micro, Hwadam Technology from Apollo, Seoul Electron from Computer Vision, Daewoo Communication from [Apricon], Korea Computer from Prime, The Kyunghan System from [Zuken], Kiwha Industry from Cover, Ilchin Electronics from Summer Graphics, The Kimyong Co. from Sigma Design, Korean engineering from Cascade, [Kopek] from Inter-Graphic, Cheil Precision from Houston Instrument, Tongil Trading from MDSI, Daeil Development from the Seiko Co., the Taemyong System from Mega Tech, Dusan from Auto Data, Applied Engineering from the T & W System, etc. On top of this, recently, Union System, with the cooperation of Japanese industry, has begun full participation in the CAD industry, and Korea Fuji and Samsung Data System are in the process of pushing for such participation. In the case of Korea Fuji, it plans to furnish Daewoo Communication, a domestic 16-bit PC manufacturing company, with CAD technology and supply the 9450 II for CAD use, and to introduce a large scale CAD from Fuji Communication, the head company, for supply to the domestic market.

Hyundai Electronics, which is supplying the Sun Micro System is also in the process of promoting production at its Ich'on factory so as to bring about a conversion to the domestic production of CAD use computers.

Especially, lately, with even domestic manufacturers of PCs involved in supplying CAD use computers, the competition has become even more overheated. Companies from Sambo Computer down to Televideo Korea, the Korea System, [Zeus] Computer, etc. are supplying 16-bit PCs for CAD use.

Such an increase in companies participating in supplying CAD systems is due to a bright market outlook brought about by an increase in the demand in the field of engineering.

Within Korea, many companies have already introduced CAD and are elevating the efficiency of designs, and companies from Daewoo Shipbuilding to Hyundai Heavy Industry, Chokong, etc. are applying them to ship designs, while Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Kumsung Semiconductor are using them in the design of semiconductor circuits.

Outside of this, Hyungdai Engineering, Daewoo Engineering, TaeDuk Electronics, Tongyang Precision, The Gold Star Co., Samsung Electronics, Tongyang Chemical, etc. are also introducing and utilizing CAD, and CAD is surfacing as a necessary research tool in colleges and research centers.

With expansion in the supply of hardware for CAD, lately, development of software connected with this is also vigorous. Up until this time, most software had been imported from abroad, but beginning with the recent development of software for semiconductor circuit designs by Gold Star Semiconductor, software speciality companies and engineering companies are starting to develop software.

In this way, in Korea too, along with the automation of factories and offices, automation in design is also being actively carried out.

13222/12948
CSO: 4107/178

'3 LOWS' YIELD TRADE SURPLUS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Kang Yong-ch'ol: "'3 Lows' Bring Black Figures in Trade on a Favorable Wind; The Statement of Accounts of the First Half and the Prospects for the Second Half"]

[Text] Black Figures More Concrete than in Previous Years

During the first half of this year, the balance of trade on a customs clearance basis registered in the black for the first time, and the international surplus showed the hope of former years.

This is, of course, due to the complete washing away by exports of last year's sluggishness and by the regaining of a high growth rate.

Exports in the first half of this year totalled $16,333,000,000, which was a 22.6 percent increase over the same period last year.

This rate of increase, after 1984's 27.1 percent and 1982's 24.9 percent, is the highest of the 1980's.

In particular, in comparison with the minus 4.1 percent of the first half of last year when exports were extremely sluggish, this is a rate of increase that is about 27.7 percentage points higher. By month, following the high growth rates of 39.5 percent and 36.2 percent recorded in January and February, the growth rate fell somewhat in March (12.5 percent), April (11.5 percent), May (21.0 percent), and June (19.3 percent).

However, if one considers the high export growth of January and February as a reaction to the extremely dull export growth rate of minus 10 percent in the same period last year, it is difficult to evaluate the sluggishness of the export growth rate beginning in March as the slackening of exports.

This smooth sailing for exports, of course is largely due to the influence of the strong yen.

This is also shown especially by the fact that economic growth of the major export markets (other than America) of the EC (European Community), etc., showed a sluggish level somewhat below our expectations.

In the first half of this year, the American economy was predicted to achieve a growth rate of 3.25 percent; in comparison with the 1.9 percent of the second half of 1985, it is certain to achieve a high growth rate. It can be said that it follows that only in the American market were the fruits of an increase in foreign demand seen.

However, it is predicted that West Germany's growth rate of 3.25 percent; in comparison with the 1.9 percent of the second half of 1985, it is certain to achieve a high growth rate. It can be said that it follows that only in the American market were the fruits of an increase in foreign demand seen.

However, it is predicted that West Germany's growth rate will decrease from 5.0 percent in the second half to 2.5 percent, and for France, too, the prospect is that it will fall from 3.1 percent to 2.5 percent.

Because it is also estimated that similarly Japan's growth rate will drop from 4.7 percent to 3 percent, responsible agencies forecast that the growth rate of the important developed nations (OECD nationas) will generally remain at the 3.0 percent level of the second half of last year.

Considering this point, it can be seen that the increase in exports in the first half depended more upon the restoration of price competitiveness due to the strong yen than to the increase in export demand from the improvement of economic conditions in the developed nations.

Automobiles and Electronics Take the Lead

By type of export item, looking at the actual circumstances through May, as automobiles (148.9 percent) and electronic parts (30.6 percent) showed high export growth rates, they firmly took positions as the chief categories of export articles, and the regression in shipbuilding (minus 2.7 percent), steel (4.2 percent), and metals (10.9 percent)--the chief categories of articles in the past--was manifest.

Textiles had a not-so-high growth rate of only 18.0 percent, but the textile firms selling certain articles are enjoying a boom to the extent of suffering a shortage of raw materials.

These kinds of export increases, with our country's industrial structure, naturally bring about an increase in demand for imports, and in the first half imports rose 11.6 percent over the same period last year, to $16,098,000,000.

However, despite increases in imports, the favorable conditions of exports greatly improved the trade balance, and in the first half our country's trade balance (on a customs clearance basis) recorded black ink of $235 million for the first time since choosing an export-led growth strategy in the 1960's.

With this, our country in fact as well as in name took a turn for the better to a black ink basis, not only on an international balance of payments basis, but also on a customs clearance basis.

So, will indeed this kind of export increase and black ink basis continue in the second half?

In relation to the export hopes for the second half, it can be said that there are three kinds of favorable elements and three kinds of unfavorable elements existing together.

Speaking of the favorable elements, first we can examine the point that the economies of the developed nations, which in the first half had a growth rate that remained below expectation, will recover.

According to the explanations of the chief economic forecasting agencies in the developed countries, because the fruits of the fall of oil prices, the decline in interest rates, and the adjustment of exchange rates will appear in earnest in the second half, the average growth rate of the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) is predicted to rise in the second half to 3.25 percent from 3.0 percent.

This is because in the circumstances that America's trade deficit is not improving, and Japan's trade surplus is daily expanding, notwithstanding the adjustment of exchange rates, it is difficult to expect the recovery of the dollar.

Japan recorded a trade surplus of $26.8 billion through May. Notwithstanding the strong yen, the scale of the surplus increased more than 100 percent over the $12.6 billion of the same period last year.

Letter of Credit Arrivals, Too, Continue Favorable

In addition to this, examining another favorable element, arrivals of export letters of credit are a good point. In a different way than the export growth rate which went from a sudden increase in January and February to more or less calm beginning in March, arrivals of export letters of credit showed even more of an improvement with each passing month, and in the first half the amount of letter of credit arrivals at $12,054,000,000 was an increase of 24.5 percent over the same period last year, and the export growth rate jumped to 22.6 percent. In particular, the amount of letter of credit arrivals in June showed a 39.1 percent increase, and this throws a bright light on exports in the second half.

Counter to this, on the export front constraining unfavorable elements, too, are not negligible.

First of all, already some parts and raw materials connected with the favorable conditions of exports in textiles, automobiles, and steel, etc., because of their dependence on domestic supply, are manifesting shortages.

Particularly, in the case of textiles, the speed of quota growth is fast, and for some articles sluggishness of exports is expected for the second half. But in the end, the apprehension exists that due to the insufficiency of investment in facilities in years gone by, even if favorable conditions for exports are realized, the industry's supply capabilities will reach a limit, and the opportunity will not be properly utilized.

Another unfavorable factor is that, as exports are concentrated in the areas of America and the EC (European Community), there is the concern that the flood of goods will bring import restrictions.

Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that we are a trade deficit nation, in America there is the situation in which the opinion exists that the won must be revalued.

The final unfavorable factor is that the current increase in exports relies excessively upon the external condition of the strong yen rather than upon the structural improvement of our export industries.

Concern of Stirring Import Restrictions, Too

This is because without the qualitative improvement of non-price competitiveness in quality, design, packaging, etc., it cannot be expected that the trend of increasing exports can be firmly established.

However, even considering these unfavorable elements, it is the observation of experts that the Ministry of Trade and Industry's export goal for the year of $33.5 billion will be achieved without difficulty.

This is because in the first half of the year exports of $16.3 billion, which is half of the goal, have been recorded, and our country's traditional trade pattern is for the second half to be 15 percent or more greater than the first half.

The optimistic observation, too, is made that if we well avoid the unfavorable elements in part of the export front, achievement of $35 billion is not impossible.

At any rate, the pivotal points of continuing export growth in the second half are efforts on behalf of the many changes in the export market, steady investment in facilities, and the efforts of firms to improve the non-price competitive factors of quality and design, etc.

9259/9835
CSO: 4107/168

RELATIONSHIP OF MAN, SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 25-26

[Article by Kim Hyon-kyong: "Man and Society"]

[Text] Man and the society cannot be conceived separately. At no stage of historical development, have man and society ever been dealt with separately.

Nevertheless, in the history of human ideologies, there have been many conceptions dealing with "a pure human being" separated from the society or "a society" separated from realistic human beings.

Chuche's view of social history provides a thorough explanation of this issue by clearly presenting the relationship between man and the society from the human-centered viewpoint.

Man is a social being whose essential characteristics are independence, creativity, and a consciousness-orientation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Independence is a social product. Independence does not belong to nature; it is a characteristic given to man by the society. It is not derived from the arena of nature. It is a characteristic formed and developed in terms of social history."

Man is the most developed being in the world because man's essential characteristics are independence, creativity, and consciousness-orientation.

Man is a social product in terms of his essential characteristics.

Man is also a being with life. Man is to be qualitatively distinguished from life in general whose biological characteristics came down simply from preceding generations and which simply lives in the state of nature.

However, man lives with nature in the social environment.

Man establishes his relationship with nature also through the society. Thus he comes to enjoy an enormous power that cannot be obtained by himself alone.

In the course of his social and collective activities designed to remake and reform nature and the society, man also learns talents that cannot be obtained physically. He incessantly brings up his independence, consciousness and creative capability.

In this way, essential characteristics of man do not belong to nature but are given to man by society.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Nature is an objective of man's labor. It is a natural source of human life. The society is a collective entity in which man lives and launches activities."

Society is a special arena, a world that should be distinguished from nature.

Of course the society is in the material arena together with nature. But society cannot exist apart from man.

The constituent of society is man, which is a social being.

There are a great number of things and phenomena in society. However, man, who is a social being, is the only entity that makes up the society and launches activities there.

Of course animals also live in groups. Even in honey bees and ants, we see "joint activities" associable with some aspects of social life.

In animal groups, some "joint activities" are launched collectively in seeking feed or in digging caves and some "exchange of information" is made among individual animals.

Thus scholars in the bourgeois society are disseminating a wrong theory that regards animal groups as societies.

However, an animal is not a social being. It is by all means a biological entity controlled by instinct; it is a natural being. An animal is a biological entity; therefore, we cannot help regarding animal groups as biological groups. Since an animal is a natural being, animal groups are groups of natural beings and nothing but a natural state. This tells us that a group made up of animals cannot become a society under any circumstances whatsoever.

The existence and development of society are inconceivable apart from man.

The society is a group in which men collectively create and utilize material and spiritual properties. In this very creation and utilization of material and spiritual properties lie important characteristics of man's life and activities.

Men not only create material and spiritual properties but also hand them down to their posterity. They thus historically accumulate the properties of the society. Men carry on their social life with the material and spiritual properties historically accumulated. This very fact distinguishes man fundamentally from animal groups.

In the relationship between man and society, the society provides objective conditions for man's existence and development, while men constitute a chuche in which men form the society under their leadership and in which men make society serve them more and more.

This means that the society does not rule man but that man rules the society.

Society is ruled only by man. Thus it is said that man is the master of society.

Man, the master of society, not only passively comes under the social influence but also bring about those social conditions favorable to man under his leadership.

In order to build a true human society, it is imperative to build a society capable of displaying the independence and creativity of the popular masses.

The tendency prevailing in a given society directly affects the activities of men there.

The capitalist society, in which a very small minority of the people--the exploiting class--controls everything in society, and suppresses man's wholesome development. The reactionary ideologies and culture prevailing in that society paralyze the people's ideological consciousness and handicaps the people mentally; and the competition of monopoly capital brings about unemployment and poverty to the popular masses. Thus the working masses, the absolute majority there, come to struggle against the corrupt and sick society there.

The socialist society in which the masses of working people are the masters of all things actively promotes the development of the people's independence, consciousness and creative capability.

The revolutionary ideologies and healthy morality bring up the people as men of pure ideology and perfect morality. The material and spiritual properties of that society provide the popular masses with ever increasingly favorable living conditions.

However, either in the transitional society or in the socialist society, residues of the exploiting society, including residues of old-fashioned ideologies and customs, are apt to remain; and they come to affect the people, including new generations, negatively. Therefore, it becomes imperative to launch struggle to eliminate those residues of the old society in the socialist society.

When struggles are launched incessantly to create the ideologies, morals, and culture unique to the socialist society and when activities are launched more actively to liquidate the residues of the old society, the society would be able to achieve a better stage with society working for the people.

Man, the master of society, should equip himself with the ability to carry out his role.

In order for man to fulfill his responsibility and role as the master of the society, he must highly display independence, creativity, and a consciousness-orientation.

In particular, the people of a socialist society in which the masses of working people have become the real masters of society must nurture their ability to make better contributions to strengthening and developing the socialist system; and they must actively display that ability in their practical struggle.

When all members of the socialist society hold fast to their position as the masters of the society and satisfactorily fulfill their duties in the struggle for social development, the socialist system would be strengthened further and the social development, which is designed to consummate the communist society--an ideal of human being--would be accelerated.

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DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK021047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "establishment of anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method by our party" to the 12th anniversary of the publication of a work by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on 2 August 1974 on dynamically promoting the modeling of the whole of society on the Chuche idea through a radical improvement and strengthening of the party work.

Noting that the policy of establishing this work method indicated by the above work serves as a immovable guideline in carrying forward and developing our party's traditional work method on an overall scale and thoroughly establishing a revolutionary and popular work method in the whole party and the whole society, the author of the article says:

This policy on establishing this work method in the whole party represents our party's unshakable will to brilliantly accomplish the cause of building a party of Chuche and the revolutionary cause.

The exploits our party has achieved in establishing this work method are, above all, that it has been systematized in an integral whole.

Our party's traditional work method was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the history of our party building the 70s is shining as a significant decade in which a radical turn was effected in the party work. In that period dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, out of the noble intention to improve and strengthen the party work method in keeping with the demand of the developing reality when modeling the whole of society on the Chuche idea stood out as a general duty of our revolution, unearthed the contents of the work method created and applied in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and theoretically systematized and generalized the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method on the basis of a scientific analysis of the background of its founding and its ideological and theoretical foundation and essential characteristics.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla-style method of work is a work method suited to the intrinsic demand of the communists who carry out the revolution and construction by relying on and mobilizing the masses and it is a militant work method full of vigor which rejects ceremonies and formalities and solves all problems creatively and substantially. It enables the popular masses to hold the position of the master of the revolution and construction and play their role as such. Herein lies the characteristic features of this work method.

A revolutionary work method has been formulated and its essence, content and character and the ways for its application have been expounded comprehensively by our party. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla style work method was completed as a revolutionary work method of a working class party.

The feats performed by our party in establishing this work method are also that all the work methods of the party are run through with it.

Consummated in this work method, a traditional work method of our party, are questions of principle arising in the party work method from designing, planning and conducting all work to meeting and conversing with people and awakening them.

Therefore, the might of this work method is fully displayed in building party, economy and culture.

It is an important feat accomplished by our party that it has created an eternal guarantee to carry forward and develop this work method, pure and clean.

The struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause and the work of applying the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method are carried on as a closely knit uniform course in our country today.

This is a fruition of the leadership of our party which defines the inheritance of the anti-Japanese guerrilla style work method as an important content of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause of Chuche and wisely leads it. Herein lies the great exploits and greatness of our party.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENTERPRISES OVERFULFILL JULY PRODUCTION TARGETS

SK022236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean working people successfully honored their commitments for July.

All the coal mines under the northern district general bureau of coal industry want beyond their targets. Over 40 coal cutting faces under the bureau increased the coal output 20 percent on an average above last year's corresponding month.

The Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry, the Sunchon district coal mining complex and the Kangdong district coal mining complex introduced new coal cutting methods and scrupulously organized production, thereby considerably boosting the extracting rates of ores and coal.

Production was lifted to a high level at the cement factories, too. The Sunchon cement complex topped its July plan 20 percent in a total industrial output value through interprocess innovations.

The February 8 cement complex, the Chonnaeri cement complex and other units gave precedence to securing raw materials and fuel to normalize production on a high level.

The machine factories under the Korean general machinery company hit their July target at 100.8 percent. The Yongsong machine complex supplied important ordered equipment in time by normalizing production on a higher level.

The Ministry of Natural Resources development carried out the July national economic plan at 104.5 percent and the general bureau of fire proof materials industry at 102.7 percent.

The silk reeling mills and silk mills under the Korean silk company daily carried out 3.4 percent of their monthly plan on an average to fulfill them on all indices.

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CSO: 4100/216

FLOOD CONTROL, HYDROPOWER PROJECTS ON TAE DONG RIVER NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Jun 86 pp 6, 7

[Article by Thongbai Thongpao: "A Visit To Watch Gen Kim Il-song Tame the Dragon"]

[Excerpts] On 13 May 1986, I received an invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea as we call it. I toured the country to observe the development of North Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, which is headed by Gen Kim Il-song.

Among the many things that impressed me, one was of special interest to me. I would like to tell you about this, because I think that this has meaning for or could benefit the development of our country. This is because our situation is similar to theirs.

North Korea has one important river that is approximately 500 km long. This river has its origin in the northeastern region of the country. It flows through the heart of the country and empties into the sea in the west at Nampo, an important port on the west coast of North Korea. The Koreans call this giant dragon "Tae Dong," that is, the Tae Dong Dragon or the Tae Dong River, North Korea's main artery.

Efforts to tame the Tae Dong River got underway in 1980. Under the leadership of Gen Kim Il-song, Korea began taming this dragon by building a dam and control gates in the northern part of the Mi-rim plain. It took only 1 year and 6 months to build this dam. The Tae Dong River was dammed just south of Pyongyang by a dam almost 1 km long. There are a total of 12 water control gates. There are passages that boats can use and channels that fish can use to swim to the north or south of the dam. A large two-lane highway has been built along the crest of the dam. This makes it easier to get to Pyongyang.

This first project to control the Tae Dong river is called the Mi-rim Dam. It was completed in April 1982. It has a capacity of 100 million cubic meters of water and can generate 120 million kilowatts of electricity per year. The water in the dam can be released to support agricultural activities throughout this area. The reservoir can also be used for transporting goods and raising fish. Besides this, this project prevents Pyongyang from flooding, and the water can be used for consumption or use in the city.

Gen Kim Il-song also ordered that the river be blocked 25 km to the north near Pong-hwa. This is the Pong-hwa dam. This second dam took only 1 year and 3 months to build because of the lessons learned during the construction of the first dam, that is, the Mi-rim dam. Because the people involved now had greater expertise and more experience, they were able to build this dam more quickly and cheaply.

Construction on the Pong-hwa dam and water gates got underway in January 1982 and was completed in April 1983. This dam has a capacity of 40 million cubic meters of water and can generate 60 million kilowatts of electricity. There are 10 water gates that are opened and closed using cranes, 2 of which are mobile. On both sides are gates for boats to pass through, and there is a channel for fish separate from that used by the boats. Ten million tons of goods pass through each year. There are 50 stations for distributing water to the fields.

There is no road along the crest of the Pong-hwa dam. Instead, they built a tunnel beneath the dam. This underwater tunnel is 1,070 meters long. The tunnel, illuminated using electricity, has a road and sidewalk. This is a double tunnel.

Like the Mi-rim dam, the Pong-hwa dam is used to grow crops, provide electricity, prevent Pyongyang from flooding, raise fish, and facilitate communications. The water is also used for consumption.

Gen Kim Il-song still didn't trust this dragon and so he had a third dam built at Hadan, which is 25 km to the north of the Pong-hwa dam. A fourth dam was built at Tongam, which is even farther north. Each of these dams has a capacity similar to that of the Mi-rim and Pong-hwa dams. They have increased the fertility of the land, providing water to sustain the crops and vegetation.

Along the edge of the water, where flowers grow in abundance, officials have built guest houses that the people can use during their vacations or on holidays. These houses, which are located in a mountain setting along the edge of the water, where the breezes are cool and the trees provide much shade, are a by-product that the government has given to the people.

The fifth and final dam to tame the Tae Dong River is the Nampo Dam. Construction, which got underway in 1981, will be completed this year, and a grand ceremony to open the dam will be held. This is the largest and longest of all the dams, and it uses the latest technology. This is because Gen Kim Il-song has built this dam at the mouth of this river, a huge mouth that empties into the sea in the west.

In building this dam, a road 8 km long had to be built from one bank to the other. And to build the waterway for boats, one islet had to be removed. This was the largest of Gen Kim Il-song's projects to tame this dragon.

I went to see the Nampo Dam, which is in the final stage of construction. "We will definitely open this dam this year," said Col Kim Ung-bong, the man in charge of constructing this dam, when he took me to see the dam on 27 May.

Many people wonder why generals and colonels are in charge of construction and take people to see dams. I must tell you that important construction projects in North Korea are built by the military. North Korean officials are using three divisions of troops to build the Nampo Dam.

"All the equipment and tools used to build the dam belong to the military," said Col Kim. This made me think of the day I visited Kaesong and Panmunjon, the city where Korea was divided in half. As I was riding along the road not far from the border demarcation line, I saw a group of about 20 soldiers in shorts working diligently in the field and wondered what they were doing. They were transplanting rice and weeding the field.

I remember that day well. I stopped the car and took a picture. At first, they refused to let me take a picture. Fortunately, a major drove up behind me. After my interpretor explained things to him, this major explained things to the soldiers and so I was allowed to take pictures of the soldiers transplanting rice.

"Our soldiers are responsible for defending the country whenever the country is invaded. But in times of peace, our soldiers engage in construction work to build the country. Besides transplanting and growing rice, soldiers also help build roads, bridges, industrial plants, and dams," said the major to me.

I replied, "That's good. Soldiers should know how to do other things besides kill and destroy. They should also know how to build. They should be able to fight in time of war and build in time of peace." The major nodded in agreement.

Thus, I was not surprised to see Korean soldiers building this dam. Instead of carrying on military exercises only, which is outmoded, if they are to be "soldiers of the people," today's soldiers must know how to help build the country.

Col Kim, the deputy brigade commander who took me to see the dam construction work on foot and by boat, said that construction on the Nampo Dam got underway on 22 May 1981 on the order of President Kim Il-song. Their beloved leader Kim Chong-il has also made recommendations during construction. This dam, which stretches across the mouth of the Tae Dong River from the city of Nampo on one side to Hanghaetai on the other, is 8 km long. The base of the dam is 170 meters wide. The crest of the dam is 14 meters wide. There is a road that is 8.5 meters wide, a sidewalk 1.5 meters wide, and a railroad line 4 meters wide. Power and telephone lines have been laid beneath the road.

Thirty-one water gates have been built along the deep-water channel that boats use to go in an out. These gates open and close automatically. Ships with displacements of 20, 50, and 2,000 tons can pass in an out easily. When a ship approaches a gate, the prow of the ship can push open the gate. After the ship is through the gate, the gate closes by itself. This is an advanced idea that resulted from the experience gained in building the other dams. This dam does not use a system of cranes like that at the Mi-rim and Pong-hwa dams.

This dam has a capacity of 2.7 million cubic meters of water. Several hundred thousand hectares of land will be available for crop cultivation. The water in the reservoir can be used in Pyongyang. It can be used for agricultural and industrial purposes and for raising fresh-water fish. The reservoir can be used to transport goods by boat. The road and railraod that were built along the crest of the dam will make it possible to travel from Pyongyang to Hanghaetai in just 1 hour and 30 minutes instead of 6 hours as in the past.

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BRIEFS

SILICATE BRICK FACTORIES--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--Silicate brick factories are under construction in different parts of Korea; sand and unslaked lime are the materials of the bricks. These building material bases with a bright prospect will paly a big role in housing construction. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a blueprint for building silicate brick factories in many places of the country and chose their sites. He formed powerful construction forces and has guided them to build the factories well. The Pihyon silicate brick factory has already been completed and those in Hamhung and Anju have entered the final stage of their construction. All their production processes from raw material feeding to mixing, moulding and pressing are mechanized and automated on a conveyer system. Situated near the raw material sources, the factories have favorable conditions for cutting production cost to the lowest level and enhancing economic effectiveness. The silicate bricks assume various colors, depending on the addition of mixtures. This high-intensity brick will be used in building modern dwelling houses with less cement and steel. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

RAILWAY TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--The scientists and technicians in the domain of railway transportation have solved lots of scientific and technological problems by putting efforts into the modernization of railways and the scientization of their operation. They have of late brought into shape a computerized data transmission network. It makes it possible to considerably raise the utility rate of the carrier telephone circuits and helps the computer station of the central commanding room of the Ministry of Railways control the nationwide train operation, freight, etc. The Chongju Locomotive Corps has increased the traction power of the electric locomotives 10 to 15 percent by contriving a device for the adjustment of changing load on each axis of the locomotive. The Cholsong Locomotive Corps in charge of transporting headings of the Musan mine cut the freight wagon turnaround to 2 days by introducing a method of transport of headings in winter by insulated heat devised by them, thus increasing the transport of headings 80 percent. The Science Institute of the Ministry of Railways has developed new rail crevice detector. This detector was awarded Bulgarian science special prize at the international exhibition of successes of young inventors held in Bulgaria in December last year. The institute is proceeding with preparations for its serial production. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK] /9738

'RICH YIELD' SEA PRODUCTS--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A rarely rich yield of tangle and undaria pinnatifida has been reported from every part of the east and west coasts of Korea. The Pupo shallow sea culture station on the west coast annually produces more than 50,000 tons of tangle, hitting its yearly target. The culture stations in Pupo, Ongjin and Kumipo areas on the west coast and in Sinpo and Kyongpo districts on the east coast are large producers of tangle, undaria pinnatifida, laver, etc. with large and small bays and many islands and other sufficient conditions for the propagation of sea weed resources. The east sea coast culture farms will gather 120 t0 130 tons of undaria pinnatifida or more than 100 tons of tangle from each hectare of production area. Tangle and undaria pinnatifida widely used as materials of foodstuff and medicine for longevity prove efficacious in preventing arteriosclerosis, hypertension and liver troubles and treating cancer. Tangle favorably affects the growth of children. The children's foodstuff factories produce quantities of cakes, sweets, jam and other food containing it. The researchers in this domain including those of the east and west sea shallow sea culture institutes and provincial experimental stations are energetically conducting researches for improving tangle seeds. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/216

COMPULSORY PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

SK012215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article on the lapse of 30 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song took a revolutionary step to enforce the universal compulsory primary school education in all parts of the country from 1 August, 1956.

This was a historical event which realized on a fuller scale the age-old desire of the Korean people for learning, the article says, and continues:

The great leader made sure that a universal compulsory education system was enforced by stages with the advance of the revolution and construction and consolidation of the economic foundation of the country and showed deep love and care for its realization.

Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader the universal compulsory secondary education was put into force in 1958, two years after the enforcement of the universal compulsory primary school education, and the universal 9-year compulsory technical education in 1967 and the universal compulsory 11-year education in 1972.

Established in an all-round way in our country now are such socialist educational systems as the universal compulsory education system, the universal free education system, the study-while-working education system and the system of nursing and educating children by state.

All the children receive complete secondary general education till they reach the working age and all the working people acquire knowledge above the level of middle school graduates.

All-embracing national-cadre training centers have been created in all parts of the country and a large army of technicians and specialists 1,250,000 strong has been built up to satisfy the demand for national cadres in national economic development and powerfully press ahead with the revolution and construction with its own cadres and technique.

Our socialist educational system established by the great leader is a revolutionary one serving the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and the most popular educational system under which the state educates all people entirely on its responsibility. Herein lies the true superiority of our socialist educational system.

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CSO: 4100/216

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF CPC COMMEMORATED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Course of Struggle Enameled by Glory and Victory--On the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC"]

[Text] Today the working-class and the people of China are commemorating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, their truthful vanguard and guiding force.

On the occasion of this anniversary, members of our party and the people are extending the most enthusiastic congratulations and militant greetings to their brotherly people of China.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, enunciated as follows:

"The founding of the CPC was a historical event of an epoch-making significance in the revolutionary development of the people of China."

The founding of the CPC was an event of historical significance and grave importance in the revolutionary struggle of the working masses of the people, including the working-class, of China, which was designed to achieve a class and national liberation launched against the rule and plunder which were staged by the domestic reactionary ruling group and foreign aggressors.

Even before the founding of the CPC, the bloody struggle of the masses of the people against the oppression and exploitation of the feudal officialdom and the foreign forces aggression had been launched continuously. The masses of the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, valiantly rose up in a sacred struggle for the class and national liberation after becoming unable to bear the cruelty, plunder, poverty, and hunger. However, they had to face heartbreaking failures, whenever they rose up, due to the lack of correct leadership of a revolutionary party. The fervent desire of revolutionaries and patriots for the leadership of a revolutionary party came to be realized in Shanghai where the CPC was founded.

Thanks to the founding of the CPC, the working-class and the masses of the people of China came to have a new party of Marxism-Leninism, a militant headquarters. The revolution of China embarked upon a new stage of development made under the leadership of a truthful vanguard. From that time on, the people of China entered a new era in which they victoriously hewed a course of arduous revolutionary struggle under the leadership of a revolutionary party.

During the 65 years following its founding up to today, the CPC led the working-class and the entire people of China to victory, as an organizer of all victories and guiding force of the revolution in China, amid their furious struggle against domestic enemies.

By means of organizing and mobilizing the popular masses into the protracted arduous struggle, including their domestic revolutionary wars and anti-Japanese war, the CPC consummated a nationwide victory in their people's revolution. Thus they founded the PRC, a true sovereign power of the people, for the first time in the several thousand years of history of China.

Thanks to the founding of the PRC under the leadership of the CPC, the people of China brought about a fundamental reform in their status and became true masters of the state and the society. The founding of the PRC transformed the power relations on the international stage decisively in favor of the revolution.

The CPC, leading the people's revolution to victory, upheld the revolutionary slogans of self-reliance and arduous struggle and actively mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative power of the people of China for the socialist construction; thus it thoroughly changed the backward state of China of yesterday and erected a new China vividly activated on the huge land of China.

The victory in the people's revolution, the establishment of the PRC, and the birth of a socialist China--all these represent a great contribution made for the people of China and the world revolution.

The CPC is a party which has glorious traditions and plenty of struggle experience and achievements. The CPC is a party which launched anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. struggles, which struggled against domestic reactionary groups of all hues and rightist and leftist inclinations, which was engaged in unification front activities and long-range struggle activities, and which launched the people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. It is a party which overcame trials of all hues during that course of struggle and thereby scored a brilliant victory.

The CPC thus has a history of an arduous but majestic struggle. In particular, it led the people of China to a new struggle after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is scoring great successes in the revolutionary struggle.

Today the revolution in China is embarking on a new stage of development under the leadership of the guiding leaders of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The ranks and files of the party have been tightened. Transitionary difficulties in the course of marching ahead have been overcome. Stability and unity have been attained nationwide; and the socialist construction is being implemented successfully.

The people of China, tightly united around the CPC, vigorously launched into the struggle designed to implement decisions of the 12th Party Congress and of the many plenary sessions held after the congress. They are forcefully accelerating their construction for socialist modernization.

Thanks to the righteous leadership of the CPC and the creative enthusiasm of the people of China, during the past year, the total industrial and agricultural output increased by 16.4 percent and the national income increased by 12.3 percent, compared to the preceding year.

In the fields of communications and transportation, science and technology, education, culture, and public health, too, great successes were attained.

During the past year, great successes were scored in many fields of the national economy and the Sixth 5-Year Plan was implemented with brilliant successes.

During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, production increased year after year and thereby a new phase was opened there: the overall national economy was stabilized and well-balanced development achieved. The income of the people in cities and rural areas increased and thus the people's living was improved there.

The successful implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan represents a forceful demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system. On the basis of these successes, the people of China are vigorously launching a new march for the Seventh 5-Year Plan that starts this year.

The transformations being made in China attest that the policies of the CPC are suited to the realities of China and are bringing about great vitality there.

The CPC is launching an active struggle to unify the whole country by means of placing Taiwan, which is an inseparable part of China, under the jurisdiction of the fatherland. It is consistently implementing an independent, peace-loving foreign policy. Today the international status of the CPC and of the PRC is being strengthened day after day; and their influence in settling international problems and in developing international situations is growing further.

The growth, strengthening, prosperity, and development of the power of the PRC represent a great contribution in accelerating the common cause of the revolutionary people of the world who are struggling against imperialism and for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and peace.

The people of Korea are joyful with their whole hearts while regarding, as their own successes, those successes being scored by the CPC in the socialist construction designed to implement the four modernizations.

Korea and China are the closest neighbors who adjoin each other with a river forming the boundary between them. The people of the two countries are faithful comrade-in-arms and close class-oriented brothers who had a blood relationship in a struggle launched for common objectives and against common enemies.

We, the people of the two countries, once joined hands to fight against the Japanese imperialists and to fight against the U.S. imperialists; we fought on the land of China and also fought on the land of Korea; we fought together in the past and are fighting also today on the same front for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and peace.

The history of that joint struggle launched by the people of the two countries is a history of beautiful friendship in which they shared joy and sorrow, and in which they overcame difficulties and trials and cooperated with each other in comradeship along the road of victory.

The Sino-Korean friendship is a great friendship established and brought up by the leaders of the parties and the governments of the two countries themselves. Just because that friendship is based on a special close relationship between the leaders of parties and governments of the two countries, the Sino-Korean friendship has strong roots; it is a true and solid friendship that is displaying an invincible vitality.

In particular, in recent years, the exchange of visits and the meetings between the leaders of parties and governments of the two countries have been the special events that should be recorded in the history of the Sino-Korean friendship.

Today, between the parties and governments of the two countries and in various fields, delegations' visits and mutual contacts have become active; and the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries has been intensified.

The Sino-Korean friendship is a jointly owned property which the parties and the people of the two countries--China and Korea--must treasure, improve, and develop forever through to the end.

To protect securely and maintain successfully, generation after generation, the Sino-Korean friendship, which was established with blood in the flames of revolutionary struggle, and which overcame severe trials of history, is a firm conviction and will of our party and the people.

Our people, from now on, no matter what severe storms and bitter trials they may face, will always join hands with the brotherly people of China and march together with them forever on the road of joint struggle against the aggression and war of imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism and the victory of the cause of world peace.

Members of the Korean Workers Party and the people of Korea are firmly convinced of the fact that members of the CPC and the people of China unite firmly around the Central Committee of the CPC, which represents the organizers, instigators, and the guiding force of all their victories, and will score fresh victories in their arduous struggle for the four modernizations of socialism.

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CSO: 4110/080

BRIEFS

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAKIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 30 July. The meeting was attended by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other officials concerned and working people in the city, and charge d'affaires ad interim Ludovit Kincel and officials of the Czechoslovak embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, was elected chairman of the friendship association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

WPK GREETS SOUTH AFRICA--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 30 July to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of its founding. The message says that over the past 65 years the South African Communist Party has vigorously struggled against the fascist suppression and racial discrimination by the South African racist regime zealously patronized by the U.S. imperialists and for the freedom and liberation of the South African people. It says: We will extend active support and encouragement to the South African Communist Party and people in their righteous struggle against imperialism and racism. We believe that the relations between the two parties will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against the U.S.-bossed imperialists' policy of aggression and war. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

EQUITORIAL GUINEA ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the day of armed forces of Equatorial Guinea. In his message dated 1 August, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will further develop and wished Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and the Equatorial Guinean people greater success in their endeavors to consolidate national stability and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

OFFICIAL MEETS GUINEA'S CONTE--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, on 27 July met the head of the delegation operating the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea. The president asked the head of the delegation to forward his wholehearted greetings to his excellency the great President Kim Il-song and his excellency respected Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction with the successful farming at the institute and the Koba farm and stressed that the sincere technical cooperation of the Korean brothers convinced the Guinean people of rapid development of agriculture in Guinea. Noting that Korea's cooperation with Guinea is a sincere and exemplary one, he said: While seeing the success made by agricultural experts of Korea, we were convinced that the agricultural question and the question of self-sufficiency in food, the first front of the national redressment of Guinea, could be decisively solved and were greatly encouraged by it. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 3 Aug 86 SK] /9738

GREETINGS TO BURKINA PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 2 August extended warm felicitations to Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso, on the third anniversary of the victory of the August 4 revolution, the national holiday of the Burkina Faso people. He points out in the message that in the past three years the Burkina Faso people under the correct leadership of the National Revolutionary Council headed by Thomas Sankara have made a great progress in their endeavors to consolidate the victory of the August revolution and fulfill the tasks in the stage of the pelple's democratic revolution. He expresses the belief that excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

SOA TOME, PRINCIPE GREETED--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met on 18 July Pak Ki-chol, DPRK ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Manuel Pinto da Costa. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his heartfelt greetings to them. Noting that the liberation movement and the government of Sao Tome and Principe fully support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great President Kim Il-song and would back them unconditionally in the future, too, he said this was the consistent stand of Sao Tome and Principe. Saying that the scheme of the imperialists and South Korean authorities to hold olympic games only in Seoul is for a permanent division of Korea, he said: we oppose this. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

GREETINGS TO JAMAICA--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 3 August extended warm congratulations to Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of the country. He expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

NIGER INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 26th anniversary of the independence of Niger was held at the Chollima house of culture on 2 August. Present there were Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and chairman of the Korea-Niger friendship association, other officials concerned and working people in the city. A report was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Aug 86 SK] /9738

JAPANESE GROUP MET--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 3 August met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of economic activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Noboru Kosaka, socialist member of the house of representatives and director of the minor enterprise department of the party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

WPK COMMITTEE DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Kargwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its chief secretary Yim Hyong-ku left Pyongyang by train on 4 August for a visit to Jiangsu Province, China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Cahe-Kyong, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK Kim Yo-Hyon and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

MALDIVES PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on 25 July met Cho Chon-il, DPRK ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to the Maldives president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his cordial regards to President Kim Il-song. Saying he always remembers his significant meeting with the respected President His Excellency Kim Il-song in Pyongyang, he sincerely wished the Korean people prosperity and new progress in their efforts to build a new society and achieve national reunification under the leadership of the great president. He expressed the belief that the friendship and cooperation between Maldives and Korea would continue to develop favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

KIM IL-SONG GREETED--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Messages of greetings came to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the state council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Andre Kilingba, president, head of state and government of the Central African Republic, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war. The messages extended sincerest congratulations and good wishes to President Kim Il-song and wished the friendly Korean people greater progress and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 4 August sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his solidarity message on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. He expressed militant solidarity with the Palestinian people and resistant fighters in their just struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli zionists and for the legal national rights including the right to found an independent state of Palestine and sincerely wished them big achievements in their future struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

YANG HYONG-SOP ATTENDS RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted a reception at the Mansudae assembly hall on the evening of 4 August in honor of the parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Malik Muahmmad Ali Khan [spelling as received], deputy chairman of the senate. Present at the reception were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman, and Son Song-Pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other officials concerned. Speeches were made there. The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on 4 August. Yang Hyong-sop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation at the Mansuade assembly hall when it paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

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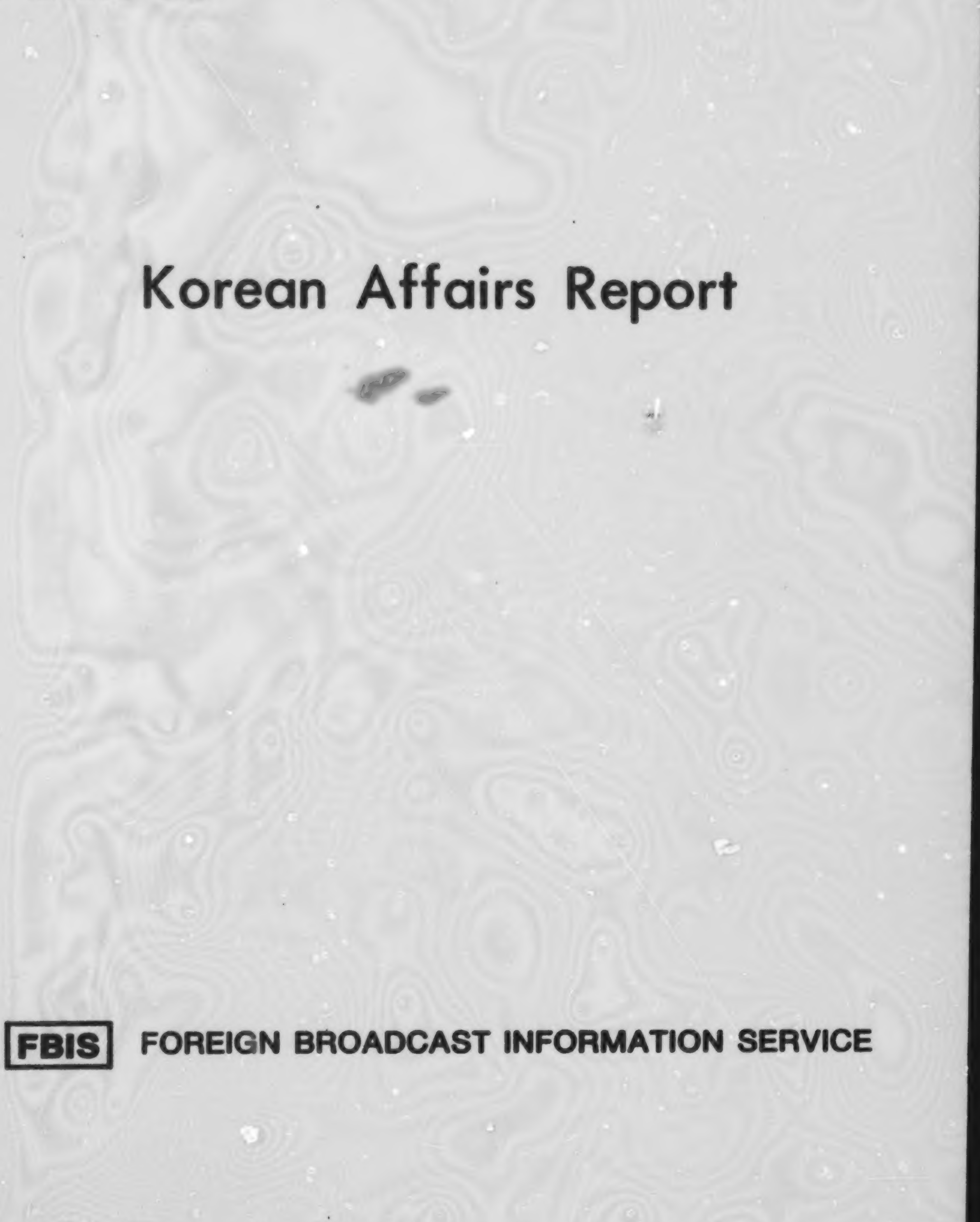
5 SEPTEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report



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5 SEPTEMBER 1986

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COLUMNIST VIEWS CHON VOW TO STEP DOWN AFTER TERM

SK170105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[From the "News in Review" column, by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan admitted that there is a "satanic temptation" to stay in power. But, speaking in one of his rare press conferences last week, the President made yet another strong assurance of his departing from Chongwadae a year and a half from now.

Some paid attention to the President's warning against "irrational acts" that may hamper translating his resolve to action as indicating still the lingering possibility of an unexpected turn of events.

Yet, few who heard the 55-year-old President's candid pronouncement of his wish to become the first in the Republic's history to walk out of the presidential mansion honorably would have much doubt as to the sincerity of his intention.

Truly, his recollection of the grave feeling he had during the black days following the tragedy in Rangoon in 1983 was earnest enough to move any politically hardened heart.

Why did heaven spare my life? This question, which led him to realize his mission to root democracy into the country, allowed the listening public a glimpse into the telltale sentiments of the leader.

It also offered some answers to those who were trying to detect the true motivations behind the dazzling developments in Korea's political scene over the past months.

The presidential revelation was later in the week followed by the announcement of the ruling Democratic Justic Party's draft for the constitutional amendment bill.

Pundits scrutinized the "synopsis" of the bill to see if it contained an institutional device to accommodate a hitherto unknown power structure. What they noticed, however, was a parliamentary cabinet system in considerable pureness of form.

There was no trace of effort to take the substance of the so-called dual executive system, long a subject of serious concern as it could provide a weighty office that can suitably accommodate a second leader.

Compared to opposition parties' formulas for constitutional reforms which have already been bared in clause drafts, the DJP version still contained much room for adjustment and modification.

What looked most ironical was that the ruling party draft bore great semblance to the 1960 Second Republic Constitution, which was led by the Democratic Party, the origin of the present main opposition force.

On the other hand, the first opposition New Korea Democratic Party's version was almost a revival of the Third Republic that had replaced the Democratic Party's rule following a military coup in 1961.

There are some differences, of course, such as the item found in the DJP draft to give to the already powerful prime minister the right to declare a state of emergency and command of the armed forces, unlike the 1960 Constitution in which these powers were shared between the prime minister and the otherwise titular president.

Instant comments from academic and journalistic circles on the DJP formula was that it was simply changing the name of the office from president to prime minister without rearranging powers belonging to it.

In fact, a member of the DJP's drafting committee suggested, half tongue in cheek, that the new head of government be called "Taetongnyong (president)" and the symbolic head of state titled "Wonsu" which means just that.

There was a more serious debate as to who should reside at Chongwadae if the DJP's version was adopted. Many asserted that the prime minister, rather than the president who is to play only a symbolic role, should occupy the traditional home of the state leader.

As for the NDP's draft, the president to be elected by direct popular vote is going to be bound by an elaborate set of devices to prevent him from becoming autocratic. The administration will be subject to parliamentary inspection and presidential impeachment will be easier to effect, for example.

After comparing the different versions of power structure presented by the parties, analysts reached a near consensus that the president in the NDP draft would not be more powerful than the prime minister in the DJP's formula.

Arguments of democratic idealism, on either side, thus seem to be losing their appeal under these circumstances after the prolonged debates on systems of government.

In the final analysis, the public's attention is returning to the question of who--the choice of character and image of individuals--will replace the one who is leaving a most desirable office for the cause of democracy.
/6662
CSO: 4100/230

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION TO BEGIN

SK170132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee will hold public hearings on constitutional reform in major cities starting Aug. 28.

Rival parties agreed on a schedule for the hearings yesterday when the ranking committee members of the major parties got together to discuss committee operation.

According to the schedule, Pusan will sponsor a hearing Aug. 28, Taejon Aug. 29, Kwangju Sept. 1, Taegu Sept. 2, Chonju Sept. 5, Chunchon Sept. 8 and finally Seoul Sept. 10.

Six speakers will take the floor in each public hearing which will be held in the city hall or other public building.

The number of speakers will be divided among the Democratic Justice, New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties: three for the ruling DJP, two for the main opposition NKDP and one for the minor opposition KNP.

The ranking committee members, however, failed to narrow differences over the proposed TV relaying of the public hearings.

They agreed to hold a plenary committee session Aug. 25 and 26 during which the three major parties will explain their own drafts of constitutional revision.

The explanation will be followed by a question-answer session on the three different drafts of constitutional amendment.

/6662
CSO: 4100/230

RULING OPPOSITION PARTY SPLIT OVER CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

SK170058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

[From the "Week in Review" column]

[Text] Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u once said that political skills are designed to enable rival parties to reconcile their conflicting positions and achieve a compromise.

No said, "The compromise may mean a modified position of either the ruling or the opposition party, a mixture of the two different positions or something new."

The remarks made at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club last May are true of the current domestic political situation in which ruling and opposition parties are wrangling over the contents of constitutional reform.

More than ever before are rival parties required to exercise political skills to narrow their different positions on the projected constitutional reform.

The drafts produced by ruling and opposition parties contain more differences than similarities.

The form of government or power structure headlines the list of differences.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party calls for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election.

The ruling DJP has chosen a parliamentary cabinet system.

With regard to the status of the president, the ruling party has proposed the president shall serve as a titular head of state holding ceremonial powers.

The opposition party, on the other hand, describes the president as the head of state as well as the head of government.

With regard to the presidential election method, the DJP argues for indirect election by the National Assembly, while the NKDP urges direct popular voting.

As for the president's term, the majority party has propsed that the president serve five years and reelection be allowed only once.

The minority party, however, has suggested the introduction four-year term and one-time-only reelection.

When it comes to the president's power, the ruling DJP envisages granting the president a ceremonial power to [word indistinct] Assembly at the request of the prime minister.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, calls for reducing the presidential powers stipulated in the current Constitution by depriving him of the power to disband the Assembly.

The opposition's draft, however, invests full executive power and control of the Armed Forces in the president.

Meanwhile, the rulign DJP required the prime minister to be elected by the Assembly at a formal request of the president.

The opposition NKDP, however, empowers the president to appoint the prime minister.

The two major parties sharply differ over the prime minister's powers.

Specifically, the majority party accords all the substantial powers to the prime minister, whereas the minority party limits the prime minister's powers to controlling the cabinet.

Moreover, the government party provides the prime minister with the authority to disband the Assembly, while the opposition party gives neither the president nor the prime minister that prerogative.

Speaking of the Assembly, the DJP intends to retain a proportional representation system, while the NKDP seeks to abolish it.

As to the lawmakers' term, the ruling party insists on five years, while the opposition argues for four years.

The DJP's draft authoritizes the Assembly to pass a nonconfidence vote on the cabinet, and the NKDP's version also contains a similar provision.

The government party, however, seeks to bar the Assembly from raising a nonconfidence motion against the prime minister within two years after the formation of the cabinet.

The DJP further eases requirements for the Assembly to invoke its power to look into national administration.

It, however, does not intend to revive the Assembly power to audit and inspect national administration.

The opposition NKDP, on the contrary, calls for the revival of the parliamentary power to inspect national administration.

As for the duration of Assembly sessions, the DJP imposes a 180-day limit, while the NKDP rules out such restriction.

With regard to the Courts, the DJP calls for the chief justice to be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the prime minister.

The NKDP urges the chief justice to be named by the president with the approval of the Assembly and at the request of the judge nomination committee.

The DJP and NKDP share the view that the Supreme Court should be empowered to review constitutionality of laws and ordinances.

The two parties show differences in the preamble of the basic law.

The majority party wishes to retain the present preamble which excludes a mention about the April 9, 1960 Students Uprising.

The minority, on the contrary, wants to revive the reference to the uprising in the preamble.

Differences in general rules concern the military intervention in politics and property registration by public officials.

In contrast to the DJP's draft, the NKDP's version calls for the military to keep away from politics. It also urges public officials to register their properties with authorities concerned.

The DJP and the NKDP, however, concur in authorizing the Supreme Court to determine whether or not a political party should be dismantled.

The two parties also seek to enhance citizens' fundamental rights by removing or easing current restrictions and reservations.

As reviewed above, the two major parties are sharply split over the power structure and have yet to show signs of backing off from their hard-line positions.

Many political observers say chances for a compromise between rival parties are rather slim because they insist on different forms of government--presidential and parliamentary cabinet systems.

Some political observers, on the other hand, say there still are chances for an agreement, because rival parties intend to concentrate power on the president or the prime minister to a varying degree.

Sooner or later, rival parties are to begin fullfledged negotiations over the form of government.

What will be the result of interparty negotiations for constitutional revision?

Will it be a modified version of the ruling DJP's draft or a mixture of the drafts of the two major parties or something new?

/6662
CSO: 4100/230

CHOSON ILBO URGES DJP POLITICAL SUPREMACY OVER GOVERNMENT

SK050823 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Between the DJP and the Bureaucrats in the Government--Politics Ought to Hold a Superior Position for Democratization"]

[Text] There is an important problem in connection with the forthcoming task of democratizing our society. That is, how to bring about accord and coordination in words and actions between the group of politicians called the DJP and the group of bureaucrats called the government.

For example, supposing the DJP wanted to implement a generous policy to appeal to the people and the bureaucrats in the government said, "No," what should be done about such discord? Concerning the issue of releasing the detainees, the DJP, finding itself in a position in which it has to make a political concession to the opposition party, failed to do so as it was consistently dominated by the logic of the bureaucratic side represented by the dignity of public authority and the prestige of law.

When the DJP expressed its intention to conduct a thorough interpellation at the National Assembly in connection with the Puchon case [the sexual torture case at Puchon police station] the Ministry of Justice gave a high-handed response to it, saying, "We cannot disclose the written record of investigation." No doubt, the Ministry of Justice may have a basis, for its part, to justify taking such a position. However, this was an instance of the bureaucrats in the government not following the politicians' political logic.

We hear that the DJP will unwrap a democratization package to facilitate autonomy in all fields of society. Undoubtedly this attracts our attention. If a softening of the DJP is to really come about as such, the government offices, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Labor Affairs ought to now begin to soften their controls and restrictions one after another, to make it consistent with DJP policy. However, at least for the present, there is little indication that the bureaucrats' way of thinking and acting is undergoing any significant change.

On the contrary, the government takes the position of expressing concern that the DJP wants too much too soon, issuing at random many promises connected with the people's well-being which are not likely to be realized for the present. This government stance gives us the impression that it intends to check the DJP policy for winning popularity with an eye to the elections and the vote.

This discord will, after all, turn out to be a political loss on the part of the ruling camp as a whole. The opposition party and some of the people will criticize the ruling camp that the ruling circle is inconsistent in words and practice, and the ruling party assemblymen will complain that the DJP has to suffer a loss as a result of what has been done by bureaucrats in the government.

In fact, bureaucrats in the government are those who can work behind the scenes without being noticed by the people and who do not have to be sensitive to the vote cast by the people. They can just obey the directive of their superiors and do not have to put forward their personal opinion or care much about public opinion. Therefore, when something happens, the bureaucrats tend to believe that they should follow a hardline policy to avoid being held responsible. Accordingly, they have good reason to believe that when something has happened, they ought to say, "No," "It's not possible," and "We can't do it," for the sake of their "personal security."

Yet the DJP politicians' position has to be different. They must get the people's vote to maintain their political life. Hence, if the DJP intends to put into practice a "true democratization," it ought to persuade the bureaucrats who hold real power, rather than the opposition party, to induce them to actively cooperate with the DJP.

The policy of the past 20 years of giving priority to rapid economic growth gave birth to a state of administration led by bureaucrats. Of course, it had its own merit. However, it should now be converted into a state of political restoration in which politics plays the leading role and in which politicians play the guiding role. Otherwise it would be impossible to eliminate today's serious social conflict. The bureaucrats' technical rationality is no longer omnipotent. We will see whether the DJP political group will be able to secure a necessary superior position over the bureaucrats' group.

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CSO: 4107/215

RIVAL PARTY LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH U.S. NDI VISITORS

SK090052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Brian Atwood, visiting president of the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), said yesterday he was encouraged by the democratization efforts now being made in Korea.

In a casual interview with THE KOREA HERALD, Atwood said he could feel "a genuine desire on both sides (ruling and opposition camps) to negotiate for a fully democratic system." He said, "We (he and two other NDI officials) are very pleased that the Korean government is becoming more and more democratic."

The NDI president said the projected constitutional revision is a great development for democratization. Referring to his series of meetings with the leaders of rival parties, he added, "However, there is a long distance to go (before you achieve full democratization)."

The three-member NDI delegation arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The NDI is a research body of the U.S. Democratic Party. The NDI delegation met with NKDP President Yi Min-u and discussed the promotion of exchanges between the NKDP and the U.S. Democratic Party.

Yi and NDI officials exchanged views on political developments in Korea. The opposition leader asked NDI to pay more attention to "democratization" in Korea, NKDP officials said.

Following their meeting with the NKDP leader, the three officials of NDI visited Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The two other visiting NDI officials were vice chairwoman Madeleine Albright and board of directors member Lewis Manilow. They proceeded to visit No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, at his party office. They were quoted as telling No that they came to Korea not to support any particular party but to help develop democracy in Korea.

The DJP chairman asked them to convince the American people that Korea-U.S. trade friction may help foster anti-American sentiments among some leftist-oriented elements in Korea.

Meanwhile, the DJP's National Policy Research Institute and NDI agreed yesterday to sponsor a joint seminar. The agreement was reached when DJP officials and visiting NDI officials met over dinner to discuss political developments in Korea and matters of common concern between Korea and the United States. The dinner was sponsored by Rep Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, at a restaurant in the Daehan Life Insurance building in Seoul.

Pong said the forthcoming joint seminar will handle international politics, outstanding issues between the two countries and matters of common concern. He said he invited Walter Mondale, who is expected to become the chairman of the board of directors of NDI in September, to visit Korea "at an opportune time."

The committee chairman said he also invited former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to visit Seoul in the future. The visiting NDI officials will convey his invitations to Mondale and Carter, he added.

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CSO: 4100/225

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FUNCTIONARY ON ELECTION EFFORTS

SK020835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--A key functionary of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) indicated Saturday that the party leadership will take substantial initiatives in competing against the opposition in the next elections.

Rep Chong Sun-tuk, secretary general of the ruling party, said, "the party should take all responsibilities in carrying out the next elections so as to comfort the party president and help him finish his term of office with grace."

President Chon Tu-hwan serves concurrently as president of the government party.

At its national convention, scheduled for next year, the ruling party is expected to nominate a candidate to succeed President Chon, according to Chung. The DJP has connections with political developments stemming from the process of revising the constitution, he added.

"We will decide the date for the national convention after watching the developments following the constitutional amendment, which we suppose will be achieved through consensus, because debates on the national assembly election law and the provincial autonomy system will follow," he said.

Asked whether the party leadership will be transferred to the candidate nominated at the national convention, Chung said: "It is a matter to be studied. A certain degree of flexibility could be considered, although the party constitution will not be changed because a candidate is nominated."

Regarding the democratization of the party's operation, Chung hinted that the DJP will introduce a competitive election system for selecting the heads of major party machineries. "For the selection of leaders of frontline organizations and the decision-making bodies of provincial chapters and the central party, we plan to change the system to allow members to run the organizations themselves," he said.

Chung said, however, that the nomination of candidates for the national assembly will not be in the hands of lay members for the time being.

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CSO: 4100/214

PARTIES 'POLES APART' ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK140015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties were poles apart yesterday on the issue of convening an extra National Assembly session. Whips of the three major parties failed to narrow the gap in their positions, except that they will meet again on 19 August to discuss the matter. The ruling camp is firmly against holding a special session, as requested by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

At the whips' conference at the National Assembly, Rep Kim Tong-yong of the NDP called for a week-long extra full house session. He maintained that the political parties should question the administration about the recent fire at Independence Hall, the alleged "sexual torture" of a woman labor activist by a policeman and corruption in officialdom.

Rep Yi Se-ki of the ruling Democratic Justice Party flatly turned down the NDP's demand, arguing that parliamentary activities should be concentrated on the work to amend the Constitution during this month and September. Yi also asserted that a special session is not desirable for this month because a regular session is to begin 20 September.

Meanwhile, Rep Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition Korea National Party proposed to hold three days of house plenary sessions for interpellation on outstanding political and social issues. But his proposal was accepted by neither the DJP nor the NDP.

As to the DJP's move to take disciplinary action against Rep Kim Tong-chu of the NDP on a charge of "acts of violence," NDP whip Kim complained that "it is an act of political retaliation, making use of administration power." He called on his DJP counterpart, Yi, to settle the question through his "political role."

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CSO: 4100/225

PARTIES AGREE TO HOLD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN 1987

SK190105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] A National Assembly election is certain to be held in the second half of next year, no matter in what the Constitution is revised through agreement between rival parties.

Both the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party have proposed the conduct of the Assembly and other elections in the second half of 1987.

The proposals are contained in the constitutional revision drafts produced by the two rival parties.

If ruling and opposition parties reach the sought-after accord on the projected constitutional reform, the incumbent Assembly, which set sail April 11, 1985, will face dissolution after serving one one and a half years of its four-year term.

If the ruling DJP's constitutional reform version based on a cabinet system carried, the next parliamentary election will be held before Dec. 27, 1987.

The provisional regulations of the draft would provide that an Assembly election be conducted 60 days before the enforcement of the new Constitution.

The regulations would also call for the next presidential election to take place 45 days before the new basic law takes effect. This means that a new presidential election would have to take place before Jan. 11, 1988.

They would also require the prime minister to be elected by Jan. 26, 1988 or 30 days before the new basic law goes into effect.

Meanwhile, the new Constitution is scheduled to take effect Feb. 25, one day after President Chon Tu-hwan serves out his single seven-year term.

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CSO: 4100/230

NKDP SAYS AMBASSADOR WALKER AIDED DEAVER IN ILLEGAL LOBBYING

SK161202 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Attaching importance to the illegal lobbying activities of former White House deputy chief of staff Deaver, which has recently developed into a controversy in relations between Korea and the United States, the NKDP has decided to make a political issue of it.

On 16 August, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: I understand that the current regime assisted in Mr Deaver's lobbying activities by providing him funds from the International Cultural Society. He also said that he would call for a National Assembly session next week when the floor leaders of the major parties meet to mount a thorough investigation as to how Mr Deaver got into lobbying activities in Korea, what kind of lobbying activities he undertook, the source of the funds given to Mr Deaver, as well as how much funds he has been given to date.

Floor leader Kim said that the International Cultural Society, which has provided Mr Deaver with funds for lobbying, is an organization approved by the Ministry of Culture and Information and operated with 80 percent of its operational funds, coming from the ministry. The remaining 20 percent are contributed by the Korean Broadcasting Advertisement Corporation and the Korean Traders' Association, respectively.

He also said: It is my understanding that it was U.S. Ambassador Walker who arranged the illegal lobbying activities in Korea for Mr Deaver. Ambassador Walker is a person who has provoked anti-U.S. sentiment among the Korean people through his collusion with the current regime. He also is one who is in no sense helpful to democratization in Korea. After asserting this, floor leader Kim demanded that he either be replaced with somebody else or that he be recalled by his government.

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CSO: 4107/224

BEIJING INTERNATIONAL NOTES FORMATION OF SOUTH KOREAN COMMITTEE

SK041109 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of a month long fierce debate, a South Korean National Assembly Special Committee for constitutional revision was formed on 30 July.

According to a report, it is said that at the first meeting of this committee held on the day the committee was formed, Chae Mun-sik, an assemblyman of the ruling DJP, was elected chairman of the committee and two assemblymen of the DJP, two assemblymen of the NKDP, and one assemblyman of the KNP were elected assistant chairmen.

The committee consists of 45 members; 23 of them belong to the DJP, 17 to the NKDP, 4 to the KNP, and 1 independent.

In a statement issued on the day the committee was formed, the spokesman of the DJP stated that both the ruling and opposition forces should realize negotiation for constitutional revision through talks.

According to a report, it is said that the DJP had decided that the constitutional revision plan concerning the parliamentary cabinet system was to its practical advantage.

In a statement issued that day, the NKDP stated that no matter what kind of difficulty it encounters in the future, it will continuously push forward the constitutional revision plan for a system of directly electing the president despite any difficulties it may encounter.

The decision to form the National Assembly Special Committee for constitutional revision was reached by both the ruling and opposition parties at the 130th special session of the National Assembly concluded on 24 June.

Following the first meeting of the committee, both the ruling and opposition forces had a controversial round of debate over the question of composition and [word indistinct] of this committee.

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CSO: 4017/215

REPORTAGE ON 41ST LIBERATION DAY

Editorial Views Current Developments

SK150056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Liberation Day"]

[Text] Since 1945, August 15 has carried a special meaning to Koreans as the day marks the anniversary of the nation's liberation from Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II. At the same time, the day signifies an independence day in celebration of the Republic of Korea's birth in 1948.

An in other years, the dual anniversary today--the 41st Liberation Day and the 38th Independence Day--prompts the people to look back on the post-war trek they have trod and, moreover, to ponder on the nation's future course.

This year's anniversary arouses particular sentiments, probably more acute than usual, in light of various internal and external developments affecting the national life, of both individual citizens and society at large.

For one thing, the people's political concern is presently riverted on an amendment to the Constitution, for which a parliamentary special committee is in session after prolonged bipartisan disputes over the propriety of rewriting the supreme law. And the hard truth is that the amendment, if realized, will be the ninth of its kind reforming the Republic's Constitution, which was first promulgated 38 years ago.

As the constituional revision indicates the ongoing process of renewed nation-building efforts being taken on by the Republic, the country remains divided into two separate political systems, featuring continued confrontation against each other, 41 years after the liberation--a period even longer than the 35 years of Japanese domination.

The international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is as volatile as ever, with four big powers--the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union--engaged in subtle, if not conspicuous, changes in relations among themselves and with North and South Korea.

Under the circumstances, the Korean people's sentiment against Japan remains sour in general, despite an epochal exchange of official visits by heads of government of the two countries in recent years.

For instance, another row of the so-called Japanese history textbook controversy is gripping the two nations, and instance that has heightened the Korean people's resentment and intensified their attachment to the Independence Hall project, even though the recent fire forced a postponement of its dedication originally slated for today.

As noted by a government leader, Korea has now grown to become a powerful nation in the world community, due largely to its remarkable socioeconomic development during the past few decades. But then, there is no denying that the nation is confronted with many challenging tasks, ranging from political development and inter-Korean dialogue to sustained economic progress.

Such a stark reality compels the people--particularly those in the government, political theater and other leading segments of society--to reaffirm their commitment to serve the ultimate national interests, foregoing their personal or partisan gains.

Prisoners Paroled for Occasion

SK140027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] A total of 36 people serving prison terms for involvement in a recent wave of anti-government protests are included on the list of 885 to be released on parole on the occasion of Liberation Day, tomorrow.

Besides the 36, the Justice Ministry said 10 people convicted of violating laws related to communist activities are also included among the parolees.

According to the announcement by the ministry, a total of 7 people involved in the arson or sit-in protest activities at the U.S. Information Service buildings in Seoul, Kwangju, and Pusan are on the list of parolees.

A special feature of this year's amnesty is that political activists who have finished only half of their terms will also be included on the list. In the past, prisoners were eligible for clemency only when they had finished two-thirds of their prison terms.

Of the 36 political activists to be paroled, 26 are students and 2 are laborers. Not a single political activist prisoner was released under the amnesty measure on Liberation Day last year.

Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that the clemency this time will be given in the spirit of the current accommodation between the ruling and opposition parties over the matter of writing a new Constitution.

The minister said the requirements for eligibility for the special parole have been drastically eased for political activists this time. However, he warned that the government would apply the law strictly against people destroying law and order through arson and violent street demonstrations.

Those who caused disturbances at courtrooms or committed arson are excluded from the lenient measures for the protection of society. Of the parolees, 32 persons are serving prison terms longer than 10 years and 2 obtained skill certificates in prison.

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CSO: 4100/225

TREATMENT OF CORRUPT SERVANTS, PROTESTORS COMPARED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] On the 10th, the results of an analysis by the Public Prosecutor disclosed that civil servants booked on charges connected with their duties numbered 887; the greatest number, 291 or 32.8 percent, for abuse of official authority, followed by 279 or 31.5 percent for bribery, 228 or 25.7 percent for preparing false official documents, 43 or 4.8 percent for embezzlement and 34 or 3.8 percent for corrupt violence (primarily the illegal actions of investigatory officers).

Meanwhile, according to the 1986 Judicial Yearbook, it was disclosed that last year in courts of first instance throughout the country where the charge of violation of laws concerned with assembly and demonstrations was applied, 416 people received formal trials, 2 people received informal trials and 1,108 people received summary trials, thus a total of 1,526 people received criminal trials for this offense.

Civil Servant Offenses: According to the Public Prosecutor's analysis, when compared with 1984, civil servant crimes that show conspicuous increases were bribery and corrupt violence, increasing 16.3 percent and 41.7 percent respectively, and especially in the case of bribery, with the "trend toward large sum bribes," the number of cases where the "special offense added punishment law" bribery offense (bribes of more than 2 million won) is applied instead of the criminal bribery offense is increasing.

Accordingly, it has been revealed that the Public Prosecutor has indicted 168, or more than 60 percent, of the 279 civil servants booked for bribery, and is cracking down hard on bribery.

As concerns official duties, statistics on the positions of 361 of the civil servants booked have disclosed that 86 policemen, the highest number, followed by 63 people from the Ministry of Home Affairs and 51 people each from city, county, town and township offices have been booked for abuse of official authority. Moreover, 42 people from cities under the direct control of the government, 24 people from the Tax Bureau, 9 people from the Ministry of Justice and 7 people from the Office of the Public Prosecutor were booked.

As regards rank, it has been revealed that a 1st class civil servant from both the Ministry of Education and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, two 2nd class civil servants from both the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Police, and a total of six 3rd class civil servants--one from both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs, two from the Police, and one from both town and township offices--were booked on abuse of official authority and derelection of duty.

It has been disclosed that the Public Prosecutor's Office indicated 261 (28.3 percent) of the civil servants booked, including 168 on charges of bribery, and cleared 432 (46.9 percent) of them of any charges.

Meanwhile, in the 1986 judicial Yearbook (compiled by the Supreme Court), it was disclosed that last year in courts of first instance throughout the country where the charge of criminal bribery was applied, 217 people received formal trials, 157 received informal trials and 86 received summary trials, thus 460 people received criminal trials for this charge.

According to this yearbook, among the 217 people who received formal trials, only 41 people or 18.9 percent were really sentenced, and those very lightly, 1 to 3-5 years, 17 to 1-3 years and 23 to less than 1 year.

Of the remainder, most, 129 (59.4 percent) were given probation, 24 (11.1 percent) were given suspended sentences, 3 (1.4 percent) were fined and 16 (7.4 percent) were even declared not guilty.

Trials for Violations of Law of Assembly and Demonstration: Of the 416 people who received formal trials for the offense of violating the Law of Assembly and Demonstration, 150 or 36.1 percent were given real sentences and it is peculiar that not one person recieved a suspended sentence or was found not guilty. Of the 1,108 people bound over for summary trial on the charge of violation of the Law of Assembly and Demonstration, only 3 were found not guilty.

According to data from the Office of the Public Prosecutor, 901 people were involved in offenses connected with campus riots last year, which when compared with the 47 of 1984 is a 19-fold increase, and 109 people were involved in offenses connected with labor unions, a 55.7 percent increase over 1984.

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CSO: 4107/179

SUSPENDED SENTENCES HANDED TO 13 INCHON RIOTERS

SK020043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] INCHON--Suspended prison terms were yesterday handed down to 13 of the 15 defendants being tried for their active involvement in the riotous demonstrations here early May. Two others drew a one-year prison term.

The 13 defendants, including 12 college students and one opposition party member, were released from prison later in the day.

All 15 were among the 35 persons indicted on "riot" charges with regard to the violent demonstrations in this port city on 3 May. The violence was created on the occasion of an opposition party rally designed to solicit public support for a constitutional revision. The rest of the defendants boycotted two trial sessions held last month.

In a trial convened at the Inchon District Court, Judge Kim Kwon-tak sentenced the 13 defendants to imprisonment either for one year or one and a half years. But he declared he was suspending the execution of the imprisonment for two years because they were repentant and first-time offenders.

The judge said he was sentencing the remaining two defendants to a one-year term because they had been previously convicted. The two were Miss Kim Kyong-suk, 25, a former French language major at the Hankook University of Foreign Studies, and Yi Pyong-chol, 26, a graduate of Dankook University in Seoul. The prosecution demanded prison terms ranging from two to four years for them in a trial last month.

"The defendants should have been held responsible for the violence during the demonstrations and an arson on a public building, but they were repentant of their deeds and are first-time offenders, therefore deserving leniency," the judge said in a verdict.

Meanwhile, some of the defendants shouted antigovernment slogans while leaving the courtroom following the trial.

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CSO: 4100/214

BRIEFS

LOCAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS--The Democratic Justice Party is considering getting its chairman No Tae-u to run in a local electoral district in the next National Assembly election. A political source said yesterday that ranking officials in the ruling camp had recently concluded that it would be desirable for No to run in a local constituency because the DJP has virtually settled on a parliamentary cabinet system. The source said it was meaningful that the conclusion was made at a meeting that was designed for in-depth discussions on leading national politics. The DJP chairman was first elected to the 276-seat unicameral Assembly in February 1985 on a national constituency. The source said senior officials of the ruling DJP had already recommended No to run for the Assembly in the next parliamentary election. The officials told the DJP chairman that he would be able to steer the party more effectively and efficiently than now, if he is elected in a local district. They said No is tilting toward making up his mind to run in a local constituency. At present, lawmakers who are elected from local districts are believed to command more respect in the political arena. A source close to No said that if the DJP chairman should decide to run in a local district, he would be most likely to run either in his hometown of Taegu of Seoul where he lives. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /9738

OFFICIALS DISCUSS MOKCHON FIRE--Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong Thursday discussed Monday night's fire at the independence hall complex in Mokchon and the restoration process. The building, which had been scheduled for dedication on August 15, suffered severe damage to the roof and interior as a result of the fire. It is expected to take about 6 months to repair the hall. Emerging from a one-hour meeting at a hotel here, No told reporters that he and the prime minister discussed measures to control the situation in the wake of the fire but that they did not bring up the matter of reorganizing the government and party leadership. DJP and government sources said, however, that there is a good possibility that the government and the ruling party will undergo personnel changes "in order to refresh the atmosphere." The sources based that assessment on the results of meetings that No held Wednesday with ranking DJP officials, including party adviser Kwon Ik-hyon, former floor leader Yi Chong-chan and former secretary general Yi Han-tong. According to the sources, No and the prime minister may have expressed the view that an effort to refresh the atmosphere is needed in order to calm down the people's sentiments, which were stirred up by the fire and a series of other recent incidents. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /9738

NEW PARTY INAUGURATED--Members of the tentatively-named "Minjung-Minju-dang" (People's Democratic Party), headed by Rep. Yu Han-yol, spent a busy day yesterday preparing for the party's inauguration convention, scheduled for tomorrow. They gave final touches to statements and resolutions to be issued at the foundation ceremony, which will be held at the Kyotong (Transportation) Center in Karak-dong, eastern Seoul. The party has formed 33 local chapters across the nation. Party sources revealed that about 2,500 people will attend the convention. They said the party's name may be shortened to "Minju-dang" (Democratic Party). The new party has 12 national assemblymen who bolted from the major opposition New Korean Democratic Party last year. They advocated the parliamentary cabinet system in defiance of the NDP's firm position standing for a president-led government based on the direct election formula. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /9738

FOLLOW-UP FOR CHON'S POLICY--Prime Minister No Sin-yong called a meeting of cabinet ministers at 5:30 p.m. yesterday and urged them to do their best to put into action what President Chon Tu-hwan visualized during Monday's press conference. He said that the achievements of the Fifth Republic during the past five years would receive due recognition in the future only when the remaining term produces further fruits. "We know we have done many things during the past five years, but it is difficult for us to pinpoint what in detail. I was, therefore, very surprised when I heard U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker enumerate with admiration what the Fifth Republic has done in a luncheon meeting," he told the ministers. No called on defense, education, home and justice ministers to make all-out efforts to maintain stability, stressing that democratization could be sought only on the basis of stability. The Culture-Information Ministry, meanwhile, published 30,000 copies of 84-page booklets containing the gist and the complete text of President Chon's press conference. Title "The Faith in Democracy, Stability, and Welfare," the booklets will be distributed to all government offices, educational and training institutes and state-run and private firms. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /9738

POLICE TO RETRIEVE LEAFLETS--Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday directed police to collect leaflets distributed by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and dissident groups in connection with a meeting to criticize the alleged sex harrassment of a woman labor activist. The opposition party plans to hold the meeting in protest over the police abuse at the Puchon police station against a certain Miss Kown, an ex-coed at Seoul National University, at 2 p.m., tomorrow at the party's headquarters in downtown Seoul. Earlier, the party attempted to hold a rally at Myongdong Catholic Cathedral, but the effort was foiled by police blockade. The police headquarters said they would prohibit any outdoor rally around the party building Thursday by barring people from entering the party office. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

CONSTITUTION REVISION--Kim Yong-sam, advisor to the NKP, said yesterday that the ruling DJP will accept the NKP formula on constitutional amendment, if the NKP stands by it sincerely. At a breakfast meeting he hosted for NKP members of the House Special Committee on Constitution Revision, Kim said, "I am confident that the Constitution would be rewritten, owing to the strong will of the people to do so. If we remain steadily and sincerely with our position to amend the Constitution for a direct presidential election system, the DJP will follow us," addressing the meeting at the Plaza Hotel. Stressing that a revolution cannot give birth to democracy, he said that the House Committee was to play a historic mission in ensuring democracy through constitutional reform. "There is no way to amend the Constitution but by the House Committee. The committee provides the best and last path to constitutional revision," he said. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /9738

PARENTS' SIT-IN RALLY--Some 50 parents of college students under detention for political activism staged a sit-in demonstration at the headquarters of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul yesterday afternoon. They demanded NDP lawmakers look into cases of suicide attempts by two of the jailed students and the alleged torture of another. They claimed that An Pyong-yong, a Seoul National University senior majoring in history, "tried to kill himself by taking poisons at Wonju Prison last Friday." A SNU graduate named Kim Chin-han also attempted suicide by hanging at the same prison, the demonstrators said, while No Kang-hu, a senicr at Sogang University, was in serious condition after being beaten by a ward officer on the head at Chonju Prison. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

LENIENCY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS--Justice Minister Kim Song-ki yesterday indicated that the government would take lenient measures for the political prisoners detained in connection with the signature-collecting campaign by the opposition party for a constitutional amendment. He said in a meeting of the House Legislation-Judiciary Committee that the government will take into consideration partisan agreement on joint efforts for the release of the prisoners as the special house committion on the revision was set up under a partisan accord. He said that a total of 280 persons were arrested in connection with the drive by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and 184 of them had already been released. He said, "Of the remaining 96, 89 are now being tried and 7 being investigated." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

DJP ESTABLISHES SUBCOMMITTEE--Seoul, 6 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday set up a subcommittee to outline its version of a constitutional amendment for the establishment of a "relatively pure" parliamentary cabinet system. Rep Yi Chi-ho, chairman of the subcommittee, said that his panel's outline will be a rough draft to be reviewed by the party's constitutional revision committee. "With the focus on the expansion of basic rights, we will improve and supplement the present constitution in a bold manner," Yi said. He said that the committee will tackle the basic rights issue before dealing with the matters of power structure, economics and finance. The constitution of the second republic, which was based on a cabinet system, will be the subcommittee's model for working out the form for the next government, Yi said. The second republic, under the presidency of Yun Po-son and the prime ministership of Chang Myon, came to power in 1960 in a student uprising that toppled the government of Syngman Rhee. The parliamentary government system lasted less than a year, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /12858

SEVEN NKDP LAWMAKERS ISSUE STATEMENT--Seven lawmakers of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicted for alleged "floor violence" last December, issued a statement yesterday to disclose their stance in connection with the recent government move to drop the charges against them. The indictees were Reps Kim Yong-pae, Kim Chong-kil, Kim Yong-chu, Kim Tae-yong, Sin Sun-pom, Yi Chol and Chang Ki-uk. In the statement, they claimed that the NDP had steadily taken issue with the indictment of the opposition lawmakers out of an intention to make public that the indictment is "null and void." They also argued that "to seek a solution to their indictment is meaningless at present, given the fact that there are still many persons in jail shouting for democratization." The seven lawmakers then demanded that the indictment of Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong for their alleged fanning of student demonstrations at Korea University last year be withdrawn first. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/214

COMPUTERIZATION COMPLETED ON AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER

SK080341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Report on the Air Force announcement on the completion of the computerization of the air route traffic control center--embargoed until 0400 GMT 8 August]

[Text] Seoul, 8 Aug [YONHAP]--South Korea's Air Force has completed the computerization of its air route traffic control center (ARTCC) and begun air route traffic controlling service with an automated system in a ceremony Friday, the Air Force announced.

With the computerization, the ARTCC will be able to carry out the controlling services for aircraft flying Korea's flight information region (FIR) more effectively and perfectly than before, the ammouncement said.

The computerization will contribute to the safety of civil aircraft and smooth air traffic, it said.

Air Force chief of staff Gen Kim in-Ki and civil aviation officials attended the ceremony at an Air Force unit.

An Air Force spokesman said the ARTCC is able to handle the increased air traffic volume swiftly and perfectly.

The daily air traffic volume, which averages 300 planes per day at present, is expected to grow by about 40 percent during the 1986 Asian games, scheduled for Sept 20-Oct 5, and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, he said.

In addition, the computerized system will automatically issue warnings in case of such emergencies as air collision, infringement of limited air space, straying off route, skyjacking, and communications interruptions. The center has so far carried out these services manually.

The center is vested by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with the right and responsibility to guarantee the safety of air flights in Korea's FIR encompassing about 420,000 square kilometers--from 280 kilometers west of Seoul to 351 kilometers east of Kangnung and down to 380 kilometers south of Cheju Island.

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4100/226

BANK OF KOREA REPORTS ON FIRST HALF CAPITAL REPAYMENTS

SK160638 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP)--South Korea's total capital repayments for the first time exceeded capital loans in the first half of this year, the Bank of Korea reported Friday.

The 800 million-dollar excess was the first of its kind since 1963, when the Central Bank began to report statistics on the inflow and outflow of capital.

Long-term capital repayments exceeded the introduction of such capital by 230 million dollars in the first six months of this year, compared with a 173 million-dollar excess in the introduction of long-term capital in the corresponding period of last year, according to the Central Bank.

After recording a 77 million-dollar excess in the introduction of short-term capital in the first half of last year, Korea registered a 198 million-dollar excess in the repayment of short-term capital in the corresponding period of this year.

The total repayment of financial capital exceeded the introduction of financial capital by 368 million dollars, compared with a 583 million-dollar excess in the introduction of such capital in the first half of last year.

The Central Bank attributed the repayment excess in the first half mainly to Korea's current account surplus.

The Economic Planning Board reported Friday that Korea's current account surplus in the first seven months totaled about one billion dollars and will probably reach 2-2.5 billion dollars by the end of this year.

The bank also pointed out that the repayment of development loans exceeded the introduction of such loans by 256 million dollars and that Korea recorded a 342 million-dollar excess in the repayment of short-term loans in the private sector in the first half of this year.

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CSO: 4100/230

TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISING SHARPLY

SK090735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 9 Aug (YONHAP)--Foreign investments have risen sharply in Korea this year, but most foreign investors have scaled down their investments, focusing on small- and medium-sized businesses in the high-tech manufacturing industry, sources at the Finance Ministry said Saturday.

In the first seven months of this year, 100 new foreign investments worth a total of $133.85 million were made in Korea. The new investments represented a 47-percent rise in number but only a 12.4-percent increase in the amount over the corresponding period of last year, the sources said.

Ninety-three of the cases (worth $39.2 million) involved the establishment of small- and medium-sized businesses, mostly in manufacturing industries. The number of cases and the total value of small-scale investment increased by 63 percent and 79 percent, respectively, from a year earlier.

Twenty-five cases of small-scale investment (worth $28 million) were made in the machinery industry, 13 cases (worth $22 million) in the electric and electronic industries, 15 cases (worth $8 million) in the chemical industry, and eight cases (worth $3 million) in the metal industry.

A ministry official said the trend, which is in sharp contrast to past investment patterns, reflected the rising value of the Japanese yen and the relative boom in the Korean manufacturing industry.

Foreign investments in Korea, which have been dominated by the United States and Japan, have in the past focused on the hotel and other service industries. This year, investments in those industries amounted to $32.24 million in two projects according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the strength of the Japanese yen triggered a sudden upsurge in Japanese investments in Korea. In the first seven months of this year, the number of Japanese investments doubled over that recorded in the corresponding period of last year. Japanese investments were made in 54 new ventures worth a total of $52.27 million, compared with 58 cases last year.

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CSO: 4100/226

EPB SAYS ECONOMIC BOOM TO CONTINUE

SK160636 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP)--The Economic Planning Board predicted Saturday that Korea's economic boom will continue for "a considerable period of time," amid a sustained export drive and mounting domestic demand.

In June, manufacturing firms were operating at 83.6 percent of capacity, the highest level since May 1979, and industrial output and deliveries each increased by 19.7 percent from the same month last year, according to the EPB's monthly report on the nation's business performance.

Meanwhile, exports rose 19.7 percent on a year-to-year basis, contributing to a current account surplus of more than 400 million U.S. dollars.

The coincident composite index, which reflects current business conditions, stood at 135.8 in June, up 0.8 percentage points over the previous month, and the leading composite index, which gives an idea of the future business climate two to three months in advance, climbed 1.8 percentage points from May to 155.5 in June, indicating that the current overall business boom will persist for a considerable period of time.

The leading index rose 1.7 percentage points in May, by 2.1 percentage points in April, by 1.7 percentage points in March and by 1.5 percentage points in February.

The cycling variable, which excludes seasonal factors from the coinciding index, moved up by 0.2 percentage points to 104.9 in June.

In the first half of this year, production increased 15.3 percent from a year earlier, shipments rose 14.4 percent, and inventories decreased 2.3 percent, according to the EPB report.

The overall plant operation ratio reached 83.6 percent in June, higher than the 77.8 percent figure recorded in the same month last year but lower than the 84.0 percent figure registered in May 1979.

The arrival of export letters of credit jumped by a healthy 35.4 percent in July.

July exports brought Korea's export total for the first seven months to 19.3 billion dollars, up 22.4 percent from a year earlier.

The 400 million dollar current account registered in July brought the black-ink figure for the first seven months of the year to about one billion dollars, compared with the government's original projection of 500 million dollars for all of 1986. Last year, by comparison, Korea recorded a one billion-dollar deficit in its current account.

Exports were especially strong in such areas as footwear, machinery, textiles and electronics, which registered year-to-year growth rates of 43.1 percent, 42.7 percent, 27.9 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively, in the first half.

Exports to the United States in the seven-month period totaled 7.7 billion dollars (up 30.0 percent), those to Europe amounted to 3.1 billion dollars (up 44.4 percent) and those to Japan came to 2.7 billion dollars (up 9.1 percent).

Imports during the same period increased by only 12.6 percent to 19 billion dollars. Korea's import bills for crude oil declined 33.5 percent, while its payments for the importation of capital goods rose 49.8 percent.

Korea's trade deficit with Japan in the first seven months came to 3.3 billion dollars, and its trade surpluses with the United States and the European Community totaled 3.8 billion dollars and 580 million dollars, respectively.

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CSO: 4100/239

ROK PAPERS DISCUSS WON REVALUATION

Denounce U.S. Pressure

SK020240 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reason Why the Won Cannot Be Revalued"]

[Text] The U.S. pressure for revaluing won currency is based upon an incorrect understanding; targets of this pressure were poorly chosen; and above all, the shamelessness is surprising.

The United States is not trying to find the real sources of its enormous trade deficit, but instead is trying to find an excuse in the small amount of its trade with developing countries, without recognizing its own economic failure as a reality.

This is definitely a result of its incorrect understanding or its distortion of realities. Since last September, the United States has successfully devalued by 40 percent its "unjustly overvalued" dollar against major currencies of the Western countries--Japan in particular. It has asserted that the imbalance among international currencies has hindered its fair trade and has been a major source of its accumulated deficit.

The past 10 months have shown that such an understanding and assertion are too restrictive, unilateral, and one-sided.

The amount of the U.S. trade deficit has reached a record $160 billion even though the dollar has been devalued by 30 to 40 percent. It has chosen Japan as a target of its attack. However, Japan's trade surplus with the United States continues to increase, not decrease. This is straightforward evidence that the U.S. failure in the market stems not from exchange rates but from other factors--its economic structure and basic competitiveness.

Even though the evidence is so clear, the United States is again trying hard to find another scapegoat. Moreover, this time, it unreasonably aims at developing countries.

We are very unhappy because it has chosen as its targets Taiwan and Korea, *which are always easy to deal with. Taiwan and we always suffer pressures* and threats of retaliation thanks to a meager surplus in trade with the United States. Taiwan, which enjoys a surplus of $13 billion in its trade with the United States and whose foreign exchange holdings have reached $22 billion, is in a better position. We enjoy a surplus of a meager $5 to $6 billion in our trade with the United States and barely managed to move into the black in the current account only this year. Moreover, demanding a revaluation by a debtor country whose accumulated foreign debt reaches $50 billion is against common sense.

The United States itself knows best how difficult it is for debtor countries to formulate their policy involving foreign exchange rates and how important this policy is. If foreign exchange rates begin to be used as a means to restore a bilateral trade balance, it is difficult to expect the stabilization of international currency.

Moreover, this is a unilateral demand that it is much more difficult for developing countries, and debtor countries, in particular, to accept. The government must not forget that balance in the current account, which we are looking forward to attaining for the first time this year, is not structurally fixed but temporary, attained because of the three lows. We again stress that as has been pointed out by the IMF, the won at least for now reflects its appropriate real value.

Even if the won somewhat deviated from its real value, this frequently happens under the floating exchange rate system and is within the range that can be corrected by our own comprehensive decision.

One must know that it is definitely not an occasion to artificially revalue the won because of foreign pressures or as a result of agreement.

Damage Economy

SK070850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--The Bank of Korea warned Thursday that the artifical appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, as advocated by the U.S. government, would cause serious damage to the Korean economy.

The upward revaluation of the Korean currency would lead to stagnant economic growth and a deterioration in the nation's international payments position stemming from a decline in exports and an increase in imports, and would aggravate the unemployment problem, the central bank said.

In a report on the possible impact of the won's appreciation against the greenback, the bank said Thursday that if the won's value had been raised by 5 percent at the end of 1985, the growth rate of Korea's gross national product (GNP) would have fallen by 0.2 percent in 1986, and Korea would have incurred an additional deficit of $10 million in its 1986 current account.

The BoK predicted that the same percentage of appreciation would cause the GNP growth rate to decline by 0.8 percent in 1987 and by 1.2 percent in 1990, and that the current account deficits would widen $140 million in 1987 and $110 million in 1990.

The won's revaluation, however, could contribute to lower prices. A 5-percent appreciation could result in a 1-percent decrease in prices in 1986, a 1.7-percent drop in 1987, and a 3.7-percent reduction in 1990.

The appreciation of the won would be accompanied by a rise in export prices, posing a serious threat to Korea's market share, both inside and outside the United States, because it would significantly erode the pricing competitiveness of Korean-made goods.

In view of the fact that nearly 95 percent of Korea's export bills were paid with U.S. currency in 1985, the exchange rates between the won and the currencies of Korea's major trading partners would not help Korea significantly in its effort to boost exports and reduce imports, even if those rates remain stable, according to the BoK report.

Korea is now heavily dependent on Japan for machine parts and components, which it uses in the manufacture of export goods. Under these conditions, the appreciation of the won would impair Korea's efforts to localize the production of major machine parts and components.

Therefore, the big winner of the appreciation of the won would be Japan, not the United States, the BoK asserted.

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CSO: 4100/226

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS ARRESTED

4 Brokers Arrested

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] On 12 July, the National Police Headquarters arrested 12 people and applied for detention warrants charging them with violation of the Visa Law. Included were four passport brokers, including Chŏn In-su (32), who recruited people who hoped to emigrate to America, collected from 2.5 million to 7.5 million won from each of them, counterfeited documents, had passports and visas issued, and helped the people to exit the country. Also included were eight people hoping to emigrate to America, including Hong Sŏng-ik, who gave money to the brokers and went through application procedures with counterfeit documents.

The police began searching for 11 people on the same charges: the 2 fugitive recruiters, including Kim Tae-kyu (35, Ace Travel Agency Section Chief), and 9 people who were hoping to emigrate to America.

The police confirmed the fact that between the beginning of this year and the end of June, this passport and visa forgery gang helped nine people, including Yi Yong-ho (40, from Taegu), leave the country for America with passports and visas received because of counterfeit documents.

According to police, beginning this past January, chief offender Chŏn recruited people who wanted to go to the United States with the help of a certain married woman named Sin (40) and fugitive recruiter Kim, united with go-between Chai Sŏng-hak (30, Kyongnam Travel Agency Deputy), Kim Chong-tae (32, unemployed), and Sŏnu Pon-sŏn (45, female, unemployed), and helped 22 people hoping to emigrate to the United States receive passports by means of counterfeit documents.

Also, they counterfeited certificates of employment and business trip planning letters of Kŭmsŏng Software Corporation, and invitation confirmation letters from the U.S. telephone company, AT&T. They have up to now helped nine people to leave the country by the trick of having them pose as America-bound trainees and thereby receiving visas for their passports. Thirteen people who were in the middle of the application process have been arrested.

Chief offender Chŏn worked as an employee of Kŭmsŏng Software Corporation's General Affairs Section and then left the company at the end of last year. Bribing coworker Yun Chae-kon (30), he took originals of Kŭmsŏng Software's certificate of employment and business trip planning letter as well as its seal, and AT&T's invitation confirmation letter, and using these as the foundation, counterfeited the seal and company name stamp, had forms printed, and used them.

2.5-7.5 Million Won Fee

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Passport brokers who counterfeited certificates of employment, etc. of affiliates of large business groups or highly credible companies, and illegally helped others to receive visas, were arrested.

The National Police Headquarters on 11 July applied the detention warrants for 4 people, including Chae Sŏng-hak (30, Kyŏngnam Travel Agency Deputy) and Kim Chong-tae (32, unemployed), who received money from people hoping to emigrate to America and who interceded as passport brokers on their behalf for illegal visas, on charges of violation of the Passport Law, counterfeiting private documents, and conspiracy, and now are seeking 11 fugitives, including Kim Tae-kyu (35, Ace Travel Agency Section Chief).

The police also arrested Hong Sŏng-ik and others who gave money to the brokers in hopes of emigrating to America, and applied for a detention warrant with the same charges.

According to the police, Chae and the others are accused of receiving from 2.5 million to 7.5 million won each from 30 people who hoped to emigrate to America, beginning this past January, counterfeiting certificates of employment and related documents of Kŭmsŏng Saftware, and thereby helping others to receive visas.

They bribed Yan Chae-kon (30), an employee of the Kŭmsŏng Company, and from that company took forms and seal impression certificates used by the company, counterfeited them, and received visas from the American Embassy.

Of the people who illegally received visas from Chae, four departed for America, eight more were arrested, and five are being sought by police.

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CSO: 4107/191

YONHAP ANALYZES LIBERALIZATION OF CIGARETTE MARKET

SK140943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0911 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Article by Kang II-chung]

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--On a wall surrounding Baemyung Boy's High School in Seoul hangs two placards, each 12 meters long and 1.2 meters wide.

One of the signs reads: "A foreign cigarette smoker is a betrayer." The other says: "Indulgence in foreign commodities destroys the national economy."

These somewhat radical phrases reflect the nationalistic emotions arising from the hearts of the Korean people as the nation moves closer and closer to 1 September, the day when the sale of U.S. cigarettes will be permitted in Korea for the first time.

The high school's principal, Cho yong-Ku, 79, said he wrote the phrases because he wanted to warn the people about the worst possible consequences of the measure. He said that the only way to avoid the negative effects of the measure is to boycott foreign cigarettes.

Cho's catch phrases are only a small part of a rapidly accelerating campaign against foreign tobacco in Korea.

On 21 July, Korea reached an agreement with the United States to open its market to foreign cigarettes, beginning 1 September. For 35 years it has been illegal for Koreans to possess foreign cigarettes.

The Korean finance ministry, concerned about the possible negative effects of the measure, opposed the liberalization measure. It pointed out that more than 6 percent of government revenue in 1985 came from the government's monopoly on tobacco.

The pressure exerted by the United States on Korea forced Korea to open its tobacco market. That pressure, which Korea thought was unfair, provoked an angry reaction from the Korean people.

They criticized both the United States, which they said was demanding too much of Korea, and the Korean government for allowing the foreign cigarettes to enter the Korean market earlier than expected.

At the same time, tobacco business groups and private organizations, such as the Consumers' Union of Korea, launched campaigns to discourage the smoking of foreign cigarettes. Also, some business conglomerates that had already advised their workers not to smoke inside their offices, stepped up their non-smoking campaigns.

On Tuesday, the Association of National Tobacco Retailers expressed opposition to the sale of foreign tobacco, arguing that the country is under the heavy burden of a $48-billion foreign debt and, therefore, cannot afford to waste foreign reserves on imported foreign tobacco.

A senior association official said that half of its 130,00 members expressed opposition to the sale of foreign cigarettes in their stores. He said that the association was considering a nationwide campaign to promote the smoking of only Korean-made cigarettes and to discourage the consumption of foreign tobacco. He urged Korean smokers not to buy foreign cigarettes, pointing out that the 1-percent market share that the liberalization measure permits foreign tobacco would cost Korean tobacco farmers 20 billion won (about $23 million; one dollar is worth about 885 won).

The Federation of the Tobacco Production Guild, which represents about 100,000 farmers, also expressed concern Wednesday about the possible damage that the measure could cause to the Korean economy.

In addition, the federation expressed opposition to the establishment of joint ventures with foreign tobacco companies and the government's plan to reduce the purchase of domestically grown tobacco. It also expressed deep concern over the possibility that the illegal outflow of foreign tobacco from U.S. army bases in Korea could upset the market order.

Accordingly, the federation's executive committee agreed to make its best effort to improve the quality of Korean tobacco and to launch a massive campaign against foreign cigarettes.

The labor union of the government's tobacco monopoly also plans to join the boycott and to post stickers at public places urging consumers to smoke only Korean cigarettes.

The union's director of planning, Cho heung-Tae, said he fears that many Korean workers will lose their jobs in the near future when foreign firms enter the Korean cigarette market in the form of joint ventures or as a result of the revised monopoly law.

In addition, the union urged the government to limit the market share of foreign tobacco to less than 1 percent and to compensate for any financial damage to Korean farmers due to the liberalization measure.

Othre private organizations, including the Seoul YMCA and the Korea Federation of Housewives Clubs, are also preparing seminars on the negative effects of the importation of foreign cigarettes and are considering a campaign against foreign tobacco.

In addition, the Hyundai conglomerate, one of Korea's largest business groups, Wednesday launched a non-smoking campaign inside its offices. Although Hyundai did not link the campaign to the movement against foreign cigarettes, many Hyundai workers believe it is part of that nationwide movement.

"The general trend in industrialized countries is to prohibit smoking in the office," said Pak chol-Ho, an official of Hyundai Motor Co. "The non-smoking campaign in our company will automatically contribute to the promotion of the nationwide campaign of boycotting foreign tobacco."

Pak chan-Ki, managing director of the Federation of the Tobacco Production Guild, said, "The liberalization of tobacco importation was inevitable, but we should react wisely against the reality."

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CSO: 4100/226

BRIEFS

QUARANTINE PROCEDURES ORDERED--Seoul, 4 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Health and Social Affairs Ministry Monday ordered 13 quarantine stations to thoroughly quarantine airplanes and ships going to and coming from Hong Kong, which has been declared a cholera contamination area. In the order, the ministry said that the quarantine stations will require passengers entering Korea via Hong Kong to fill out health check lists in detail and to examine the feces of those suspected of carrying cholera. The quarantine stations will also advise passengers and crew members on airplanes and ships to be vaccinated against cholera at the stations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /12858

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS VIEWED--Recently a government-operated corporation wanted to hire 2,000 high school graduates and surprisingly, 100,000 youths applied for the positions. What was even more surprising was that 65 percent of the applicants turned out to be college graduates. That blatently demonstrated the seriousness of the employment situation in our society. According to the Economic Planning Board, the number of jobless college graduates increased to 142,000 as of April this year, up 33,000 from the previous year. Only 38.3 percent of the college graduates have found jobs this year. The percentage of employment for the college graduates gradually decreased from 58.4 percent in 1974 to 40.9 last year and to below the 40 percentage point this year. The first cause of all this aggravated employment situation is the government's reckless policy of college enrollment quota. In the later 1980s, college graduates will number 180,000 every year, 40,000 more than our society can absorb. And the freshmen quota of colleges should be readjusted. About 36.4 percent of high school graduates go up to college every year, and that ratio is the second highest in the world, next to the United States. The wage structure heavily in favor of college graduates must also be redressed. [Text][Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in Engligh P-4]/12828

CSO: 4100/229

BRIEFS

HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AGREEMENT--Seoul, 6 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese officials Tuesday agreed to expedite the transfer of high technologies from Japan to Korea and to promote joint scientific and technological research. In the inaugural meeting of the Korean-Japanese Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held here on Monday and Tuesday, the two sides also agreed to cooperate as much as possible in researching 25 subjects, including the development of construction technologies. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the foreign ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, said the delegates also agreed to boost cooperation in research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In addition, they decided to expedite the exchange of information between Korean and Japanese scientific and technological institutions, to increase the number of scientists and engineers, and to encourage technological cooperation between patent officials in both countries. The committee will hold its second meeting next year in Tokyo, according to Kwon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/214

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

SK140323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Dakar, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister, Yi won-Kyong and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf discussed Wednesday issues of mutual concern, and Yi delivered a letter to Diouf from President Chon tu-Hwan.

Yi, who came here on the last leg of his current five-nation African tour, said the discussion of the Korean question in nonaligned conferences is undesirable because the matter should be settled peacefully through direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

The Korean foreign minister asked Diouf to make a "constructive contribution to peace between the two Koreas, even if the Korean problem is brought up in the eighth nonaligned summit conference, scheduled for 26 August to 7 September in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Regarding North Korea's proposal to co-host the 1988 Olympics, Diouf said that Senegal will continue to support South Korea's position, pointing out that Seoul was chosen as the only venue for the summer Olympiad.

The issue of co-hosting the Olympics falls under the sole authority of the International Olympic Committee and cannot be a topic of discussion at the non-aligned conference, the Senegalese president added.

Yi expressed the hope that Korea, with its accumulation of technologies and experience, will be able to participate in Senegal's agricultural development project.

After winding up his African tour, Yi is scheduled to return home on 17 August. He previously visited Zaire, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Liberia.

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CSO: 4100/226

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CONSIDER ACCOMMODATING NKDP-JSP EXCHANGE

SK200032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong has said that his ministry will positively consider accommodating the exchange between the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Japan Socialist Party, NDP sources said yesterday.

The minister reportedly made the remarks at a reception to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Journalists Association of Korea at the Press Center Monday evening.

The sources said Yi hinted that the exchange could be made possible only after the JSP finishes reshaping the Masashi Ishibashi ruled party hierarchy through a convention slated for September.

Commenting on Yi's remarks, NDP president Yi Min-u told reporters yesterday that in politics, the opposition party should do what the ruling party cannot do.

"In this sense, the government policy toward the JSP should have been more affirmative, helping the NDP to upgrade the mutual relationships with the Japanese party," he added.

JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi was originally scheduled to visit here late in May at the invitation of Kim Yong-sam, standing advisor to the NDP but it was set back as the government refused to issue a visa for him.

The government said at that time that it could not issue a visa because the JSP did not recognize the legitimacy of the Korean Government.

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CSO: 4100/230

BRIEFS

KIM MAN-CHE IN COLOMBIA--Bogota, 10 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering the establishment of a Korea fund next year to boost exports through the diversification of its export markets, Deputy Prime Minister Kim man-Che said here on Saturday. The fund will be capitalized at more than 100 billion won (about $113 million dollars; one dollar is worth about 885 won) over the next few years. In 1987, the government plans to provide 20-30 billion won for the fund. Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister, came here to attend the inauguration of the new Colombian president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, on 7 August. "Korea's exports, which have been heavily dependent on the United States and Japan, seem to have reached the top of those markets," Kim said. "Therefore, it is most urgent to diversify our export markets to other regions, in particular, to Latin American countries." This year, for the first time, Korea's international account has recorded black ink, allowing the government to give financial support to the nation's exports, the deputy prime minister said. In accordance with these developments, he said, the government began planning the fund to provide exporters with financial support. In the long term, he said, the fund can be expanded to 200 billion won. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86 BT] /9871

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT WITH PHILIPPINES--Seoul, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea and the Philippines signed an agreement Tuesday promoting cooperation in the fields of science and technology, a foreign ministry official said. The agreement was signed in Manila by Kim chang-Mun, Korean Ambassador to Manila, and Salvador Laurel, Philippine vice president and foreign minister. Under the agreement, the two Asian nations are to encourage the exchange of technicians and information on science and technology, and to set up joint research projects. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT 12 Aug 86 BT] /9871

MEETING WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER--Seoul, Aug. 18 (HONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold their foreign ministers' meeting on Sept. 2 in Tokyo, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Monday. The one-day meeting between South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, will be the first between the two since Kuranari was appointed Japanese foreign minister on July 22. Yi and Kuranari are expected to discuss Korean-Japanese relations in the wake of the inauguration of the new cabinet in Japan last month and several issues of mutual interest. They will also exchange views on political and military developments in Northeast Asia. The meeting will be the first regular contact between the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers since the two countries agreed to hold a regular foreign ministers' meeting at the 13th ministerial conference here in August of last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/230

HERALD EXAMINES TRADE 'SQUABBLE' WITH U.S.

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Korea's trade policymakers are now lamenting the never-ending spate of U.S. protectionism against Korea, saying that it is very much like an "interfamily squabble."

A high-placed official at the Ministry of Trade and Industry said that the Korean government has just complied positively with the ardent U.S. call for protecting its intellectual property rights and allowing the imports of U.S.-brand cigarettes, largely invoked by the controversial Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

More recently, he continued, the U.S. administration has successfully frozen Korea's textile exports to the U.S. marketplace at the 1985 level during the coming four years under the Korea-U.S. Textile Accord, signed 4 August.

Currently, the U.S. government is threatening to reduce the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) status for Korea, demanding that Korea widen its market to American farm products and computers.

"We cannot afford to look like we are kneeling to U.S. pressure any more. It does not do anybody any good," the official grumbled.

In a recent meeting with Korean businessmen, U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker said, "It is desirable and necessary for the new generation of Koreans, who will be running a country filled with vitality, to examine their relations with the United States."

His remarks apparently refer to the advent of a new relationship between the United States and Korea, which has growingly emerged as a "small economic giant."

However, market watchers here say that the current spate of U.S. protectionism directed at Korea is too harsh and beyond reason.

One symbol of the problem is the trade surplus that Korea began to achieve with the United States in 1982, even though Seoul has been running an overall trade deficit.

In 1985, Korea sold $4.265 billion more to the U.S. marketplace than it bought, compared with a $2.3 billion surplus in the year-earlier period.

Analysts here say that as it stands now, the United States is not seeking to achieve a trade balance, but it is pressing Seoul to open its market for certain U.S. commodities and services, including personal computers, oranges, and other farm products.

The United States has also demanded that tariffs be reduced on other goods, such as chocolate.

"Trade friction between the United States and Korea is not new, but the current one is the most intensive," the analysts said.

The analysts argue that the United States should give Seoul special consideration, adding that Korea has a large foreign debt and defense burden.

"With more than $45 billion in outstanding debt, Korea is the largest debtor in Asia and the fourth largest in the world," they said.

The country, they continued, spends 6 percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defense, a far greater percentage than Japan.

Furthermore, trade officials said that steady strides have been made toward opening up markets. They said, "We have taken considerable action. Our progress during the past four or five years is a record that we can be proud of."

The Korean government's immediate concern is the second round of the Korea-U.S. GSP talks, in Washington, D.C., during 13-15 August. The first such meeting was held in Seoul in May.

In the three-day meeting, the U.S. side is expected to make a strong call for opening Korean markets wider to U.S. farm products, including beef and oranges.

The discussion at the Washington talks will center on how to apply newly strengthened U.S. GSP criteria to Korean exports and how many Korean goods should be excluded from GSP benefits during the second U.S. GSP period, which will remain effective until July 1993.

At the Seoul GSP meeting in May, the U.S. delegates had reportedly said that if Korea wants to receive maximum GSP benefits, it should comply with U.S. demands for market-opening measures.

In reply, Korean officials said that the Korean government has done everything at its disposal to liberalize the Korean economy and that its efforts should be reflected in the U.S. government's future GSP policy.

"Given the original goal of the GSP which was to support developing countries through trade, not aid, the United States should bear in mind that any strict application of the reciprocity principle would likely be injurious to the economic program of developing countries and would clearly deviate from the original goal of the GSP program," the Korean officials emphasized.

GSP is a system of low or zero tariffs that developed countries have conceded to developing countries since 1970. The United States has implemented the concessional tariff system since 1976, five years behind the EC and Japan.

In 1984, the U.S. government decided to extend the effective period of the GSP until June 1993. But the U.S. Congress asked the administration to review it and tighten eligibility requirements for repidly developing countries. The review will be completed next January.

In granting GSP status to a country, the U.S. administration considers first whether the beneficiary country has assured the United States of reasonable access to its market for U.S. goods and services.

Given such premises, Korea will be entitled to fully receive the U.S. GSP status, as Seoul has taken almost all free-trade measures demanded by Washington, analysts here say.

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CSO: 4100/226

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRITAIN SEEKS SAME TRADE ARRANGEMENT AS U.S.

SK170119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Britain has asked Seoul for the same treatment as U.S. firms when Korea opens its insurance and cigarette markets and begins protecting foreign intellectual property rights.

Government sources yesterday said the British Government sent a telegram earlier this month to the effect that it wants Seoul to treat British businesses seeking market access without discrimination.

The request followed the agreement between Korea and the United States to allow U.S.-made and other foreign cigarettes to enter the Korean markets beginning Sept. 1 and safeguard alien intellectual property rights such as copyrights, software and product patents starting from July 1 next year.

The telegram was also quoted as saying that London will soon notify Korea of the details of its market-opening request through a diplomatic channel.

The sources said the government will not discriminate against Britain and other countries in protecting intellectual property rights and importing tobacco products. But the issue of the retroactive guarantee of those rights and the insurance market entry by British firms require further discussion, pending bilateral negotiations, they added.

Korea has recorded surpluses in trade with the European country. The black figures were tallied at $370 million in 1981, $700 million in 1982, $391 million in 1984 and $348 million last year.

For the first five months of this year, Korea exported some $391 million worth of commodities to that country, with imports amounting to $216 million.

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CSO: 4100/230

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN CONTINUES

SK070245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's trade deficit with Japan reached more than $2.6 billion in the first half of this year, representing a record 79.8-percent rise from a year earlier, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) reported Thursday.

According to statistics compiled by KOTRA's Tokyo office, South Korea's exports to Japan increased only 11.6 percent during the six-month period, while its imports from Japan ballooned by 41.2 percent.

Korea's trade deficit was higher than those recorded by its Asian trade rivals--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China.

During the cited period, Taiwan's exports to Japan climbed by 22.9 percent and its imports rose by 31.3 percent, resulting in a $1.24 billion deficit, about half the figure registered by Korea.

Hong Kong reduced its deficit with Japan by 4.4 percent, down to a 26.8 percent export growth rate and a 1.2 percent decline in imports.

China reduced its trade deficit with Japan by an impressive 40 percent, increasing its exports by 9 percent and cutting its imports by 23.5 percent.

The KOTRA Tokyo office said that Korea's exportation of major items, such as chemicals, steel, textiles, and fisheries products, grew at a rate similar to that of Taiwan in the January-June period, but its exportation of petroleum goods, which account for 14 percent of its total exports to Japan, declined by 47 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

The sluggish exportation of machinery to the Japanese market, for which Korea is competing against Hong Kong, resulted in an overall export performance below that of Hong Kong, according to the office.

The office cited Korea's drastic increase in the importation of machinery from Japan (54.3 percent) as the major source of its growing trade deficit with that country.

Hong Kong and China reduced their importation of Japanese-made machinery by 6.7 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively, in the first half of this year.

The office predicted that Korea's trade deficit with Japan will continue to be higher than that recorded by its Asian competitors as long as its importation of Japanese machinery, which accounts for 50 percent of its total imports from Japan, remains uncurbed.

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CSO: 4100/226

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CIGARETTE BOYCOTT PROPOSED--A lawmaker of the New Korea Democratic Party is envisioning a nationwide "boycott-foreign cigarettes" campaign. Rep. Im chun-Won told reporters that he will set up "a national headquarters to discourage the smoking of foreign cigarettes," to be composed of 200 staff members from all local chapters of the party. Through this private organization he will conduct a drive to collect signatures from one million people to oppose the importation of foreign cigarettes. The first-term lawmaker, who is a member of the House Finance Committee, attempted in vain to propose a resolution to oppose the importation of U.S. cigarettes in the ongoing House committee. During the three sessions of the Finance Committee the ruling and opposition party lawmakers fiercely criticized the government for the surprise decision to open the local market to U.S. cigarettes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 4] /9871

CSO: 4100/226

EDITORIAL ON SINO-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT, KOREAN PEACE

SK081154 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Calm Approach Between China and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The recent moves between China and the Soviet Union to improve their relations have drawn our attention.

Both the Soviet Union and Communist China are major communist powers and supporters of North Korea. Nonetheless, we hope that China and the Soviet Union will strengthen the foundations of rapprochement and normalize their abnormal relations. We have not abandoned our hopeful expectation that a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement will positively affect the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. This is because we believe that a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement will provide a clue to eliminating the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula, under the present gloomy circumstances in which peace has not been planted despite the continued division of the Korean peninsula for more than 40 years, and even North-South dialogue has been suspended after its resumption last year.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa reportedly said on 6 August that Communist China was sending affirmative signals over CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal for mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border.

Deng Xiaoping, the strongman of Communist China, reportedly admitted that there were affirmative elements in Gorbachev's 28 July speech in Vladivostok, and said that there was a need to prudently consider his speech. In his Vladivostok speech Gorbachev staged a peace offensive over wide-ranging Asian affairs, such as mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border, the withdrawal of some 7,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan this year, the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the reduction of naval exercises by the East and West in the Pacific region, and a pan-Asian security conference.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa repeatedly stressed Gorbachev's remarks regarding a willingness to discuss the question of moving the boundary line along the Amur River from the river bank on the Chinese side to the center of the river. Shifting the boundary along the Amur River would be of great significance, because this would make some small islands in the Amur River Chinese territory. The Chinese-Soviet border dispute in 1969 was caused precisely by the question of the boundary line of the Amur.

Though Beijing has shown an affirmative response toward Moscow's overtures, we do not think that relations between the two countries will improve rapidly or drastically.

For the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations, Beijing has put forth three conditions: A Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, a Soviet troop withdrawal from the Chinese-Soviet border areas, and a halt to Soviet aid for Vietnam, which is occupying Cambodia. In his speech Gorbachev did not even mention the question of aid to Vietnam, and his remarks on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border were far from Chinese conditions.

However, if a practical thaw begins between China and the Soviet Union, we attach great importance to its symbolic meaning. We consider that the likelihood of a practical thaw between China and the Soviet Union is very high, though limited, because the two countries are presently placing political emphasis on economic reform and modernization.

As we will soon host the Asian Games and since we will host the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988, we anticipate that Gorbachev's peace offensive will normalize Chinese-Soviet relations and create an international environment for planning peace on the Korean peninsula.

We think the time has come for the United States and Japan to make creative and positive diplomatic efforts along the line of the move for improving Chinese-Soviet relations in order to help the successful Seoul Olympic Games and plant peace on the Korean peninsula, because they are the two major powers among the four which have relations with the Korean peninsula.

The shooting incident at the DMZ on 5 August has drawn our special attention because of the timing significance.

We once again urge that the United States and Japan, even if the situation on the Korean peninsula is complicated, to make all possible diplomatic efforts in time.

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CSO: 4107/222

BRIEFS

TAIWAN EMBASSY DENIES PRC TALKS--Seoul, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--The Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul said Thursday that a recent press report that Taiwanese President Chiang ching-Kuo proposed reunification talks with China on six conditions was a "groundless rumor." An Embassy spokesman also said that the Taiwanese government will never change its existing policy toward mainland China. The spokesman quoted Chiang as saying earlier this year: "We will never make a compromise with Beijing. We will continue to stick to the position that the two Chinas should be reunited only through the three principles of the people." On 10 August, a Hong Kong magazine reported that Chiang proposed reunification talks with China on six conditions, including an agreement by the communists allowing the Nationalist Chinese to control six eastern coastal provinces on the mainland. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 14 Aug 86] /9871

CSO: 4100/226

LECTURE ON VIRTUES OF KIM CHONG-IL IN GUYANA

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)--A lecture on the outstanding leadership and noble virtues of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was given in Georgetown on July 28 under the sponsorship of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

A lecture titled "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People who, possessed of outstanding leadership and noble virtues, has performed imperishable exploits for the country and the nation."

At the end of the lecture the chairman of the Georgetown group, Guyana, for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has fully grasped the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song and directs the revolution and construction to victory with his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership.

In Korea the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly solved.

The secretary general of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song said:

Through the lecture today we have realised better the sagacity of the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Bright is the future of the Korean people who have the leader in the person of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/234

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES 'CHUCHE IDEA' AS BASIS OF WPK

SK132252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "The 'Chuche Idea' Is the Basis of Organisational and Ideological Consolidation of Our Party".

In says:

In his classic work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", the great leader President Kim Il-song gives an overall analysis and review of the experiences accumulated in the course of strengthening and developing the WPK organisationally and ideologically on the basis of the chuche idea.

The WPK achieved its solid unity and cohesion by strengthening itself organisationally and imbuing the whole of it with one ideology on the basis of the chuche idea. This is an unshakable line invariably maintained in the building of our party.

What is most important in consolidating the ranks of our party organisationally and ideologically is to establish a unitary ideological system in the whole party. This is the basic line of party building which our party [word indistinct] with originality on the basis of the chuche idea and has consistently applied. Referring to the fact that the chuche idea is a solid foundation for firmly building up our party organisationally, the article notes: Our party starts all its work and activities strictly from the chuche idea and makes them run through with it in the organisational strengthening of our party's ranks.

The article says that the chuche idea is a solid foundation for imbuing our party with one ideology. It continues:

For our chuche-type party, imbuing the whole party with one ideology is achieved through the course of modeling it on the chuche idea.

Our party is now carrying on the work of imbuing the party with one ideology on a high level under the slogan of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea. As a result, it has turned into pure ranks overflowing only with the 'chuche idea'.

What is important in imbuing the party with one ideology is to firmly arm the party members with the guiding idea of the party. To this end, our party is constantly deepening the education in the chuche idea, grasping it as the main point in its ideological education.

The organisational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks is, in essence, a work of achieving and consolidating unity and cohesion of the party. This is because the struggle of building up the party organisationally and ensuring its ideological purity boils down to achieving the unity and cohesion of the party.

Our party today is an invincible party firmly united on the basis of the great chuche idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Declaring that a proud success has been made in the struggle for consolidating our party organisationally and ideologically under the banner of the chuche idea, the article stresses: In particular, the consolidation of the organisational and ideological foundation for carrying forward and completing the party's cause generation after generation is a priceless success.

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CSO: 4100/234

NODONG SINMUN ON LEADERSHIP OVER MASS MOVEMENT

OW191946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comes out with an article titled "Deepening of Leadership Over Mass Movement," which says in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" clearly expounds the revolutionary essence and demand of the mass movement and problems of principle to be held fast to in organizing and directing it.

The mass movement is a powerful method of mobilizing the popular masses. It organizes and mobilizes broad segments of them to mass heroism and collective innovation.

Correctly organizing and guiding the mass movement is an important principle maintained by the WPK in leading the revolution and construction.

From the first day of directing the building of a new society, the WPK initiated various forms of mass movement at different stages of the developing revolution in keeping with its demand, revolutionary desire of the masses and their readiness, and wisely directed the movement. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated and leads mass movement of various forms in conformity with the new demand of the reality in which the modeling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution. Mass movements including the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for learning from the examples of unassuming heroes which are being waged extensively in the whole society, are a powerful driving force vigorously propelling all work of remoulding people to the communistic men and building socialist economy and culture.

To lanch a mass movement is a problem of principle arising in the whole historical course of building socialism and communism. A party of the working class, therefore, should well organize a mass movement as the revolution advances far and a heavy and vast task arises in the revolution.

Vigorously launching mass movements at present is an important guarantee for successfully accomplishing the cause of remoulding people to be communistic men.

Today the task of the ideological remoulding in Korea is to bring up communist revolutionaries of chuche type demanded by the 80s.

The mass movements organized and conducted under the guidance of the party, the movement for learning from the examples of unassuming heroes in particular, is a mass movement for ideological remoulding to prepare all members of society to be ardent revolutionaries with noble ideological and spiritual traits, to be communistic men of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the leader of the party and revolution.

Vigorously launching mass movements is of weighty significance in bringing about a new turn in the country's scientific and technological development and accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction at present, stresses the paper in conclusion.

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CSO: 4100/234

NODONG SINMUN ON REVOLUTION-MINDEDNESS, ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

SK200748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 16 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 August special article: "Functionaries' Revolution-mindedness and Organizational Work"]

[Text] The revolution-mindedness is an important trait of those carrying out the revolution. Our functionaries' revolution-mindedness should be displayed in the course of implementing thoroughly and to the end the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party functionaries and members should have a noble trait to thoroughly implement the assigned revolutionary missions with lofty party spirit and revolution-mindedness by demonstrating the sense of boundless dedication and sacrifice.

Cherishing the lofty revolution-mindedness is an important demand for functionaries to fulfill their missions and duties. Those carrying out the revolution should have revolution-mindedness. However, the commanding members of the revolution, in particular, should have lofty revolution-mindedness.

Man's activeness and sense of dedication displayed in the course of the revolutionary struggle serve as a demonstration of the revolution-mindedness, just as man's activities are regulated by their ideology and consciousness. The issue as to how the functionaries organize their work with lofty passion and sense of responsibility and how vigorously they carry out their work is related to revolution-mindedness.

Revolution-mindedness is the revolutionary spirit to fight by dedicating everything to the revolution and is the endless loyalty to the revolution. Functionareis with lofty revolution-mindedness will not waver ideologically under any circumstance but will decisively organize any task and vigorously push ahead with it with the ever-victorious faith. It is the firm principle cherished by such functionaries that there is no difficult nor task which they cannot overcome. Thus, they minutely organize their work and assignment with lofty pssion to accomplish any revolutionary task without fail.

The organizational work of functionaries is very important in implementing the lines and policy of the party. The struggle to implement the party's policy begins with organizational work and is to bring about fruition through minute assignment of sub-work and through minute command. What is important in this entire course is the functionaries' revolution mindedness. Revolution-mindedness is a factor for functionaries to carry out organizational work tenaciously and responsibly.

Revolution-mindedness and organizational work is closely linked to each other for functionaries. Revolution-mindedness of functionaries is being demonstrated in the course of thoroughly carrying out the tasks in a timely manner after working out necessary measures, heartily accepting the tasks. The active organizational work to accept any tasks without delay and implement it depends on how lofty passion and will for work the functionaries have. Without revolution-mindedness, we cannot think of progressive and active traits in organizing and executing the work.

Revolution-mindedness enables functionaries to energetically think and study the party's intent in order to achieve it at a higher level and in a revolutionary manner. The process of work of functionaries should be the process of organizational work designed to seek a way to implement the tasks that are related to the party's policy in a timely manner and with [word indistinct], to establish concrete methods and based on these methods, to actively push ahead with the work.

Our revolution is really advancing. Our party is putting forth new tasks in succession in accordance with the demand of the developing revolution. Under such circumstances, unless functionaries thoroughly execute the assigned tasks immediately after establishing organizational rule, they can neither smoothly carry out any revolutionary mission nor can they fulfill their duties.

We are faced with important tasks not only in the domain of construction, but in all sectors of the national economy, including the mining industry, the metallurgical industry, the machine industry, and railway transportation. Thus, economic guidance functionaries should fulfill the assigned tasks without fail by carrying out organizational work with mobility.

Functionaries whose revolution-mindedness is high assume as their firm principle that as soon as they receive the lines, policies, decisions, and directives of the party, they can establish correct execution measures, detailed plans, and organizational and political work to thoroughly implement them in a timely manner.

The spirit of unconditionality cherished by Comrade O Chung-uk, who fulfilled the order and directive of the respected comrade commander without fail and within the set time during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and Comrade O Chung-uk's workstyle are the traits that our functionaries should cherish. The functionary who has such a strong spirit will courageously and thoroughly carry out any difficult task, even if the conditions are unfavorable, by using his own and collective wisdom.

National economic plans are the directive of the party and the law of the state. No one can bargain [hungjong] over the plan after it is established; one is only assigned a duty to unconditionally execute it. It is a national economic plan and at the same time, it is a plan to supply raw materials.

Only when economic guidance functionaries properly conduct the contract in a timely and thorough manner to supply raw materials for implementation of the national economic plans and only when they properly carry out the ensurance work, can the plants and enterprises normalize the product at a high level. In particular, the complexes can register a greater advance in economic construction by displaying their superiority.

How we carry out the militant tasks for the second half of the year largely depends on how vigorously the economic guidance functionaries carry out the material ensurance work, technical guidance over production, and production command.

The revolution-mindedness of functionaries is expressed in their carrying out the assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly and with their own strength. Revolution-mindedness is the sense of lofty dedication to the revolution and the spirit of tenacious struggle to implement the revolutionary mission to the end in a responsible manner.

Only when we have such a spirit can we confidently carry out any difficult task and creatively organize and advance all works. The commanders and fighters of the KPA who built the Nampo Lockgate carried out a gigantic and arduous nature-remaking struggle on the rough 20-ri waves of the sea. They carried out their combat boldly and in a revolutionary manner with the firm belief that, if they advance under the leadership of the party, there is nothing they cannot attain and that they will win victory without fail.

What is needed for our functionaries is such a position, such an attitude, such a spirit, and such a trait.

In particular, it is important for functionaries who are engaged in land reclamation and in construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Taechon power plant to organize and push ahead with their work with the spirit of heroic struggle and the spirit of the unprecedented dedication displayed during the construction of the Nampo Lockgate.

When one assumes the position of implementing the assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly to the end without distinguishing between easy and difficult work and between favorable and unfavorable work, there would be nothing that one cannot resolve.

Turning what is unfavorable into something favorable while taking the initiative to create a condition with one's own strength and implement the assigned economic tasks without fail by making what is not available are the workstyle and method of struggle of functionaries whose revolutionary spirit is strong.

More than one revolutionary task is assigned to the functionaries. A number of complex tasks are raised during the course of carrying out the work. However, if one organizes tasks one by one and carries them out one by one, one can correctly fulfill the assigned tasks and can successfully push ahead with overall tasks.

Functionaries whose revolution-mindedness is high can grasp various tasks facing them and can implement them one by one fruitfully. It is important for functionaries to minutely organize work by properly analyzing the policy and tasks of the party, their own capabilities, and practical potential and factors.

In particular, responsible functionaries should establish the correct method by grasping overall works and should properly organize assignments according to such a method. They should also sum up their work in a timely manner and should deepen the work of rearranging their assignments so that they do not miss any tasks and successfully carry them out.

The revolution-mindedness of functionaries is expressed by taking the initiative to organize and implement work by overcoming all difficulties. Peerless courage, the spirit of persistent offensive, and not being afraid of any difficulty on trial are part of the revolutionary spirit and temperment of those functionaries who have revolution-mindedness. The characteristic nature in organizational work of functionaries with such a spirit is that one takes full responsibility for his work without complaining, always cherishing confidence and independent ideas. Thus, one will push ahead with all work boldly and in an innovative manner, making a large-scale design of all works based on the concrete reality and the might of the masses.

Revolution-mindedness enables functionaries to persistently carry out organizational work to the end with the spirit of tenacious struggle. Those functionaries who have the spirit of struggle do not know even the slightest degree of stagnation of stalemate in organizing and carrying out any work. Such functionaries will not be embarrassed or pessimistic in the face of difficulty. They will persistently carry out organizational work to the end under any circumstances by dedicating all of their energy and capabilities.

It is important for functionaries to carry out the work boldly and in an innovative way with the conviction that unless they create new things by overcoming difficulty, they cannot advance.

It is the outlook of a genuine functionary to overcome difficulties and hardships with his own strength by making what is not available and discovering what is short and displaying revolutionary spirit for self-reliance and arduous struggle.

To properly carry out the gigantic tasks facing us today, functionaries should fully mobilize their own strength, technology, and internal resources and should utilize them most effectively in implementing economic organizational work and enterprise management. By so doing, they can discover and mobilize all reserves and potential everywhere, the wisdom and creativity of the masses can be actively demonstrated, and constant advancement will be effected in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4100/234

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA REBUILDING OF ARMORED FORCES DETAILED

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jun 86 pp 56-58, 60-61

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text]

INTRODUCTION

From the first salvo of the Korean War in June 1950, the North Korean Army was a well-trained force which could field about 135,000 men organised into seven infantry divisions and an armoured brigade (upgraded to a division in July 1950). Along the Demilitarized Zone today, the North Koreans have eight corps in the forward area, including four armoured corps. One of these corps is a recently re-organized force of three armoured divisions composed of medium tanks and supporting mechanized fighting vehicles. North Korea appears to be rebuilding the armoured forces — the force that so devastatingly invaded South Korea in the early summer thirty-six years ago.

THE 1950 INVASION

As the North Korean Army (NKPA) crossed the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) with extensive artillery fire support, their forces were geared to develop no less than four spearheads, heavily supported by armour (T-34/85s). In the West, a spearhead into the Ongin peninsula by the NKPA's 6th Division soon captured the main town. The NKPA's 1st Division quickly over-ran the town of Kaesong, while further east on the peninsula, the NKPA's 3rd and 4th Divisions-accompanied by the 105th Armoured Brigade, created a spearhead through the Uijongbu corridor headed directly for Seoul. Another small force was moving along the East Coast of the peninsula, parallel with the Taebaek mountain range. The latter move was accompanied by a few small amphibious landings in the rear of South Korean infantry positions. Supported by these landings, the NKPA's 5th Division overran the towns of Kangnung and Samchok without major opposition.

The mountainous terrain caused the North Korean little trouble, though their armoured forces remained largely roadbound. The infantry was well trained to use and exploit the high ground to outflank US and South Korean infantry, making the exploitation job of the T-34s all the easier. Early efforts to stop the tanks were largely confined to the inadequate 2.36" and 3.5" bazookas of the South Korean armed forces; valiant attacks with satchel charges only netted limited results against the armour of the T-34s.

In the middle of July 1950, the US 8072nd Medium Tank Battalion was activated in Japan and arrived on the last day of the month in Pusan. They were equipped with 54 rebuilt M-4A3 Sherman tanks. In the early battles, the M-4A3s often fought T-34/85s, frequently with success. The main armament of either tank could destroy the other, with the heavier 85mm gun of the T-34 offset by the faster firing rate and turret rotation rate (with gun stabilization) of the Sherman.* After the Chinese entry into the conflict, tank *versus* tank engagements were uncommon.

For many years after the Korean conflict, the NKPA remained largely an infantry force. Whatever tanks it possessed were provided by the Soviet Union to rebuild the armed forces after the Korean armistice, which included a number of T-34/85 and later, T54/55 medium tanks. Today, the NKPA has over 3,000 medium tanks, supported by smaller numbers of light tanks, amphibious reconnaissance tanks, and infantry-carrying vehicles. The terrain of South Korea requires that certain "avenues" be followed by armoured forces. Despite this tactical disadvantage with regard to armoured warfare, it would appear that the North is intent upon raising a sufficient armoured force to ram its way through combined US-South Korean defences south of the DMZ. Once Seoul has been isolated, then major armoured thrusts would be expected to be undertaken down the Western Coast of the peninsula, as well as some armoured thrusts aimed through the central valleys of the country (initial objectives most likely being Hoengsong and Chechon further south). Despite today's modern weapons on the battlefield and the reequipping of both North and South forces, geography will continue to play a dominant role in any future Korean war.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

North Korean offensive doctrines will not differ greatly from those of the Soviet Union, with mixed Chinese concepts included as a result of earlier fighting experience during the Chinese Civil War and the Korean War. Artillery plays a key role, with concepts along the following lines: massed artillery fire; mobility of artillery firepower; centralized opera-

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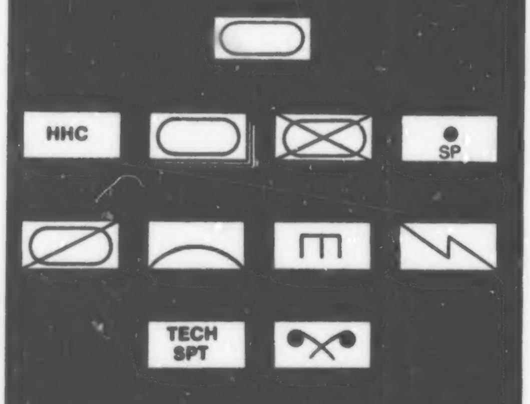
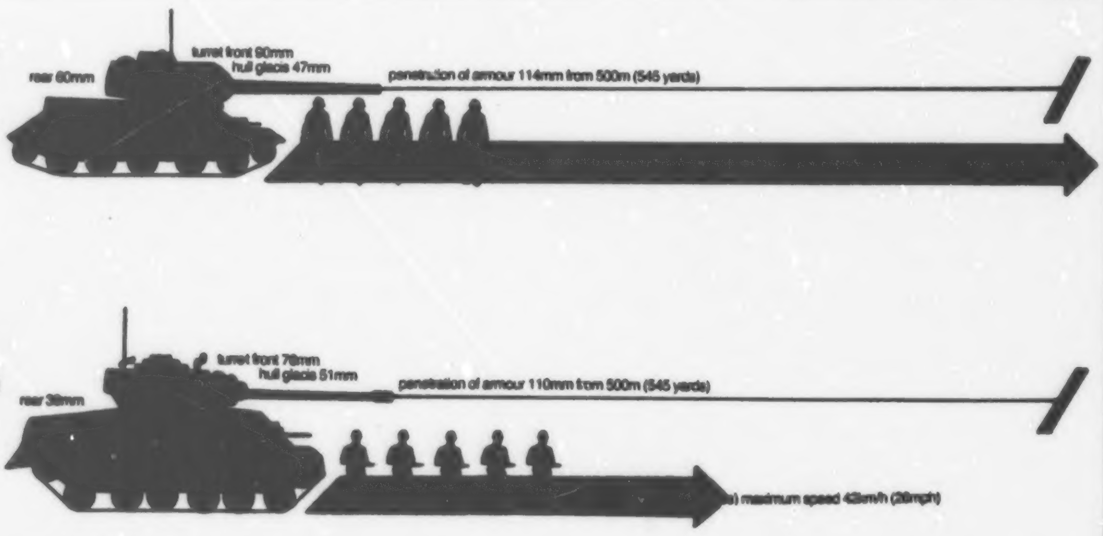
* See accompanying drawing of Sherman and T-34/85 comparison.



UNIT	PERSONNEL			WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT															
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL	7.62 LMG RPD RPK	82 MTR M-37	120 MTR M-43	40 AT LCHR PRG-2 7	122 SP HOW ?	152 SP HOW ?	122 MRL BM-21	TANK MDM 54 55 62	TANK LT AMPH PT-76	AFV BTR-60 M1967	14.5 AAA HMG ZPU-4	57 AAA GUN ZSU	JEEP V-415	TRUCK 2½T UTLY	TANK RTVR T-34-T	FLAMETHROWER ROKS-3
HHC	23	337	360	3							3					10	40		
MDM TK REGT (3)	41	949	990								93	4				6	12	2	
MECH INF REGT	74	2004	2078	36	27	6	84			6			108	6		4	21		2
SP ARTY REGT	100	621	721	23				36	12							5	24		
RECON BN	18	252	270	18	9		27									5	21		
AAA BN	13	237	250	8			7							12	6	5	12		
ENGR BN	19	307	326	6			10									3	20		6
SIG BN	17	243	260	8			4									5	27		
TECH SPT BN	8	167	175	6			6									4	16	6	
CML CO	5	121	126	4			4									1	10		
TOTALS	400	7136	7536	112	36	6	142	36	12	6	282	24	108	18	6	65	227	12	8

T34/85

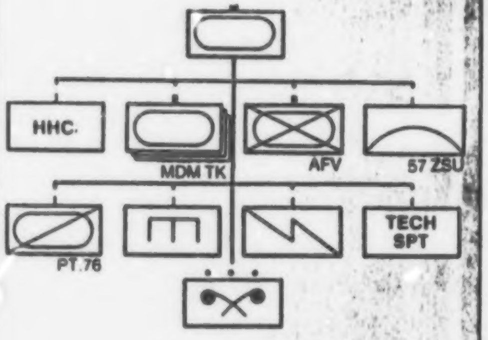
weight 32 tonnes (31.5 tons) length 7.5m (24ft 6in) height 2.38m (7ft 10in) armament 1x85mm gun, 2x7.62mm machine guns ammunition carried 56 rounds for 85mm, 2745 rounds for machine guns


rear 60mm
turret front 90mm
hull glacis 47mm
penetration of armour 114mm from 500m (545 yards)
rear 38mm
turret front 76mm
hull glacis 51mm
penetration of armour 110mm from 500m (545 yards)
) maximum speed 42km/h (26mph)

Sherman M4A3

weight 31.5 tonnes (31 tons) length 7.53m (24ft [illegible]) height 2.93m (9ft 7in) armament 1x76mm gun, 2x0.30in machine guns 1x0.50in machine gun ammunition carried 89 rounds for 76mm, 7750 rounds for 0.30, 6250 rounds for 0.50

II: BASIC CORPS INDEPENDENT ARMOUR REGIMENT



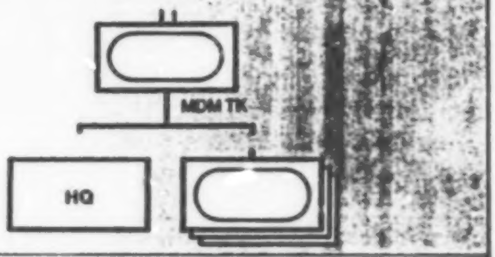
UNIT	PERSONNEL			WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT																
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL	7.62 PISTOL T-6408	7.62 RIFLE AK	7.62 LMG RPD RPK	82 MTR M-37	40 AT LCHR RPG-2 7	82/107 RG B-10 11	TANK MDM T-54 55/62	TANK LT AMPH PT-76	AFV BTR-60 M1967	57 AAA GUN ZSU	JEEP V-415	TRUCK 2½T UTLY	MOTORCYCLE M-72	TANK RTVR T-34-T	FLAMETHROWER ROKS-3	
HHC	27	133	160	27	125	4		4		3		2		2	30				
TK BN (3)	22	204	226	22	204					31	2			3	18		1		
MECH INF BN	30	500	530	30	450	14	9	27	6			31		1	13				
AAA BTRY	4	69	73	4	67	2							6	1	12				
ARMD RECON CO	6	90	96	6	75	6		9			10			1	5	8			
ENGR CO	5	71	76	5	63	4		4							7			2	
SIG CO	5	60	65	5	52	4		4						1	8				
TECH SPT CO	5	70	75	5	62	4		4							10		1		
CML PLT	1	25	26	1	21	2		2							5				
TOTALS	149	1630	1779	149	1536	40	9	54	6	96	16	33	6	15	144	8	4	2	

tional control; and, C^3 coordination between artillery fire support and mobile forces (infantry and armour).

Like Soviet thinking on artillery supporting offensive actions, fire support may be directed, extended, or gradually concentrated. North Korea has flexibility in this area, due to the large number of Multiple Rocket Launch Battalions (82 listed by the *IISS*). Following Soviet fire concepts, artillery fire normally is conducted at varying "depths", and then shifted laterally as required by the tactical situation.

The North Koreans also have Soviet-type FROG-5, and -7 surface-to-surface rockets, organized into FROG Rocket Battalions, each firing battery with two FROG launching vehicles. Combined with the NKPA's self-propelled guns and howitzers, a fair degree of offensive firepower can accompany any exploitation force that reaches Seoul and the plains beyond.

III: BASIC DIVISIONAL TANK BATTALION



UNIT	PERSONNEL			WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT										
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	TOTAL	7.62 PISTOL T-64 IB	7.62 RIFLE AK	7.62 MG RP-46	TANK MDM T-54/55/62	TANK LT AMPH PT-76	JEEP V-415	TRUCK 2½T UTLY	TANK RTVR T-34-T
HQ	7	54	61	7	52	2	1	2	3	9	1
TK CP (3)	5	50	55	5	50		10			3	
TOTALS	22	204	226	22	202	2	31	2	3	18	1

According to an unclassified US Army publication issued in the early-eighties, "tanks are combined with other arms at all echelons. Armour is used to exploit initial penetrations with mobility and firepower. Doctrine, history, and terrain suggest that armoured units in the NKPA will probably be employed piecemeal in support of the infantry."

If one remembers that the NKPA's Armour Command (ARC) has technical supervision and training responsibility for all armour and mechanised units, but is not a tactical command, the above conclusion is not hard to draw. The NKPA has an

Armoured Division and a Mechanised Infantry Division within the Strategic Forces Command (SFC). Units assigned to the SFC are given specific objectives, and are under the direct command of the country's commander-in-chief (CINC). While the units assigned to the SFC are available to augment existing corps structures — persumably in support of specific corps objectives during a given operation — it is thought most of the SFC is considered a strategic reserve and 'exploitation force'.

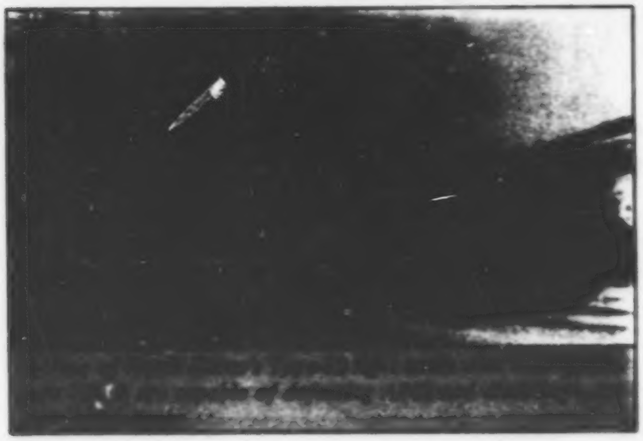
ORGANISATION

Each armoured division contains some 282 main battle tanks (MBTs), consisting of T-54/-55/-62 mediums. Additionally, the unit has 24 light amphibious/reconnaissance tanks (either Type-62 or PT-76s), plus 108 infantry-carrying vehicles (APCs). Twelve armoured recovery vehicles (based on the T-34 chassis) are also organic to the division.

The mechanised infantry division places greater emphasis on infantry and their supporting weapons with 93 medium tanks, 16 light/reconnaissance tanks, and 8 recovery vehicles (T-34-T Model B). The accompanying charts of TOEs will provide readers with a good guide to these divisional units. Fully manned and outfitted, these units have 7,536 and 8,194 personnel, respectively.

Tanks are also spread among other units, with the basic Army Corps having 31 medium and two light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. These vehicles are part of the assigned infantry division within each corps. There is also an Independent Armoured Regiment that normally has a TOE of 96 medium and 16 light/reconnaissance tanks, derived from the three Tank Battalions' 34 medium tanks (three assigned to battalion headquarters) and two light/reconnaissance tanks. This independent armoured regiment also has an organic Armoured Reconnaissance Company, equipped with ten light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. The regiment also has four T-34-T Model B recovery tanks (ARV).

The *IISS* lists in its *Military Balance* five independent armoured brigades under North Korean army formations. These are not listed in unclassified US Army documents available on North Korea up through 1982. The armoured units which form the core of the NKPA's armour strength — and which spearhead the 1950 invasion of the South — include the 36th, 37th, and 39th Armoured Divisions. The independent armoured regiments have been assigned alongside infantry divisions attached to the various Corps organisations. It may well be that the NKPA now has sufficient tanks to upgrade former regiments to brigade strength, raising the former three tank battalions into two 'armour-strong' regiments. If such an armour force upgrading has taken place in the last three or four years, it is likely the new brigades are equipped with domestically-produced T-62 MBTs. The T-62 first went into production in the Soviet Union during 1961, but was never widely deployed to the Soviet Far East (where elderly T-54/55s continued to soldier-on until recent input of large numbers of T-72s). The T-62 MBT, with



its 115mm smoothbore main gun (capable of using HEAT-FS, HE-FRAG, and APFSDS rounds) is a far more capable main battle tank for the Korean peninsula than the elderly T-54/55s.

In addition to the front-line T-62, T-54/-55 and Type-59 (Chinese-built T-54A) main battle tanks, the North is believed to retain some 300-350 T-34/85s, 50 Type-62 light tanks, and some 100 PT-76 light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. Some remnants of SU-85 and SU-100 assault guns may still be held in reserve, in non-frontline areas.

For support of the infantry in mechanised warfare, the NKPA relies primarily on the Soviet BTR-60P and -PB eight-wheeled APC, the BTR-152, and ex-Chinese Type-531 APC. There are also large numbers of BTR-40 scout vehicles and BTR-

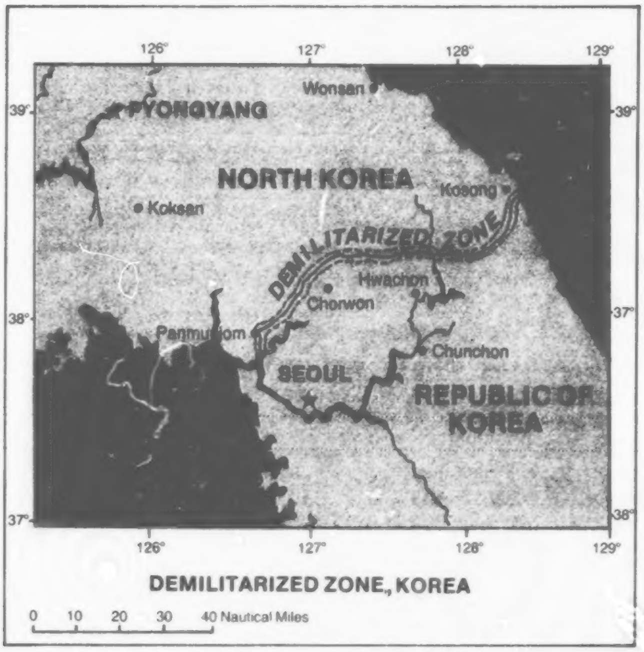
50 APCs. In total, some 1,000 APCs are reported held in the inventory, though this analyst considers this an unduly conservative figure. A closer and more realistic estimate would be 1,300 to 1,500 APCs. The recent improvement in Moscow-Pyongyang relations is likely to allow for import of more modern Soviet weaponry, including the BMP-1 MICV, in some quantities.

North Korea also has its own indigenously-produced armoured fighting vehicle (AFV), in the form of a tracked vehicle having some external similarities to the Soviet BMP-1, but using a 76mm cannon in a fairly large turret. The vehicle (see photo) appears to use a modified-PT-76 turret, has the same number of road wheels but of differing configuration, and has sloping sides to the upper decking. The road wheels appear to be adopted from the Chinese Type-62 light tanks (also in the NKPA's inventory). The vehicle is not yet listed in the *IISS* tabulations, though it is possible the vehicle began production as long-ago as the late-1970s. It appears to be in the 15,000 kg. category, with the engine at the rear.

South Korean reports in late-1982 indicated that the Chinese were again selling quantities of equipment to the North, including vehicles, army support equipment, and munitions. If this is the case, there may be more Type-59 main battle tanks in the inventory than the 175 listed by the *IISS*. In addition to tanks, North Korea produces three self-propelled artillery weapons that must be considered when armoured forces are discussed. These include the 130mm SPG M-46; the 122mm/152mm SPH M30/38; and a new, 152mm SPH (possibly M-1937 or M-1938) believed to have been based on the M1938 chassis. Little is known of these weapons, as they have only been seen on North Korean television. In addition to providing traditional pre-attack artillery fire support, they can be expected to accompany some armoured formations in limited numbers.

CONCLUSION

Although North Korean leaders have repeatedly stated their sincerity of commitment to a peaceful re-unification of the peninsula, they have yet to rule out reunification by 'military means'. They continue to claim that such an alternative would only be resorted to if war was forced upon them. If anyone has doubts about the ability or the willingness of the North Koreans to enter into hostilities with the South, one visit to the DMZ separating the two countries should convince even the most sceptical person of the deep-seated antagonism between the two regimes. In the eleven-month period from October 1966 to August 1967, for example, there were 160 separate 'incidents', from squad-level direct attacks on UN observation posts, mining of roads, attacks on billeting facilities, and various attacks on civilian targets. This does not include more recent efforts at attacking South Korea's Blue House (presidential palace) or the axe attack on US personnel within the 'unarmed' neutral zone of the DMZ a few years ago.



DEMILITARIZED ZONE, KOREA

In April 1975, Kim Il-song during a visit to Beijing declared that if a revolution were to take place in the South, North Korea would strongly support the South Korean people. In this, or a war started by the 'imperialist' powers, Korea would "lose the military demarcation line and gain the country's reunification".[1] Still, the view generally held by Asian and Western observers of the Korean scene is that North Korean military operations (of an invasion scale) is unlikely, but not impossible. For the moment, the consensus is that a North Korean invasion of the South is highly unlikely until such time as Kim Il-song has transferred power to his successor — in this case to his son, Kim Jong-il.

This is the third of a series of articles to be devoted to North Korea's military forces. By studying selected aspects of the NKPA (and the different service components), it will become apparent that if a war should begin on the peninsula, it is likely the North is prepared to accept a higher level of damage risk than many Western leaders would in the past have considered tolerable, given the value that the North places on reunification. The general feeling is that the North has three months of war supplies on hand, before either Chinese or Soviet assistance would be requird. While the NKPA's armoured forces are only a small part of the over-all military equation between North and South, they may assume much greater importance (and firepower) as an 'exploitation force' once the DMZ is breached! ■

FOOTNOTE

1. Young C. Kim, "The Democratic Republic of Korea in 1975," *Asian Survey*, January 1976.

/8309
CSO: 4100/227

EDITORIAL ON PARTY MILITANCY PUSHING CONSTRUCTION WORK

SK191029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Powerfully Push Ahead With Revolution and Construction by Increasing Militancy and Might of the Party."

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea is an ever-victorious, great party, the paper says:

The source of the militancy of our party and its invincible might lies in that a revolutionary leadership system has been established and a steel-like unity and cohesion achieved in the whole party.

The whole party is closely rallied around the party Central Committee based on the revolutionary idea of the leader and moves as one on the one order and direction. This is the feature of our party.

Therefore, nothing is impossible for our party which leads the revolution to victory through whatever storms.

Our party is a powerful, spirited and militant party which has a tested organisation and leadership ability moving the whole party, whole army and entire people as one. The leadership authority of our party is rising high for its imperishable exploits performed in the revolutionary struggle and construction and its skilled organising capacity in leading our revolution to victory.

The aim of increasing the militancy and might of the party is to accelerate the revolution and construction.

Increasing the militancy and might of the party is the key to victory in thoroughly implementing the great plan of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for economic construction and the decisions of the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to increase the political and economic power of the country and firmly build up the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Today our party is energetically leading the work to complete in the shortest possible period the major construction projects, such as the reclamation of tideland, construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Kumgangsan power station, salt fields and the Sariwon potassium fertilizer factory following the construction of the Nampo barrage. The construction of these major objects is a worthwhile work carried on according to the great intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As demonstrated in the struggle for erecting monumental edifices of eternal value in the past, our party is possessed of extraordinary grit and inexhaustbiel strength to carry out at any cost any work it sets as its fighting goal with a determination. We should continue to build up this invincible power, ever-victorious strength.

The struggle to complete with success the major construction projects facing us is a work to demonstrate and increase the militancy of our party.

It is the traditional fighting mode of our people that if our party sets forth a task, the entire people turn out as one man in the struggle for its fulfillment. We should fully display this fighting mode in economic construction being carried on under the great plan of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The paper calls upon the party organisations at all levels and functionaries to powerfully demonstrate the honour and dignity of our party and achieve constant progress in socialist construction by constantly pushing ahead with the work to increase the party's militancy and might.

/6662
CSO: 4100/234

'TALK' ON CARRYING OUT 'PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN'

SK080826 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Effect a Great Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction by Unconditionally and Thoroughly Carrying Out the People's Economic Plan"]

[Text] Now we have the honorable task to successfully carry out this year's economic tasks, thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the decision of the 11th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, and to make a decisive advance in realizing the long-range goal of socialist economic construction. For this purpose it is important to establish strong discipline in plants and enterprises to unconditionally carry out the people's economic plan.

To establish strong discipline in plants and enterprises to carry out the people's economic plan unconditionally accepting it and carrying it out without fail and in a timely manner. The status for adhering to plan discipline is one of the important yardsticks to determine how plants and enterprises are carrying out their responsibilities and duties for the party and the state and how they are regularizing their business management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Economic guidance functionaries should plan and supervise economic organization work in a more efficient manner and responsibly direct production activities so that all plants and enterprises can be in full operation and production be normalized at a high level, thereby ensuring that the people's economic plan is fulfilled by daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly targets without fail.

The people's economic plan is a state law. The people's economic plan is announced as a state law, and it is given to the plants and enterprises in a concrete form. The people's economic plan cannot be negotiated, changed, or ignored, because it assumes the nature of a law.

Under socialism, plants and enterprises are managed and operated based on the principles of an independent economic accounting system, and they have a certain authority and independence in their business management. However, the independence of the plants and enterprises in business management is relative independence under the guidance of the state's central control, and it is independence necessary to better implement the state's plan.

That plants and enterprises unconditionally accept the people's economic plan given by the state and carry it out without fail by period and target is a duty by law which they must to adhere to. If plants and enterprises violate plan discipline, it will cause a considerable impact on the people's economy as a whole.

In a socialist society, all sectors, plants, and enterprises are closely related to one another to form a unified body. Just as we can compare our economy to a large plant, we can also compared the sectors, plants, and enterprises in it to the work sites and work teams. Therefore, if individual plants and enterprises fail to carry out the plan well, it has an impact on related sectors, and further, will cause a considerable impact on the people's economy as a whole. Today, when the scale of our country's economy is unprecedentedly large and where the productive interrelations among plants and enterprises are extraordinarily complex and close, if any part is in disarray, it will cause a greater consequence to the people's economy as a whole.

As the work sites and work teams should carry out the plan well in order to carry out the plan of the plants and enterprises well, likewise the plants and enterprises should adhere to plan discipline unconditionally and thoroughly to successfully carry out sector plans and that of the people's economy as a whole.

What is important in establishing the strong discipline of unconditionally carrying out the people's economic plan is to establish the spirit of stubbornly struggling to carry out the plan with one's own strength. Establishing the revolutionary spirit of stubbornly struggling to carry out the plan unconditionally and with their own strength among the functionaries of the plants and enterprises is an important requirement in establishing rigid plan discipline.

As in the case of all kinds of work, the people's economic plan can be successfully carried out when the functionaries of the plants and enterprises--who are its masters--establish among themselves the spirit of waging a stubborn struggle.

Instead of stubbornly striving to implement plans with their own strength, just idly sitting and begging for higher echelons to resolve all problems has nothing to do with the attitude of being a master. With such an attitude, plans cannot be implemented successfully, even if favorable conditions are provided.

By displaying the spirit of being the master so that they can implement plans with their own strength without help from the state, functionaries at plants and enterprises should actively mobilize inner reserves and plan and coordinate economic organizational work, thus seeing to it that plans are fulfilled unconditionally.

By displaying the spirit of being the master so that they can implement plans with their own strength without help from the state, functionaries at plants and enterprises should actively mobilize inner reserves and plan and coordinate economic organizational work, thus seeing to it that plans are fulfilled unconditionally.

To establish the strong discipline of unconditionally fulfilling the national economic plan, it is important to establish the work habit of fulfilling an assigned plan according to schedule without fail. Strict planning discipline cannot be established just within 1 or 2 days. It can be established only through consistent efforts and struggle.

Plants and enterprises, by regularizing and standardizing the management of enterprises, should see to it that all worksites, workshops, and even individual producers firmly establish the habit of fulfilling their assigned work according to schedule without fail. By doing so, the habit of abiding by planning discipline can be firmly established.

Failure to abide by planning discipline at plants and enterprises is not ascribed merely to the lack of guarantees for necessary conditions. In other words, if functionaries fail to have a habit of unconditionally fulfilling their plans by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter, they will repeat the wrong situation in which they have to accelerate their work in a hurry in the form of a shock brigade at the end of the month. Therefore, to thoroughly establish planning discipline at plants and enterprises, functionaries should see to it that the people possess the habit of unconditionally fulfilling their assigned plans according to schedule without fail.

To establish the strong discipline of unconditionally fulfilling the national economic plan, it is important to plan and coordinate economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system. Only when sufficient production conditions are added to the lofty zeal of producers can we thoroughly establish the strict discipline of properly implementing and fulfilling economic plans.

To provide plants and enterprises with the smooth production conditions necessary in fulfilling their plans, it is important to plan and coordinate economic organizational work in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system. In order words, when an enterprise establishes its battle plan, it should analyze the production capabilities of its facilities, workshops, and work teams; and on the basis of this analysis, should make the battle plan a realistic and mobilized one. At the same time, such preparations for production as labor preparations, preparations for facilities, technological preparations, and preparations for materials should also be accelerated.

In particular, the problem of giving priority to preparations for materials is very important in establishing planning discipline. The problem of giving priority to the work of supplying materials is so important that we say that planning is synonymous with materials. Only when we properly carry out the work of supplying materials can we supply raw materials and materials in a timely manner, operate plants and enterprises at fully capacity, and increase production. Thus, we can fulfill plans by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter without fail. Therefore, by enhancing the functions and role of the organs and other organizations which are responsible for supplying materials, functionaries should distribute raw materials, materials, and semifinished products to plants and enterprises in a timely manner.

Correctly summing up the status of implementation of plans and establishing correct measures for their implementation is very important in thoroughly establishing planning discipline for the national economy. Functionaries should discover shortcomings in the course of their summing up of the status of implementation of plans and rectify them through their own economic organizational work. At the same time, they should establish measures to cope with such shortcomings.

The foundation of the self-reliant national economy of our country, which has been deepened under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, has firmly guaranteed our socialist economic construction, which is rapidly advancing. The problem depends on how unconditionally and thoroughly our economic guiding functionaries implement the national economic plan--the law of the state--by further planning and coordinating their economic organizational work and by commanding production in a responsible manner.

By fully displaying the superiority of an enterprise complex, a form of reasonable enterprise organization, and by strictly abiding by planning discipline, all functionaries and party members should thoroughly fulfill the plan by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter and, thus, should effect a great turn in socialist economic construction this year.

/6662
CSO: 4100/097

KCNA INTRODUCES NEWLY DEVELOPED MEDICINES IN DPRK

SK122255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)--The Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company recently developed new medicines. They include pills, liquid medicines and teas of scores of kinds such as pullosansamboyak, tonic pullosansam, samhyang, angung uhwanghwan and tonghae chongsimhwan.

Tonghae chongsimhwan, samhyang and angung uhwanghwan have special efficacy in treating diseases of nervous and circulative system.

Koryoroktaego is highly efficacious for diseases seen in climacteric nervous trouble and in treating irregular hemmorrhage in the young age.

Tannosam tea and toloe tea are good for health and longevity.

The Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company situated on the bank of beautiful river Taedong, Pyongyang, was founded in 1982.

It incorporates the nation's large pharmaceutical factories, institutes and some production units of hospitals.

It has about 10,000 hectares of herb bases in Unpa, Singye and Insan of North Hwanghae Province.

The company which produced a few kinds of medicines including tonogen, youngeron and hypothalton when it was just founded is now turning out 120 kinds of good quality medicines in great quantity.

Tonics and medicines made by the Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company are well received not only at home but also in more than 40 countries including Brazil and West Germany.

According to the president of the company, it will set up hospitals and pharmaceutical factories in different countries and sign joint venture contracts with them in the future.

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CSO: 4100/234

KCNA ANNOUNCES NEW SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

SK111013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)--The science and encyclopedia, industrial, agricultural and foreign languages book publishing houses and other scientific and technical publishing houses have brought out hundreds of kinds of scientific and technical books and magazines conducive to the development of the nation's science and technology over the last six months.

With a plan to publish over one million more copies of books of 170 more kinds this year than last year, the publishing houses playing a big part in scientific and technological development have solidly built up writing staff with doctors, associate doctors and others and are effectively organizing work with them and pushing ahead with writing, editing, printing and other publishing work.

In this way the publishing houses have brought out many specialised scientific and technical books needed for scientists and technicians and mass scientific and technical books calling broad masses to a technical innovation movement.

The "Characteristics of Sapropelic Coal and Its Selection and Use" and many other sicentific and technical books brought out by the Industrial Publishing House have already been widely disseminated among the masses to give satisfactory effect.

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House has brought out over 60 kinds of scientific and technical books and dictionaries conducive to the progress of the modernisation of the national economy on the basis of the rapid development of the engineering, electronics and automation industries, such as "Experiment of Semi-conductor Circuit and Its Application", "Remote Control Pilot", "Electronic Computer Understandable to Anyone".

Achievements have been made in the publishing work for introducing advanced science and technology in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and conducting scientific and technological information on a high level.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KIM HWAN ATTENDS MEETING OF HEAT CONTROLLERS

SK200424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--A national meeting of heat controllers was held at the People's Palace of Culture over August 17-19.

The meeting was attended by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned.

Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, delivered a report and many people took the floor.

The reporter and speakers said the great leader President Kim Il-song set it as the primary task in economic management to meet the demand of the national economy for power by improving heat control and gave answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in this work, thereby opening a broad way for fully satisfying the needs of the national economy for heat energy with home materials and technology.

They noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took a measure to hold central and provincial meetings of heat controllers every year to sum up the implementation of the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il-song, decisions and instructions of the party and generalize in the whole country many innovative successes achieved in this field, so that the drive for saving fuel and power could be waged as an all-nation and all-people movement.

They said technical remodeling for effectively using the existing equipment and production foundations has been energetically carried out in power, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and other domains of the national economy where fuel and power are used in large quantities, with the result that many heat installations and technical processes have been remodeled and successes achieved in heat control.

Many fruitful measures for effectively utilizing low-calorie coal, sapropelic coal, and other energy resources were proposed at the meeting. The meeting called for widely developing solar energy, wind, marsh gas and other natural energies, true to the teachings of President Kim Il-song and the intention of the party.
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CSO: 4100/234

KOREAN ACQUITTED OF SPYING IN JAPAN

SK071009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The intrigue of the Japanese police to impose a suspicion of "spying" upon a Korean resident whom it had illegally arrested has been exposed, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

On July 17 plainclothesmen of the Okikubo Police Station, Tokyo, surprised the home of Kim Tae-yong, a Korean, in Suginami District, and arrested him on the charge of "criminal offence."

The Okikubo Police Station kept him in custody for ten days, questioning him about his antecedents, social association, and internal affairs of the Organisation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), in an attempt to impose a suspicion of "spying" upon him.

Such acts of the police was a concrete manifestation of the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionaries against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon and an unpardonable encroachment upon the human rights of a Korean in Japan.

Enraged at this, Koreans under the Nakasugi branch of Chongryon formed a protest struggle committee, swarmed to the Okikubo Police Station and strongly demanded his immediate acquittal.

The police station, driven to the wall, had no alternative but to acquit him on July 26.

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CSO: 4100/223

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAIDS

SK160559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces recent bombings and shellings of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese towns and villages.

In a signed commentary titled "Cancer to Middle East Peace", the paper says: The barbarous attack by Israel was a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a grave criminal act wrecking peace in the Middle East. It notes:

The aggressive act clearly showed once again that the Israeli Zionists are a cancer infringing upon the independence and security of Arab countries and undermining Middle East peace.

The barbarous bombing on the Palestinian refugees camps was another manifestation of the hysterics of the Israeli aggressors for strangling the Palestinian revolution.

Drawing attention to the fact that the Israeli bombings on Lebanon followed hard on the heels of the Tel Aviv trip of U.S. Vice President Bush, the paper says: This indicates that the aggressive moves of Israel will be intensified in this region according to the Middle East strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Israeli aggressors must unconditionally and completely withdraw from all the Arab lands under the its occupation including Lebanon and the U.S. imperialists must take their hands of aggression and intervention off the Middle East, demands the paper.

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CSO: 4100/234

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO BCP'S ZHIVKOV

SK030255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, on the 95th anniversary of the founding of the BCP.

The message of congratulations reads as follows:

Sofia

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee:

Marking the 95th anniversary of the founding of the BCP, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, all WPK members, and the Korean people and in my own name, extend heartfelt congratulations and comradely greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, and all members of your party, and all the people of your country through you.

With the birth of a Communist Party in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian working class has come to have a credible vanguard unit of its own, and the Bulgarian people's revolutionary struggle for independence, liberation, and socialism has developed to new heights.

The BCP, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, victoriously organized and led the struggle of the Bulgarian working class and people against foreign aggressors and domestic fascist dictatorship, and thus established worker-peasant power on Bulgarian soil. It has converted Bulgaria, once backward, into a prosperous socialist country.

In the course of leading revolution and construction, the BCP has become strong organizationally and ideologically and has grown into a powerful political force with its roots deeply sunk among its people.

Our party and people highly appreciate and warmly hail the achievements gained by the BCP headed by you in the struggle for building a developed socialist society by correctly leading your people.

I sincerely wish new successes to you in your responsible work and to your party and people in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and defending peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will further expand and develop in the spirit of the agreement reached at our meetings and talks held in Pyongyang and Sofia in recent years.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

1 August 1986, Pyongyang

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CSO: 4100/097

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK081020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He sent reply messages to Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state, of the Republic of Guinea; Mohammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Andre Kolingba, president and head of state and government of the Central African Republic; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president, and head of government, of the Republic; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of the Socialist Ethiopia; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; and 'Ali Abdullah Saleh, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, of the Yemen Arab Republic.

In the reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks for the warm felicitations and best wishes extended by them on behalf of their parties, governments and peoples, and for the full support expressed by them to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and these countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

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CSO: 4100/223

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

SK121037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committeee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 12 sent a message to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers, of the Republic of Cuba, warmly greeting his 60th birthday.

Comrade Kim Il-song said in the message:

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, you have devotedly fought for the victory of the Cuban revolution and for the common cause of the progressive people for independence against imperialism with burning revolutionary zeal and indomitable fighting spirit for a long time ever since you took the road of revolutionary struggle in your early years.

Under your tested leadership the Cuban revolutionaries and people overthrew the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and opened a new era of socialism on the Cuban soil and have completely changed the looks of the country by courageously repulsing repeated aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists and their blockade and vigorously accelerating socialist revolution and construction.

For the fundamental changes and proud achievements made in your country, today Cuba displays its grand appearance as the "island of freedom", model of socialism in Latin America, and have a great inspiring influence on the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, you are enjoying deep respect and trust from the Cuban people for your great exploits for the revolution and your name is widely known as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, a prominent activist of the international communist movement and the Non-aligned Movement.

You have made a great contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples. In particular, your visit to our country in last March was an epochal event which developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new, higher stage on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I note with deep satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are growing in strength and developing favourably day by day in the spirit agreed upon at our meeting in Pyongyang.

On your 60th birthday I sincerely wish you health and happiness and fresh success in your future work to implement the decisions of the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and achieve peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

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CSO: 4100/234

WPK SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGES TO AFRICAN STATES

SK160510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent letters of solidarity to the African National Congress of South Africa, the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (Chama Cha Mapinduzi), the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) and the Central Committee of the Botswana Democratic Party in support of their just struggle against the reckless moves of the South African racist clique backed bythe U.S. and British imperialists.

The letters say that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people bitterly condemn the South African racist clique's suppression of African inhabitants and its armed aggression on the front-line states as a violation of the people's rights to freedom, liberation and existence and an unpardonable aggression on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent states, a crime wrecking peace and security in this region and violating the publicly recognized internationalism.

The letters strongly demand that the U.S. and British imperialists take allround sanctions against the vicious and brutal South African racist regime.

The party and people of Korea, the letters say, will stand firm on your side and invariably and resolutely support and encourage the just struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa.

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CSO: 4100/234

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CAR PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on August 11 sent a message to Andre Kolingba, president, head of state and government, of the Central African Republic, warmly greeting his 50th birthday. He wished President Andre Kolingba greater success in his work for the prosperity of the Central African Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 11 Aug 86 SK] /6662

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon in support of the government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and our proposal for talks between the military authorities. The message dated July 31 expresses the belief that the measures taken by the Government of the DPRK under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and convert it into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the proposal for talks between the military authorities for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula will greatly inspire the struggle of all the revolutionary forces of the world against imperialism and war and expresses firm support to them. We will always side with you in the struggle to avert the danger of war and achieve world peace and security, stresses the message. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 12 Aug 86 SK] /6662

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS JSP ACTIVISTS--Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, yesterday met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of female activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by socialist councillor Manae Kubota. Present there were vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim U-chong and vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chon Yon-ok. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, met the Korean ambassador to his country Cha Myong-kuk on August 7. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Samora Moises Machel. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm fraternal greetings to President

Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfactions with the favorable development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Mozambique invariably holds that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, he said, and added: I sincerely wish once again President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life as well as happiness. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 13 Aug 86 SK] /6662

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS FOREIGN DELATIONS--Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)-Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere on separate occasions with the delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth headed by its president Juan Calabuig and the delegation of the West German Socialist Working Youth headed by Brigit Radow, member of the Presidium of the German Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Committee of the German Socialist Working Youth, Tuesday at the Mansudae assembly hall. Present on the occasions was Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 13 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSSR, BULGARIAN STUDENTS--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth in a statement published on August 1 supported and welcomed the proposal of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, which will further develop the world movement of youth and students in the future. The Bulgarian youth and students adopted a letter at the meeting on July 29 and supported and hailed the offer of the LSWYK to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. The youth and students of the two countries in their statement and letter said they would make all their efforts for the victory of the festival movement for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

POLISH PARTY REPRESENTATIVES--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received on August 13 Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1938 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

EQUATORIAL GUINEA AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 17 received Salvador Ela Nzeng Abegue, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present there was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 17 Aug 86 SK] /6662

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST GROUP--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--Talks were held Wednesday in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia. Present there on our side were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia headed by Glen Moorhead, member, and chairman of the Control Committee, of its Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

TASS ON LAOS SUPPORT FOR DPRK--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The Foreign Ministry of Laos stresses in a statement that Laos strongly supports the Korean people's just struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully in a democratic way, according to a TASS report from Vientiane August 12. It says: 33 years have passed since the war ended in Korea. But Korea still remains divided. This is a product of the policy of the United States which is continuously expanding war preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula. To realise the constructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the proposal on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone will make it possible to reliably block the road of the aggressive forces in this region. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BURKINA FASO DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 17 received the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, on a visit to Korea. Present there were Minister of Public Security Paek Hak-nim and Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 17 Aug 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE--Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, met Korean ambassador to his country Hwang Chol-su on August 12. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Pereira. President Pereira expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his friendly and frateral greetings to them. Referring to the favorably developing friendship and cooperation between Cape Verde and Korea, he said his country would invariably support the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG GREETS AFGHAN LEADERS--Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 18 extended warm felicitations to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. In the message President Kim Il-song says that today the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party are vigorously advancing along the road of defending the gains of the April Revolution and achieving freedom, peace and social progress. He further says: I sincerely wish you and the Afghan people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country against imperialism and express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--Reza Saeid Mohammadi [name as received], new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, flew to Pyongyang on August 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /6662

PRC, JAPANESE GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--A Chinese cameramen's delegation headed by Xu Xiaobing, vice-chairman of Chinese Cameramen's Association, and a delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Manae Kuboda, Socialist member of the House of Councillors, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the delegation of the JSP economic activists and the Osaka delegation for Japan-Korea solidarity returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /6662

PRC TRAVEL OFFICE GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the general office of the China International Travel Services headed by its director Wang Erkang, Andrey Kisselev, under secretary general of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, a delegation of social scientists of Argentina and a Costa Rican delegation for the study of the chuche idea arrived in Pyongyang on August 4. The delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences returned hom from the Soviet Union on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BURKINA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting was held here yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of revolution in Burkina Faso. Attending the meeting were Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and vice-chairman of the Korea-Burkina Faso Friendship Association, and other officials concerned as well as working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

JAPANESE PREFECTURAL GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--An Aomori Prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity headed by Jojiro Takahashi, member of the Aomori Prefectural Assembly of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on August 5. A short-term home visiting group of Korean compatriots in Japan left Wonsan on the same day after a stay in the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SYMPOSIUM ON MODERN LITERATURE--Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--An international symposium on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace and a session of the executive council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from September 26 to October 8, 1986. Delegations and delegates of writers' associations of many countries of the world and delegates of international organisations will attend there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SINGAPOREAN NATIONAL DAY NOTED--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 21st anniversary of the national day of Singapore. Over the past 21 years since the independence, the Singapore people have made a big stride forward in the building of a new life, the author of the NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says: The Korean people hail the successes achieved by the friendly Singapore people in the building of a new society. The Singapore Government, pursuing a non-aligned policy, vigorously struggles to convert the Southeast Asian region into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Singapore people new success in their endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country. In a signed article MINJU CHOSON says it is favourable to the common struggle of the two peoples for building a new prospering Asia to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Singapore, both situated in Asia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG REPLY TO MALTESE PM --Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message to Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, in reply to his message of solidarity on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity. The reply dated August 5 said: I express deep thanks to you for your message of solidarity supporting our people's struggle to achieve the reunification of the country on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the hope that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/223

JAPAN'S HISTORY TEXTBOOK 'FABRICATION' SCORED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Kang Sok-hui, paradoctor of philosophy, Office of Historical Research, Social Science Institute: "Unjust Schemes of the Japanese Authorities Who Are Again Trying to Falsify the History of Our Country"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is of importance to evaluate historical facts correctly and to see to it that our new generations will get correct understanding."

Historical facts should not be falsified, should be correctly evaluated, and should be handed down to our posterity as they are.

However, the Japanese authorities began playing a game of making undesirable changes in history textbooks in 1982. Thus, regarding their fabrication of the history of our country, they have been under the strong criticism made by the fair public opinions of domestic and foreign circles, including our people. Instead of taking due lessons from that, the Japanese authorities are scheming, with cunning methods, to provide falsified historical facts to the Japanese youths.

In the history textbook for use of high school students which has recently been published by "the National Conference for Defending Japan" with the approval of the Ministry of Education of Japan, Japanese imperialism's criminal acts of aggression against Asian countries, including our country, in the past were terribly toned down and many historical facts were falsified.

The Union of Publishing Workers in Japan has made public "Textbook Report 85" in which the policy of the Ministry of Education toward its approval of social science textbooks that are scheduled to used from April next year was enunciated. According to that report, the Japanese authorities have issued "Instructions" regarding a revision of the history of their colonial rule over our country in the past and a fabrication of the history of the Korean-Japanese relations in the ancient and medieval eras. This represents a very unjust and treacherous scheme designed to falsify grave historical facts.

Falsification of History Regarding Japanese Imperialism's Colonial Rule

In the past Japanese imperialism launched an unprecedentedly heinous colonial rule in Korea and thereby committed a crime that can never be expiated before our people.

In 1919 when a nationwide March 1st people's uprising was launched in our country, the Japanese imperialists massacred a great number of Koreans in a cruel manner. The land of 3,000 ri was tinged in red with the blood of our people brutally massacred by the bayonets of troops and policemen of Japanese imperialism.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, regarding the fact that, in their approved school textbooks, the number of Koreans killed or injured by the Japanese troops was set at 53,000 cunningly "instructed" the number be cut to "the number of those killed or injured for the 3 month period" that ended at the end of May, till when the March 1st Movement had been launched furiously, on the grounds that that figure in the textbook indicates the statistics compiled as of the end of 1919.

Such shameless schemes of the Japanese authorities as cited above were also seen in their attempt to falsify their plunder of human resources.

In 1982, the Japanese authorities were strongly criticized by public opinions of domestic and foreign circles when they attempted to falsify, by labeling Japan's schemes of drafting manpower, in which the Japanese imperialists took the Korean youths to Japan by Force or "commandeering" as "a move made through volunteering."

They have cunningly changed their way of falsifying this time. Regarding the portion of the content of the approved textbook in which more than 700,000 Koreans were referred to have been taken by force to Japan due to the shortage of manpower, they tried to delete the words "more than" and set the figure as "700,000." They thus again exposed their hidden motive of falsifying the history of their schemes of plundering human resources.

Even according to a rough statistical figure, the Japanese imperialists took as many as 1,500,000-odd Korean workers to Japan by force in the names of various actions, including "commandeering" during the period ranging from 1938 to 1944. Ignoring this grave fact, they greatly reduced the figure in the textbook. The Japanese authorities have instructed another falsification of that reduced figure. Such an act is a shameless act of falsifying history.

Such a scheme of the Japanese authorities is in essence designed to cover up their heinousness of fascist colonial plunder rule in the past. They are thus trying to "rationalize" their new aggression and overseas expansion in South Korea. Herein lies the Japanese authorities' dangerous intention of covering up the history of their criminal colonial rule over our country.

History of Early Japanese-Korean Relations Fabricated

From several centuries before Christ, our ancestors infiltrated the Japanese islands continuously. In the 4th to 6th centuries, they established throughout the Japanese are a number of small countries of the lineages of Kaya, Silla, Paekche, and Koguryo. Even after a unified state was established on the Japanese islands, Koreans, especially those of Paekche lineage, held superior positions. They lived in Japan for a long time, having tremendous political, economic, and cultural influences over the natives there.

In any discussion of the early Japanese-Korean relations, it is imperative to mention the roles played by the Koreans in Japan's historical, economic, and cultural developments.

However, the Japanese authorities made the following change in their recently approved textbooks: the words "the people who came over" (meaning those who came over the sea) shall be replaced by the words "the naturalized people" who gave up, from the beginning, their Korean nationality and became Japanese. This was simply intended to wipe out Korean's role played in Japan's historical, economic, and cultural developments.

This is not the first time the Japanese authorities have used the expression "the naturalized people."

In the past, government-patronized scholars of Japanese imperialism fabricated a theory of Mimana-miyakke that Japan's Yamato regime ruled over the Kaya (Imna) region of the southern part of Korea, and that, during that "colonial rule," those who went over to Japan were naturalized under the Yamato regime became Japanese from the beginning. And They made a fabulous statement that even the ancient Korean culture which still exists in Japan today was created by those who became Japanese through naturalization.

The phrase "naturalized people," being used by the Japanese authorities today is nothing but a repetition of the theory of Mimana-miyakke fabricated by the government-patronized scholars of Japanese imperialism. It is a violent act of fabrication of historical facts.

It was sometime after the 6th-7th centuries that the Yamato regime, under which they say Korean technicians and Koreans were "naturalized," became a unified regime. There was no unified entity called "Japan" until that time. The Koreans lived in small countries; so there was no objective in which they could be "naturalized," nor unified regime under which they could be "naturalized." Therefore, there could not have been any "naturalized people" there.

However, it cannot be regarded by any means as fortuitous that the Japanese authorities are trying to falsify the early Japanese-Korean relations by means of referring to "the naturalized people," etc. Today the Japanese authorities are simply repeating the theory of Mimana-miyakke which was made up in the past by the Japanese imperialists in order to invade Korea. This is nakedly revealing their hidden motives of reinvading South Korea.

Corrupt Attempts to Use Textbooks as Political Bait

Textbooks are a means of helping in educating students. Therefore, they should not be used as corrupt political bait.

Nevertheless, it is reported that the Japanese authorities have cunningly "instructed" to make a following change in the approved textbooks: the word "Chosono or Korean language", an expression for our language, be changed to "ROK-Korean language." This has exposed their ulterior motives for using textbooks as a political bait.

The word "Chosono or Korean language" is a historically established expression which have been in use by our people from the old Korea era before Christ.

Our people have never used any other expression that this for their language--not only in the Yi dynasty period but also in the periods of Three Kingdoms and Koryo. They have always been greatly proud of their language "Chosono or Korean language"; and they have continuously developed it.

The Japanese authorities tried to change, as they wish, the proper noun established by our people for several thousand years. This attempt of theirs cannot be attributed by any means to their ignorance.

The underlying motive of the Japanese authorities was to use a falsified expression for the proper noun "Chosono or Korean language" in the textbooks in conformity with the humor of the South Korean puppets, to please them with that as a bait, and thereby to attempt to realize their ambition of reinvading South Korea more easily.

Furthermore, the Japanese authorities attempted, in recently approved textbooks, to cover up the criminal acts committed by the Japanese aggressors in the Imjin Fatherland War (1592-1598).

During the 7 years of the Imjin Fatherland War, the Japanese aggressors massacred our people at random and, at last, committed bestial atrocities of cutting noses and ears of tens of thousands of people and of taking them to their homes. The "Ears grave" that still exists in Kyoto today is a historical witness; it is persecuting, before the broad public, those atrocities then committed by the Japanese aggressors.

The Japanese authorities should see to it that such facts stated above will be recorded correctly. However, they are attempting to cover up the bestiality of the Japanese aggressors in the past by making arrangements for ambiguously falsifying historical facts.

Historical facts of permanence are to be handed down to posterity as they are forever. The Japanese authorities can never change or wipe out the history of crimes committed before our people, no matter what action they may take.

If the Japanese authorities do not withdraw their unjust "instructions," they could never avoid curses and denunciations for their obfuscation and fabrication of history.

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BRIEFS

W. GERMAN TERRORISM CONDEMNED--Pyongyang AUGUST 16 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today lambastes the dangerous provocative terrorism committed by the West German militarists recently against the German Democratic Republic on the borderline area. This act of the West German militarists was a premeditated and intentional provocative act to incite antagonism against the GDR and other socialist countries and, furthermore, wreck peace and security in this area and aggravate tensions, a signed commentary of the paper says, and continues: Our people, together with world peaceloving people, sternly denounce revanchist manoeuvres of the West German militarists against the GDR. The GDR Government has signed a treaty and agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany and faithfully fulfilled them. Nevertheless, the Federal Republic of Germany has committed one border provocation after another infringing upon the sovereignty of the GDR, flagrantly violating the treaty and agreements on the relations with the German Democratic Republic. The militarists' revanchist provocations against the GDR must not be repeated any more, stresses the paper. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 16 Aug 86 SK] /6662

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET VIEWED--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today brands the military budget for fiscal 1987 scaled at 295,000 million dollars endorsed recently by the U.S. Senate as a nuclear budget wrapped up with a "peace" veil. The daily says in a signed commentary the military expenses have been on the steady rise in the United States since Reagan took office as president. The snowballing military budget of the United States is a product of Reagan's bellicose doctrine of "U.S. predominance of strength" and his reactionary global strategy and the avarice of U.S. munitions monopolies raking up a fabulous amount of profits in arms buildup and war preparations. The U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987, greater than any previous year's, proves that the U.S. imperialists are nuclear warmaniacs who plan to further spur on new war preparations, thermonuclear war preparations in particular. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

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